

REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
AS TO  
PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30  
1901

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1902







*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,  
G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the year ending June 30, 1901.

At the same time I beg leave to submit the statistical information relative to the administration of the Ticket-of-Leave Acts (62-63 Victoria, cap. 49 and 63-64 Victoria, cap. 48) during the second year of their operation. The figures given in the report which I had the honour to submit at the last session of Parliament covered the period of one year from the date of the first license or ticket-of-leave issued, viz.: November 24, 1899, to November 24, 1900. Taking the second year, ending November 24, 1901, I find that 199 tickets-of-leave were issued, of which 126 were granted to convicts in penitentiaries, and the remaining 73 to prisoners confined in jails and other public prisons. This shows an increase of 54 on the total number of tickets issued in the previous year. Of these one was cancelled by a full remission of sentence granted in order to enable the recipient to be taken to a foreign country for medical treatment; another because the prisoner declined to accept it, and a third was cancelled for breach of its conditions. Returns received during the year show seven forfeitures for conviction of indictable offences, four of which are chargeable to the year 1899-1900, thus somewhat raising the percentage for that year. Adding the three remaining forfeitures for conviction to the cancellation for breach of conditions of license above mentioned, we have a total of four licenses revoked for misconduct during the year under consideration, being a proportion of 2.01 of the total number of licenses issued. This exceedingly small percentage justifies the conclusion that the Acts have proved successful from a reformatory point of view, while the reports from the penitentiary authorities show that they have been a stimulus to good conduct on the part of the convicts, and have had an excellent effect upon discipline generally.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

DAVID MILLS,  
*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, January 16, 1902.







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# INSPECTOR'S REPORT







ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES  
FOR  
FISCAL YEAR 1900-1

To the Honourable  
DAVID MILLS, K.C.,  
Minister of Justice.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the penitentiaries and the territorial jails of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901. The summary of statistics refers to the penitentiaries only.

I have pleasure in stating that Mr. George W. Dawson, who was appointed an Inspector of Penitentiaries by Order in Council, dated June 6, 1901, has entered upon his duties, and that with his coöperation facilities are afforded for more frequent inspections and more efficient supervision of the institutions than has been heretofore practicable.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries of Canada for the past seven years has been as follows :—

1894-5.. . . . .	1,250
1895-6.. . . . .	1,314
1896-7.. . . . .	1,353
1897-8.. . . . .	1,415
1898-9.. . . . .	1,447
1899-00 .. . . . .	1,430
1900-1.. . . . .	1,405

The operation of the Parole Act during the past two years has given a check to the gradual increase of population that marked previous years.



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Penitentiary.	In custody July 1, 1900.	RECEIVED.			Total.	RELEASED.								In custody June 30, 1901.
		From Jails.	By Transfer.	Forfeiture of Parole.		Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Parole.	Transfer.	Insane when received.	Death.	Order of Court.	Escape.	
Kingston .....	547	123	24	....	694	113	15	47	1	....	12	....	....	506
St. Vincent de Paul.....	463	160	1	7	631	110	4	43	19	....	4	2	1	448
Dorchester .....	204	86	....	1	291	48	8	16	....	1	8	....	....	210
Manitoba .....	106	45	....	....	151	25	3	4	1	....	1	....	....	117
British Columbia .....	104	47	....	....	151	28	6	12	4	....	....	....	....	101
	1,424	461	25	8	1,918	324	36	122	25	1	25	2	1	1,382

Comparative Statement of Pardons, Deaths and Escapes.

Fiscal Years.	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1894-5.. .. .	73	18	2
1895-6 . . . . .	52	8	1
1896-7.....	56	16	2
1897-8.....	53	8	2
1898-9.. .. .	80	17	0
1899-1900.....	70	22	0
1900-1.....	36	25	1

It is to be regretted that the satisfactory record of the preceding years regarding escapes was broken by the successful escape of a convict from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, in August, 1900. The escape resulted from careless supervision, and the circumstances indicate collusion with some official or outside party whose identity is unknown.

Convicts released on parole:—

	1899-00.	1900-1.
Kingston .....	20	47
St. Vincent de Paul .....	28	43
Dorchester .....	20	16
Manitoba .....	2	4
British Columbia .....	1	12
Totals.. .. .	71	122

The benefits which have resulted to discipline from the hope afforded to convicts by the provisions of the Parole Act, together with the small number of lapses reported, justify the belief that its operation has proved decidedly successful.



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*Age.*

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Under 20.....	131	159	154	125	147
From 20 to 30.....	637	654	659	619	575
" 30 to 40.....	339	357	350	359	348
" 40 to 50.....	168	174	185	199	195
" 50 to 60.....	85	72	69	79	74
Over 60.....	22	30	28	43	43
	1,382	1,446	1,445	1,424	1,382

*Duration of Sentences:—*

Under 2 years (military prisoners).....	3
2 years .....	222
Over 2 and under 3.....	40
3 years .....	276
Over 3 and under 4.....	10
4 years .....	129
Over 4 and under 5.....	3
5 years .....	262
Over 5 and under 6.....	2
6 years .....	41
7 years .....	140
8 years .....	11
9 years .....	10
10 years .....	76
11 years .....	2
12 years .....	23
13 years .....	2
14 years .....	22
15 years .....	23
16 years .....	2
17 years .....	2
18 years .....	1
20 years .....	17
21 years .....	1
22 years .....	1
23 years .....	1
25 years .....	5
30 years .....	1
Life .....	54

1,382



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Of the life prisoners more than sixty per cent are incarcerated at Kingston. In addition to those serving life sentences there are twenty-six convicts serving sentences of twenty years or more and I respectfully suggest the propriety of issuing instructions to the effect, that when a convict (whether under life sentence or otherwise) has actually served twenty years his case shall be reported to the department for consideration. There is perhaps a considerable percentage with whose cases you would be unable to interfere but I am convinced that cases exist, where the convict has lost hope and ceased to petition, in which you would find good reasons to justify the exercise of clemency. In some countries twenty years of servitude is recognized as the legal equivalent of a life sentence.

*Racial :—*

White . . . . .	1,281	
Coloured . . . . .	54	
Indian . . . . .	27	
Indian half-breed . . . . .	10	
Mongolian . . . . .	10	
		1,382

*Nationality :—*

British.	Canada . . . . .	938	
	England . . . . .	132	
	Ireland . . . . .	87	
	Scotland . . . . .	13	
	Newfoundland . . . . .	5	
	West Indies . . . . .	3	
	Australia . . . . .	1	
			1,179
Foreign.	United States . . . . .	108	
	Italy . . . . .	20	
	France . . . . .	19	
	Germany . . . . .	15	
	Russia . . . . .	13	
	China . . . . .	7	
	Denmark . . . . .	6	
	Norway and Sweden . . . . .	5	
	Austria-Hungary . . . . .	4	
	Portugal and dependencies . . . . .	2	
	Japan . . . . .	3	
	Syria . . . . .	1	
			203

*Civil Condition :—*

Single . . . . .	932	
Married . . . . .	408	
Widowed . . . . .	42	
		1,382



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*Social Habits :—*

Abstainers . . . . .	140	
Temperate . . . . .	758	
Intemperate . . . . .	484	
	<hr/>	1,382

*Education :—*

Cannot read or write . . . . .	245	
Can read only . . . . .	98	
Can read and write . . . . .	1,039	
	<hr/>	1,382

*Creed :—*

Roman Catholic . . . . .	787	
Church of England . . . . .	232	
Methodist . . . . .	141	
Presbyterian . . . . .	105	
Baptist . . . . .	61	
Lutheran . . . . .	23	
Other creeds . . . . .	31	
No creed . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	1,382

## FINANCIAL.

*Expenditure and Revenue, 1900-1.*

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
Kingston.. . . .	182,118 49	24,499 77	157,618 72
St. Vincent de Paul.....	106,962 26	1,103 92	105,858 34
Dorchester.....	53,600 00	2,149 35	51,450 65
Manitoba.....	49,127 57	2,074 63	47,052 94
British Columbia.....	42,119 56	1,561 58	40,557 98
	<hr/> \$433,927 88	<hr/> \$31,389 25	<hr/> \$402,538 63



Comparative Statement of cost per capita.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff.. ....	129 90	113 94	155 45	260 07	278 11
Maintenance of convicts.. ....	42 90	48 16	36 34	55 24	58 03
Discharge expenses.... ....	5 80	5 20	6 20	10 80	19 59
Working expenses.... ....	43 03	35 83	25 50	87 89	60 74
Prison equipment.... ....	6 86	21 12	15 20	11 05	8 55
Industries.... ....	41 37	7 23	11 06	33 87	30 64
Lands, walls and buildings.... ..	26 38	2 95	6 42	29 76	..
Miscellaneous..... ..	1 49	2 89	1 76	5 16	3 73
	297 73	237 32	257 93	493 84	459 39
Deduct revenue.... ....	45 62	2 42	10 24	18 89	16 78
Cost per capita.... ....	252 11	234 90	247 69	474 95	442 61

The cost per capita of the various sub-heads of expenditure at the several institutions is something of especial interest to the wardens. At Kingston the higher expenditure for staff and industries is fairly accounted for by the larger revenue, but I am not aware of any reason why the cost of maintenance of convicts and of working expenses should be so far in excess of the cost at Dorchester.

At St. Vincent de Paul the cost of staff is lower than that at any other penitentiary, but maintenance of convicts is higher than at Kingston or Dorchester and working expenses exceed Dorchester by \$10 per caput.

At the smaller institutions where there are as yet no walls the cost of staff is necessarily great and the variety of climate affects the cost of working expenses. The cost of discharge expenses at the western institutions affords room for the exercise of still greater economy.

Comparative Statement of cost per capita for past five years.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	229 53	203 59	173 56	233 84	252 11
St. Vincent de Paul....	237 53	214 52	226 54	227 73	234 90
Dorchester .....	258 63	219 28	205 24	236 51	247 69
Manitoba.....	484 60	459 63	391 31	394 09	474 95
British Columbia....	396 04	416 73	436 11	440 40	442 61



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*Comparative Statement of net expenditure for past six years.*

	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-00.	1899-01.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.. .. .	126,687 48	106,732 13	81,486 89	129,121 82	116,569 48	157,618 72
St. Vincent de Paul....	95,855 51	87,659 80	78,426 74	91,737 06	97,763 91	105,858 34
Dorchester.... .	42,635 48	43,050 64	45,178 91	45,523 38	51,714 22	51,450 65
Manitoba.... .	43,828 33	35,359 55	34,724 38	38,367 05	44,341 78	47,052 94
British Columbia.. .	36,122 88	39,022 01	39,487 06	40,218 72	38,763 00	40,557 98
Totals..... .	345,129 78	311,825 13	279,277 68	344,967 63	349,152 39	402,538 63
Average daily population..... .	1,314	1,353	1,415	1,447	1,430	1,405

*Actual Cost :—*

Value of supplies on hand July 1st, 1900 .....	\$102,617
Expenditure 1900-1 (gross) .....	433,927
	<hr/>
	\$536,544

*Deduct :—*

Supplies on hand June 30, 1901 .....	\$131,564
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital .....	75,000
	<hr/>
	206,564
Net actual cost .....	\$329,980
Cost per capita.. .. .	234.86
Cost per caput per diem .....	0.64

*Summary.*

	1895-6.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9	1899-00	1900-01
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gross expenditure .....	389,284 88	396,002 40	356,366 96	392,020 48	422,709 17	433,927 88
Net expenditure.....	345,139 78	311,825 13	279,377 68	344,967 63	348,152 39	402,538 63
Actual cost .....	292,286 00	343,412 00	329,517 00	288,469 00	355,486 00	329,980 00
Cost per capita .....	222 44	257 51	232 87	192 51	248 59	234 86
Cost per caput per diem...	0 61	0 70	0 64	0 53	0 68	0 64



REGINA JAIL.

	Average daily Population.	Expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum
		\$	\$
1894-5.....	23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9,548	410
1895-6.....	22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9,055	402
1896-7.....	21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8,151	279
1897-8.....	20 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7,576	375
1898-9.....	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7,722	477
1899-00.....	23	8,279	378
1900-1.....	20	8,633	454

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

	Average daily Population,	Expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum.
		\$	\$
1898-9.....	2 <sup>35</sup> / <sub>88</sub>	5,587	1,635
1899-00.....	3 <sup>43</sup> / <sub>85</sub>	3,945	1,216
1900-1.....	6 <sup>188</sup> / <sub>305</sub>	4,633	713

INSPECTION.

During the year I made several short visits of inspection to Kingston penitentiary ; remained in charge of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for three months during the unfortunate illness of the warden ; and also made one visit of inspection to Dorchester penitentiary ; but was prevented by other official duties from visiting the western penitentiaries and the territorial jails.

*Kingston.*—In my last report I called attention to the marked improvement apparent in the business and industrial departments of this institution. The improvement still continues, with decidedly advantageous results, and has been extended with more or less success to other departments of the prison.

The farm has been enlarged by the purchase of fifty acres of land, which, under the improved methods now adopted, will materially enhance the production of prison requisites and afford additional employment to convicts. The original farm has been improved in value and productiveness. The spacious ornamental grounds attached to the warden's residence have been well kept, with a fraction of the expenditure and labour formerly required. Generally, the extra-mural property of the prison is a much more valuable asset than it was two years ago.

The recent construction of a railway siding near the prison gate affords facilities for loading and unloading cars by prison labour, and for receipt and shipment, on the prison reserve, of articles formerly carried two miles by outside carters.



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The quarry is becoming depleted of certain grades of building material, and it is necessary to consider the propriety of purchasing additional land adapted to that industry. The operation of a quarry and the preparation of its products afford training in a line of employment which gives remunerative wages to men after their release, and for this reason it is important in connection with a penal institution. Apart from the convenience which it affords, it is difficult to estimate the saving in expenditure that has resulted from the utilization of quarry products at this institution.

The twine factory affords employment to about forty convicts for whom it would be hard to find other work. From the date of its commencement, its success has been rendered difficult by the persistent misrepresentation of our twine by a number of manufacturers and importers whose efforts to obtain larger prices have been frustrated by its operation. The experience of the past season leads to the conclusion that the suggestions contained in the resolution adopted by the House of Commons at its last session cannot be followed without serious loss to the institution. It is with diffidence that I venture an opinion inconsistent with the wisdom of parliament, but I respectfully submit that the suggestions referred to do not meet the object in view. In practice, the large dealers purchase their entire stock early in the spring, in order that their agents may dispose of it before harvesting begins. They are not likely to solicit and accept orders for stock that may or may not be available on July 1 following. Having purchased their stock, they are not likely to compete for any large lot of twine subsequently placed on the market. Again, few farmers purchase their twine before harvest approaches, when they are able to estimate the quantity required, and they are not interested in offers available before that time. A compliance with the suggestions contained in the resolution makes twine available to farmers at a period of the year when they are not likely to purchase, and places a large quantity of twine on the market long after dealers have completed their stock. The usages of the trade seem to require that the provisions of the resolution should be inverted—the stock on hand in the early spring being disposed of by tender, and the subsequent output of the factory held to meet orders from farmers.

The trades shops are well conducted, the majority of the present staff of instructors being not merely capable, but men of superior ability in their respective crafts.

The work of reconstructing the dormitory wings has progressed satisfactorily. Previous to 1895, the three cell wings which constitute the prison dormitories were perhaps the best illustration of mediæval prison arrangement that existed in any civilized country. The cells were less than three feet in width, the doors being of flat iron bars encrusted with repeated coats of black varnish—the accumulation of more than half a century—almost entirely excluding light, and preventing ventilation and surveillance. The work of reconstruction involved the removal of the entire interior construction, the excavation, in rock, of proper conduits for water, sewer and steam pipes, and the construction of new cell-blocks on modern principles. The first of the reconstructed wings was completed and reoccupied a few years ago, and the second is rapidly approaching completion. The new dormitory wings combine security, sanitation and convenience in a greater degree than does any other prison on this continent, and a comparison between them and the remaining wing, yet to be reconstructed,



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affords a striking example of the progress of civilization since the early part of the last century.

The hospital department of the prison is admirably administered, and at all times presents an ideal of neatness, method and cleanliness. The insane ward, which is attached to this department, contains from thirty to forty inmates who receive as careful and humane treatment as is afforded to lunatics of dangerously criminal tendencies in ordinary asylums.

The religious and educational departments are in charge of faithful officials who devote their best thought and energies to the spiritual and mental development of the convicts. The prison library is well patronized and fully appreciated.

The prison of isolation, which is the special haven of incorrigibles from all the penitentiaries in Canada, has at present a very small number of inmates. The direct individual treatment which it affords rarely fails to have the desired effect.

From the favourable report which I have been able to submit of the various departments which I have mentioned, it might be inferred that the institution is approaching the ideal. As a business institution, the reforms introduced during the past two years are extremely satisfactory and indicate the energy, method and ability that have characterized its administration. As a penal institution, however, the ideal has yet to be approached. It must be remembered that the population, comprising incorrigibles from all the other penitentiaries, represents the extreme of criminal character in Canada, and consequently requires the highest degree of efficiency in the discipline and methods by which it is controlled. Methods of discipline which may be applicable in jails and reformatories are not merely ineffectual but dangerous when relied upon to control penitentiary convicts. The heads of the police department are intelligent, alert and energetic, and in their efforts to enforce discipline they have the loyal coöperation of a large percentage of their subordinates. They have faithfully endeavoured to improve discipline, and in some lines have succeeded, but they cannot be held responsible for the result of causes beyond their control. The method of locking and releasing the convicts in the dormitory wings, and the manner of handling the gangs when going to and from work, has been greatly improved, and is, perhaps, superior to the practice at other penitentiaries. The subordinate officers are then directly under the eye of their superiors, and laxity would be easily detected. It is while the gangs are at work that the laxity prevails. With few exceptions, there is a degree of familiarity between the gang and the officer in charge which prevents the latter from enforcing deference and authority when he desires to do so. The congregate system affords facilities for communication and intercourse between convicts that requires special vigilance to prevent. The majority of the police staff is composed of men who are capable and alert, but the minority represents a leaven of weakness which impairs the efforts of those who are endeavouring to improve the general discipline of the prison. A weak and listless officer is difficult to deal with. He may serve for years without committing any breach sufficient to warrant dismissal, and if perchance he be suspended, retired or dismissed, he appeals to outside friends to secure his reinstatement. In an emergency, however, the presence of such a guard at a crucial post would endanger the custody of convicts and the lives of his fellow officers. The warden is not responsible for the pre-



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sence of this weak element, because he has not had an opportunity to judge of the fitness of applicants before their appointment. So long as the warden is held responsible for the custody of the convicts, it is but reasonable that he should have facilities for securing the best police assistance that he is able to obtain, without restriction as to race, creed or locality. In Great Britain, officers of the outside branches of the service are not permitted to serve in the district from which the appointment is made. If such a rule were applied to the penitentiaries in Canada the principal element of weakness and scandal would be removed.

Another branch of the prison which can be improved is the victualling department. The kitchen is so constructed and arranged as to prevent proper oversight. If proposed improvements are effected, the kitchen gang will be directly and constantly under the eye of the steward, and the waste, which is now too apparent, will no doubt be reduced. Even under existing conditions the cost of rations should not exceed that of other institutions.

The report of Warden Platt deals with matters of special and general interest, which are submitted for your consideration and instructions.

*St. Vincent de Paul.*—The management of this prison during the past fiscal year has been somewhat intermittent. In August, 1900, the warden obtained leave of absence and visited the leading penal institutions in England, France and Belgium. During his absence the institution was in charge of the deputy warden. On the warden's return, he resumed charge and remained on duty until February, when he was incapacitated by serious illness. Upon his recovery, in May last, he resumed control. His administration, notwithstanding the interruptions caused by his absence last summer and his recent illness, on the whole has been extremely creditable.

The difficulties of enforcing discipline at this institution are due in a large degree to the same causes as those which I have mentioned in connection with Kingston penitentiary, but are accentuated by a very general traffic by convicts with and through the agency of officers. When an officer yields to a convict by consenting to carry in contraband articles, or to act as the medium of communication between the convict and his outside friends, he is ever after at the convict's mercy and dare not refuse subsequent demands or enforce discipline, through fear of exposure. Two guards were dismissed for this offence during the latter part of the year. Their summary punishment, it is hoped, will prove an effective warning to others. So long as the system continues proper discipline is impossible.

The trades shops, with but one or two exceptions, are in the hands of capable instructors who, in view of the difficulties of discipline, carry on their work with a remarkable degree of success.

The quarry is the most valuable asset of the institution—stone of the best quality and of all dimensions being readily accessible. The difficulty arising from surplus water in the quarry is being remedied by the construction of a drain more than half a mile in length, which will, in addition, afford much needed drainage to a large area of farm lands. A large quantity of building stone is yet needed to complete shops that are required to replace a number of wooden and other antiquated structures that still



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disfigure the prison grounds, to build a new dormitory wing and also to reconstruct the north dormitory wing in which to provide a new hospital and a prison of isolation. In view of these requirements it is necessary that the quarry should be operated to its fullest capacity.

The construction of plant for the manufacture of brick was decided upon several years ago. There is upon the reserve an abundance of excellent material, and the large quantity of brick required in connection with works in progress and projected makes it important that no further delay shall occur.

The new sewage works are still in progress and when completed will remove a difficulty which has attracted attention during the past few years.

The entrance lodge which has been in course of construction for the past six years is now approaching completion, and will afford much needed accommodation for prison stores, now scattered throughout the shops.

The hospital is inconveniently located, but has been improved by the addition of a ward that doubles its original capacity. By closing an unnecessary staircase an additional room has been added and fitted as a surgeon's office. The present facilities are the best that can be supplied until the proposed reconstruction of the north wing shall have been effected. The surgeon has repeatedly admitted that the general health of the convicts is unsatisfactory. The surgeon attributes this to evil results caused by the cooking appliances in use, and the lack of cutlery supplied to the convicts. His contentions in this regard are not sustained by facts. In other institutions where similar appliances are used and similar conditions prevail there is no indication of the results which obtain here. In this same institution with identical appliances and under identical conditions no such results existed while Dr. Gaudet was surgeon. During a short interregnum in which the duties of surgeon were performed by Dr. Lemieux, I understand that the evil was considerably abated. The fact that during the year about one hundred and fifty pounds of tincture of opium and about ten thousand morphia pellets passed through the dispensary, gives reasonable ground for the opinion that the administration of this department of the prison is characterized by imprudence and extravagance. The prevalence of the drug evil and the disorders which result from this habit are thus referred to in a recent number of a leading philanthropic journal :—

‘ Much study has been spent upon the relation of alcohol to crime, but there is a newer field for investigation in the relation which many modern drugs bear to criminality. The discovery of a new drug like cocaine soon makes itself felt in our prisons. The drug is easily used to induce sleep ; its habitual use follows. Soon the system is debilitated and the victim is no longer able to break off the habit.

‘ The physician of the Chicago House of Correction lately made a report upon so-called ‘dope fiends.’ He regards them simply as drug wrecks. Sometimes the entire body is covered with the scars of the hypodermic needle. \* \* \* The quantity of the drug taken by some of these would kill a score or more of healthy persons. The usual history is that opium, and its derivatives, morphia, laudanum, &c., head the list, followed by cocaine, chloral, bromides, &c. \* \* \* They do not realize the hopelessness of the efforts to reform until they have made the attempt. Then comes discouragement, despondency, despair, ill-health due to the suppression of the secretions, followed by functional disorders, mal-nutrition, nervous exhaustion, and emaciation. Incapable of rational or connected thought, they cease to be responsible beings, and become physical and mental wrecks.’



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Those connected with the prison will recognize, in the foregoing extract, a description of some of the advanced cases of ill-health in the penitentiary—those connected with Kingston penitentiary will be able to judge how far the description applies to convicts transferred from St. Vincent de Paul to the insane ward at Kingston during recent years. I respectfully submit the opinion that the unsatisfactory state of health among the convicts at St. Vincent de Paul is traceable to phials and nursing bottles rather than to kettles and cutlery.

The farm could, with advantage, be increased to three times its present acreage. It is understood that four different lots adjoining the reserve are available for purchase, and it is extremely desirable that some or all of these should be secured. We require the products and we have the surplus labour to cultivate them. It is certainly impolitic to purchase articles that the institution can produce. The matter is submitted for your consideration.

In 1895 the Department of Public Works was asked to investigate the feasibility of removing the obstacles which prevent navigation between St. Vincent de Paul and Montreal. An engineer of that department made an examination of the Rivière des Prairies and reported that the obstacles to navigation could be removed without great expense or difficulty. I am under the impression that an appropriation for the purpose was included in the Supply Bill of 1896, but was allowed to lapse. If navigation between the two points were opened it would result in financial advantage to the prison. Coal and other heavy supplies could be delivered for a fraction of the freight charges now paid, and the barges could secure return cargoes of road-metal, the sale of which would afford a source of revenue to the institution.

*Dorchester.*—The conditions at this institution vary in a considerable degree from those obtaining at the larger prisons. The buildings originally erected, with the exception of the main prison building, are wholly of wood and placed in such an unsystematic and irregular manner as to prevent efficient oversight. A number of these are showing signs of decay, and the cost of maintenance is such as to illustrate the folly of erecting buildings of a temporary character in connection with a permanent institution. A few years ago plans were prepared and adopted for the gradual construction of permanent buildings—arranged with a view to convenience and disciplinary oversight—to replace the scattered wooden structures. The first of this series of buildings—a stonecutter's shop—was completed last year, and affords facilities for the continuous employment of about twenty-five per cent of the entire prison strength. This gang is employed in the preparation of material for the next building of the series, which is intended to accommodate the blacksmith's, carpenter's, tinsmith's and engineer's departments, and also provide room for an electric plant.

The principal source of employment at this institution is agriculture. This industry has been admirably conducted. The gradual extension of farming operations overtaxed the stable and storage accommodation, and a commodious and suitable barn, arranged upon modern principles, is now in course of construction. The wisdom of the policy, pursued by the former management, of securing adjoining parcels of land that from time to time became available is now fully realized as the farm is the only really valuable asset of the institution.



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The trades shops are unsatisfactory, but are incapable of much improvement until better shop accommodation is afforded. The neatness and order which has hitherto marked the management of the tailor shop has been extended to others, and on the occasion of my visit was particularly noticeable in the carpenter and bakery departments. The institution is fortunate in having a number of guards who, being practical mechanics, can assist or take the place of instructors in case of emergency.

The kitchen arrangement is more inconvenient than at the other prisons. The kitchen consists of a half dozen small rooms, divided by a large unlighted hall, affording the gang every facility for escaping oversight. The floors and casement are of wood in a half decayed condition and infested with vermin, and the cooking appliances are antiquated and broken. The improvements now in progress include concrete floors, the removal of the dividing partitions and the installation of modern cooking appliances. Notwithstanding the conditions hitherto existing the management of the department has been greatly improved. On former visits I have listened to dozens and sometimes scores of complaints regarding the quality of the rations and manner of serving. On the occasion of my recent visit no complaint was presented. The cost of rations is less per capita than at any other penitentiary.

The hospital is inconveniently located and has few of the internal conveniences and appliances which are essential to the order, neatness and comfort which should characterize this department of a prison.

The ward for females has been improved in constructive arrangement, and is admirably managed.

The introduction of proper laundry appliances and bathing facilities has removed a dangerous defect and contributed greatly to sanitation and comfort.

The prison chapel, which is used for divine service by both chaplains, has been improved by the installation of a new organ.

The prison library has been materially enlarged and improved.

There is at this institution no adequate quarry, such as exists at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba penitentiaries. Sandstone in limited quantities has been obtained at various points on the reserve and it is hoped that the supply will not become exhausted for some years. In view of this contingency, however, it is proposed to erect and operate brick-kilns, in order to limit so far as possible the demands upon the quarries.

The police staff, with few exceptions, are men of superior physique and intelligence, but are deficient in the method, neatness and military deportment which should characterize the police staff of a penal institution. The heads of this department, who have been recently appointed, are officials of intelligence and experience who will no doubt devote their best energies to remove the defect. I would respectfully suggest that the deputy warden and chief keeper be given the advantage of a short course at one of the military schools, in order that they may acquire the technical knowledge and confidence which will enable them to train the staff under their control.



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Warden Kirk had taken charge but a few months before my inspection and had already encountered the difficulties that invariably confront a warden during the early part of his administration. A number of convicts whose conduct necessitated a restriction of ordinary privileges, and certain officers whose official record was such as to interfere with their ambition, vied with each other in demands for special immunities and privileges. It is usually the most vicious convicts and the least deserving officials who are most persistent in such demands, and the cases referred to were no exception. The warden wisely deferred any action that would involve radical changes, and applied himself with intelligence and energy to obtain a thorough acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities that attach to his position. His subsequent visit to and examination of the institutions at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and elsewhere, in addition to the advantages afforded by the Wardens' Convention, were of material assistance in enabling him to adopt and carry into effect an economical and efficient system of management. His administration has been marked by a degree of practical business ability and impartiality which augurs well for the future of the institution.

The superannuation of Deputy Warden Ross and Surgeon Mitchell removed two men whose long record of usefulness and whose sterling character commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom they have been associated.

## CONFERENCES.

*Wardens' Convention.*—In pursuance of your authorization, a convention was held in Kingston in January last. Those in attendance were the wardens of the various penitentiaries, the accountant of penitentiaries and the inspector of penitentiaries. The subjects discussed included suggestions regarding the statutes governing penitentiaries, in addition to regulations, prison labour, prison construction, discipline, dietary, clothing, sanitation, records and accounts, and the details of external and internal management generally. In almost every instance, the conclusions arrived at were unanimous, and the discussions throughout were characterized by earnestness and harmony. Through the courtesy of Warden Platt and his staff the members of the convention were afforded every facility to examine the internal management of Kingston penitentiary, with the result that practical suggestions were exchanged which have already resulted in general advantage. During the proceedings, several papers were read, copies of which will be found in Appendix 'O'.

Among the resolutions which were discussed and adopted are the following :—

‘Resolved,—That we express to the Minister of Justice our strong conviction that the infliction of corporal punishment by penitentiary officials, when such punishment is ordered as a part of original sentence, removes the possibility of effecting the reformation of the convict so punished, and is unfair to the prison officials, who are thus compelled to incur the hatred and enmity of the prisoner at the very commencement of his term of incarceration. The convict's heart is thus steeled against all reformatory influences, and no matter how long his imprisonment, he harbours revenge against the officials of the prison and against society in general. We respectfully recommend that the custom of sentencing convicts to the penitentiary for flogging be discouraged and discontinued in the near future.’



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It was urged that whenever the disgrace of corporal punishment is attached to a sentence, the flogging should be administered before the convict is transferred to the penitentiary, for the reasons stated in the resolution.

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‘Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this convention, authority should be given to the warden to give convicts, on discharge, transportation, in lieu of cash allowance for transportation.’

Under existing conditions, many discharged convicts spend in dissipation the cash given to them for the purpose of providing transportation to their homes.

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‘Resolved,—That officers not legally entitled to residence, occupying houses owned by government, shall be charged a rental equal to four per cent per annum on present value of the house occupied, and an additional four per cent per annum on all improvement or repairs made by the warden as landlord.’

Serious discrimination and friction has arisen in connection with the existing practice. At some institutions the entire staff is provided with quarters, gratis ; at others a favoured few obtain the privilege. In a very few cases rental is exacted. The object of the resolution is to place all upon an equal basis.

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‘Resolved,—That in view of the isolated condition of several of the Canadian penitentiaries by which officers are deprived of the advantages of public libraries or reading rooms, the Minister of Justice is requested to render such assistance as is necessary to secure the establishment of reading rooms and libraries at these institutions.

‘That as regards the location of Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul and Stony Mountain, where there are no facilities for recreation, the convention desire the Minister of Justice to consider the propriety of authorizing the construction of suitable recreation rooms for the use of the staff.’

This matter is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

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‘Resolved,—That the system of a permanent night keeper be adopted—the permanency of the remainder of the night staff being effected gradually as circumstances will permit.’

Since the date of the convention, permanent night keepers have been appointed at Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester.

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‘Resolved,—That in view of the general necessity for the services of a supervising architect, this convention recommends that the wardens be authorized to make a mutual arrangement by which the services of the chief trade instructor of Kingston penitentiary may be made available at the other institutions. It is further recommended that the salary of this officer be increased to the maximum allowed by the schedule.’

In the estimates for the next fiscal year provision will be made for carrying into effect the foregoing resolution.



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‘Resolved,—That the attention of the Minister of Justice be directed to the necessity for more definite provision as to the exact termination of a sentence, in view of the provisions of the Parole Act.’

At present doubt exists as to whether remission time earned, previous to parole, is cancelled by subsequent forfeiture of license.

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‘Resolved,—That a decision be asked of the Minister of Justice on the meaning of section 169, Criminal Code, 1892, in connection with subsequent decisions regarding detention of prisoners after the natural period of sentence has expired.’

The question to be decided is, whether in the event of the escape and subsequent recapture of a convict, the period of his absence forms part of the original sentence.’

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‘Resolved,—That the wardens report in writing on the suggestions contained in the inspector’s paper *re* centralization of the payments of accounts at Ottawa; also as to whether any remedy can be devised for the existing delay in the payment of accounts other than that suggested.’

No reports or suggestions regarding this matter have yet been received.

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Decisions were arrived at regarding many matters of internal management which although important are not of general public interest.

The convention expressed its appreciation of your courtesy in authorizing the Kingston meeting, and asked your permission to meet again at or near St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary in September of next year. I feel that I am giving expression to the opinion of each member of the convention by stating that such conferences are essential to the efficient and uniform administration of our penal institutions.

*National Prison Congress*,—Through your courtesy I was enabled to attend the annual meeting of the National Prison Congress held in Cleveland, Ohio, in September last. A considerable percentage of the membership are prison officials of practical experience. Others who are earnest students of criminology brought under discussion suggestions and theories of more or less practical value. The ebb and flow of public opinion regarding crime and its treatment is as apparent to-day as it was throughout last century. Vindictive justice and maudlin sentimentality are alternately popularized—each by the exposure of some abuse resulting from the other. If one may judge from the tone of debate at the congress, public opinion in the United States is now on the crest of the sentimental wave. The theory advanced and generally accepted, is that a criminal is merely an unfortunate of defective moral organism—that punitive and deterrent elements should be eliminated from his sentence, that his treatment in prison, in order to be curative, must be of such a character that his feelings and sensibilities shall not be injured—that if the convict feels his position or treatment to be in any way degrading, the curative process will not operate and the real object of imprisonment will not be realized. The base of the theory seems to be the assumption



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that a criminal is not an enemy of the state but merely a defective citizen and that it is the duty of the state to educate and train him until he shall have attained a proper appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship. It seems to involve the application to all classes of criminals of the Brockway system which has met with a remarkable degree of success in its application to youthful offenders at the Elmira reformatory. The principle has been adopted by a number of states, the age line dividing youthful offenders from adult criminals being raised by legislative enactment to 21, 25, 30, and in one case to 35 years. The Brockway system is characterized, however, by a rigid discipline and physical training that have not been followed in the other institutions. The acceptance of the ultra-humanitarian principle has resulted in a general relaxation of discipline in nearly all the large penal institutions of that country. Crime is recognized as a weakness rather than a disgrace. The stigma which has hitherto attached to law-breakers is removed and society is expected to extend pity and compassion to the weak and defective fellow citizen. A prominent official of the congress protested against the practice of applying the term 'inmate' to convicts who were thereby degraded to the level of persons in work-houses and asylums; the natural inference being that poverty and mental alienation are to be considered more disgraceful than felony. Another member of the congress urged the abolition of the 'lock-step' practice, by which gangs when marching in file are required to keep step and march as compactly as possible in order to ensure proper oversight by the comparatively limited number of officers in charge. The reason alleged was that convicts feel the practice to be degrading to their manhood.

To one accustomed to British methods and practices, the American theory and its resultant laxity of discipline seem impractical and impolitic. I respectfully submit the opinion that the idea that a convict must not be allowed to feel that he is disgraced is not only fallacious, but dangerous, and that some of the fiendish crimes that have startled the country during the past few years are traceable to the laxity of public sentiment regarding the disgrace which attaches to crime, thereby inducing the criminal to feel that if executed he will die a hero, and if merely imprisoned will be pampered and coddled as an unfortunate of 'defective moral organism.'

In such assemblies the voice of the theorist is usually conspicuous, and the National Prison Congress was no exception. The congress, however, comprised a large number of practical workers who were unable to concur in the too prevalent idea that punishment is inconsistent with reformation, or that crime can be eliminated by moral suasion. Among successful prison officials the opinion seemed to be general that leniency and cruelty were equally impolitic, and that a strict enforcement of discipline is essential in fitting delinquents for the subsequent exercise of the rights of citizenship.

This humanitarian theory, which is known in Europe as the 'American system,' was ably advocated by Professor Barrows (the representative of the United States government) during the deliberations of the International Prison Congress at Brussels in August, 1900. The adoption of the general principle involves radical changes, both as to the treatment of criminals under sentence, and the method by which the sentence shall be determined. The Brussels congress discussed, in detail, questions affecting discipline, rewards, manual training, the status of convicted criminals, as well as the



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suggested 'indeterminate' or 'indefinite' sentence, and the decisions arrived at by a congress representing the views of the most eminent criminologists and penologists of twenty-seven different countries are of especial interest. The following extracts are taken from the official report of Mr. E. Ruggles-Brise, C.B., one of the British delegates to the Paris congress in 1895, and the Brussels congress in 1900. At the Paris congress the following question was submitted :—'With a view to influencing prisoners as much by hope as by fear, is it desirable to multiply the "recompenses," 'i.e., rewards of good conduct'?

The reply to the question was a unanimous resolution: 'That it is not desirable that the rewards should be multiplied.'

In commenting upon this decision Mr. Ruggles-Brise states : 'The multiplication of rewards beyond the limited extent to which they are recognized under our (British) system is obviously undesirable. It must assume for its basis an absolutely just appreciation of merit, and failing that, an inequality of treatment must ensue, likely to cause discontent and prejudice good discipline. The majority of prisoners behave well, or to be more accurate, do not behave badly. The rewards therefore must be of almost general application, i.e., the whole method of imprisonment will be modified and affected by their distribution. That this had as a fact been the general result in foreign countries, may, I think, be reasonably inferred from the spirit in which the question was discussed. It was surprising to notice the marked severity of the views expressed, a severity which was strongly in contrast with the prevailing tendency to argue in favour of mitigating the conditions of prison life. 'Bienveillante équité, justice entière mais discipline inflexible' (Humane fairness, full justice but inflexible discipline) was the formula proposed by M. Vincensini, and which found favour with the congress.'

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Another question submitted and discussed was the following :—'Has sufficient attention been given in prisons to the influence of "physical exercise" as a reformatory method? If not, what method is it desirable to adopt'?

The reply of the congress was that 'work and not gymnastics is the proper means for sustaining the physical aptitude of prisoners.'

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The opinion of the congress as to the rights which convicts possess is clearly defined in the answer to the question: 'Should recidivists (i.e., persons previously convicted of crime) be subject to a more severe treatment than that accorded to first offenders, and, if so, what form should the aggravation of penalty take'? The reply is as follows :—

'(1.) The prison regime ought to be as strict as possible in its first application, and ought not to admit of indulgences beyond what health and humanity demand, thus there can be no question of increasing its severity for old offenders.

'(2.) The length of the sentence must be regarded as the only effective cure for "recidivism," though in countries which use the two methods of cellular and associated detention, certain distinctions in the way of classification, location, employment and gratuity might usefully be resorted to.



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The 'indeterminate sentence,' which is a necessary principle of the American theory, was very fully discussed at the Brussels congress. In commenting upon the discussion, Mr. Rugglès-Brise states :

'The history of the idea in America is interesting to trace. In the early sixties, a movement of opinion began to manifest itself in the Northern States of America against what was called the classification, or old fashioned idea of punishment as an "expiation" of the offence. It was contended that it was beyond the wit of man to assess the punishment to the crime *à priori* : that the important thing to consider was not what a man had done, but what he was ; that punishment was concerned with the future, and not with the past of the man ; that it was as stupid to adhere to a system which admitted of the discharge of a prisoner to prey upon society before he was "cured" or reformed, as it was unjustifiable to detain him after a period when, in the opinion of those having a close acquaintance with him, he might be discharged without danger to society. It is not unlikely that these radical views on the nature of punishment owed their popularity largely to two causes : (1) a want of public confidence in the judiciary, (2) the imperfections of the prison system. However this may be, there is no doubt the traditional views as to punishment of crime are not accepted by our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic. This is shown by the papers contributed to the Brussels Congress this year by the American writers, one of which almost passionately declaims against the old system of definite sentences as "absurd in principle, and grossly wrong and injurious in practice. It is founded on the wrong notion that the State can and ought to apportion retribution for offences. It requires of every criminal judge an utter impossibility, and results in gross and startling inequalities whenever an attempt is made to apply it." \* \* \* Paradoxical as it may sound, the underlying idea or principle of the Indeterminist School of America, and the "Determinist" or Italian School in Europe, is the same, viz. : the criminal and not the crime is to be punished, and the punishment must be regulated solely by consideration of social defence. Both schools profess what may be called the "pathological principle" of punishment, i.e., the "passions" of the man must be studied, and the crime dealt with accordingly. The American, notoriously lenient, and with a generous faith in humanity, will discover in the criminal certain tendencies which result from either heredity or vicious environment, and which it is possible to eradicate by an elaborate system of moral and physical cure, so that, sooner or later, the criminal will be purged and in a fit state to re-enter society, without prejudice to his fellow-citizens. The gloomy Italian professor will discover in these same passions only systems of congenital decay and degeneration, which must fatally predestine the unhappy criminal to a life of crime. The result of the application of these two divergent theories, though based upon a common idea, is that, in the one case, the criminal will only be retained for a sufficient time to admit of a cure ; in the other he will be eliminated either by death or perpetual seclusion. The treatment in each case is "indeterminate," for no sentence is fixed *a priori* by the judge ; there is no apportionment of penalty to offence, the function of the judge disappears, and in his place reigns the prison official and the medical professor.

'It is to the credit of the Brussels Congress that it approached the question of "indeterminism" with great sobriety and good judgment. It was not misled by the mischievous plausibilities of the American, or the fatalistic doctrines of the Italian School. It gave full credit to the idea that in certain cases, strictly defined, the principle of "indeterminism" might be usefully applied, but held strongly that for ordinary crime it was to be absolutely rejected.

'M. Van Hamel, Professor of Law, University of Amsterdam, whose views and writings in connection with the question of "indeterminate" sentence for habitual criminals are well known, contributed a very interesting paper, in which he clearly grasped the radical distinction between the meaning of the "indeterminate" sentence, as understood in Europe and America. Dealing generally with the expression,



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as signifying a sentence where the actual limit is not prescribed by the judge with or without a minimal or maximal period, he maintains that the indeterminate sentence is an inevitable consequence of a system of punishment based on loss of liberty. To quote his words : "when our prisons are full of human beings ; when we have daily before our eyes men who have been criminals in the past, but are to be citizens in the future ; when, firstly, by the force of humanitarian ideas, and then by the pressure of scientific conceptions as to the etiology of crime, public opinion becomes interested in these men, their present and their future ; in what they have to expect from society, and what society has to expect of them ; it is not to be expected that an *a priori* determination as to the exact punishment in each case will be in all cases acquiesced in ; and so it is that, under the double influence of humanity and of science, the principle of "indetermination" has sprung into existence under its two forms, (a) as a measure of reform, (b) as a measure of social defence. The former is manifested by the American system of State reformatories, the latter by the tendency, now beginning to find expression in some of the codes of Europe, e.g., Norway and Switzerland, and in the French law of *rélégation*, to deal with *récidivism*, or habitual and incorrigible crime, by means of the long sentence, not fixed *a priori*, but ended only when, in the opinion of the constituted authority, there is a reasonable chance of the professional criminal not renewing his attacks upon society.'

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The American system was discussed under another question : "The State reformatory system of the United States. Is it to be commended as a means of dealing with young offenders ?"

'No formal resolution for or against was voted ; but there was merely an expression of opinion that the congress was not in possession of sufficient data to enable an estimate to be formed of the value of the system.'

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The foregoing extracts indicate that a relaxation of disciplinary treatment and the application of the indefinite sentence to all classes of criminals are deemed unwise, by the best authorities in civilized countries.

The National Prison Congress, however, affords facilities for the interchange of views regarding prison management, the utilization of labour and other subjects of practical value to those engaged in prison work. For this reason it is desirable that the penal institutions of this country should be more fully represented at future meetings. It is a distinct advantage to prison workers in Canada to understand the system of other countries in order that we may profit by their experience both in the adoption of desirable practices and the avoidance of errors. The Canadian delegates were treated with every courtesy and consideration, and were honoured by the selection of one of their number as an official of the congress.

*Conference of Charities and Correction.*—Since the date of my last report I have attended two annual meetings of this association. Some of the past meetings were more largely attended owing to the fact that they were rather a series of addresses than conferences regarding practical work. The sessions of 1900 and 1901, however, although showing decreased attendance were characterized by largely increased practical effort and interest. The association owes its origin and success to the efforts and influence of the secretary, Dr. Rosebrugh, and a few earnest co-workers who are prac-



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tically engaged in caring for delinquents and unfortunates. Want is the principal incentive to crime and therefore charities and correction represent prevention and cure, and are of equal interest to criminologists.

The management has already succeeded to some extent in the amalgamation or rather organized coöperation of the various charitable societies in cities and towns, with highly satisfactory results. This organized system of charity prevents the imposition practised by those who at the same time receive assistance from different societies under various pretexts.

The work of child-saving has been especially successful, owing in a considerable degree to the energy and systematic work of Mr. Kelso. The object of this department is not merely to care for the waifs and abandoned children but to protect the interests of children in homes in which the parents are so dissolute or degenerate as to neglect their offspring. In many such cases it has been found necessary to obtain legal authority to remove children and place them in homes where they will receive proper treatment and training. It is safe to estimate that at least fifty per cent of those who have been thus removed from evil environments would, otherwise, have drifted into crime.

Regarding criminal law reform, the sentiment expressed was strongly in favour of the adoption of the principle of suspended sentence, and surveillance, for first offenders convicted of misdemeanours.

There was also a strong sentiment in favour of establishing separate treatment for drunkards and those who have committed crime while under the influence of intoxicants. In short, the idea is that the detention or imprisonment should be associated with 'gold cure,' or other special treatment, in order to eliminate if possible the real cause of the offence.

The operation of the existing Parole Act was discussed and opinions favourable and unfavourable were advanced. The objections seemed to be due mainly to a misapprehension of its provisions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS STEWART,  
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

October 1, 1901.



APPENDIX A

WARDENS' REPORTS







## KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1901.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my third annual report (with appendices) as Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary, and to transmit the usual statistical tables and returns from the various departments for the year 1900-1.

The appropriation for the year was \$190,000; the amount expended was \$180,118.49, leaving a balance of nearly \$10,000. Of the expenditure, \$4,300 was for the purchase of land, \$3,000 for material for supplies for contract with the Department of Indian Affairs, and about \$1,200 for wharf timber, making a total of over \$8,000 not considered when the estimates for the year were made. It would appear that we were astray in our estimate of the year's requirements some \$18,000, but the explanation is easy. We purchased much less binder twine material than we expected to, because we had a large stock of twine carried over, which, with a comparatively small production during the latter months of the year, would amply supply the market at our command. Besides, the cost of hemp during May and June was maintained at such a high average that we found it impossible to continue our production of twine at a cost which we had already named as our selling price, and feeling morally sure that we would be obliged to sell our surplus on July 1 for less than our retail selling price, it was thought advisable to discontinue the manufacture until our stock was exhausted. Consequently we shut down the mill during the greater part of May and all of June, notwithstanding our having been shut down for repairs, &c., for several weeks earlier in the year. This course was thought advisable at the time, and the sequel has proved that had we continued to enlarge our stock during the months mentioned we would have lost heavily.

There was a slight increase in the cost of staff, which is accounted for by the promotion of several guards with consequent increase of salary, and the appointment of an extra farm official because of increase in area of farm.

Increase in item: 'Maintenance of Convicts,' is, in fact, occasioned by the increase in quantity of pork purchased. It has been found advantageous, from a business point of view, to sell our live hogs and buy pork from the contractor.

Increase in 'Working Expenses' is commensurate with the purchase of timber necessary to repair the wharfs.

The expenditure under the head of 'Industries' is largely controlled by the price and quantity of binder twine material purchased from year to year.

*Capital.*—Some \$10,000 was expended for the purchase of material for west wing, as compared with about \$4,000 last year, as well as the amount paid for land.

Decrease in population and increase in price of supplies explain the enlarged per capita cost.

The revenue for the year is comparatively small, because the main stock of binder twine was unsold or undelivered at close of the year.

*The Farm.*—The year closes with good prospects of a successful season for the prison farm. Notwithstanding the heavy rains which seriously interfered with seeding we have nearly 150 acres under crop, which promises more than average yield. The recent addition of 50 acres of good farm land to the reserve has called for a correspond-



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ing increase in the number of farm labourers, which to some extent relieves the congestion inside the prison walls and inures to the better health and greater contentment of the convicts.

I still maintain that farming and gardening are the most healthful, profitable and reformatory industries carried on in our prisons, and that the convict who, upon liberation, is trained and skilled in agriculture, is more likely to receive employment than those who go out from the shops and factories.

Much has been done in the past to improve the appearance and increase the value of the farm, but much has yet to be done. Fencing, draining, tiling, construction of farm roads and filling in of old quarries will afford useful and healthful labour for a large number of workmen for several years to come, and when completed we shall ask for more land to conquer.

The farm instructor's report for the year just closed shows a balance on the right side of the ledger. But it is difficult to judge from the financial statement, as to the results of the year's operations on the farm. Machinery was purchased last year which will last several years. Fences and drains have been constructed, good for the next decade. Roadways have been improved, fertilizers bought and applied, trees planted, &c., and, much or little, the cost of these permanent improvements is charged against the year in which the expenditure is made, and not counterbalanced in the statement by the permanent value of the improvement.

To charge the cost of the year's outlay on the farm against the crops of the year can not fail to be misleading. I recognize the difficulty of correctly estimating the value of improvements to real estate, but where improvements have added to the intrinsic value of the farm, it is but fair to credit the year's operations with the value of the improvements. Were this done in the farmer's financial statement the showing would be much more favourable.

*Conditional Liberation.*—The mercy of conditional liberation was extended to 47 convicts during the year, making a total of 67 released under license since the Act came into force. None have been returned to this prison for violation of the conditions of license, nor have any, so far as I am aware, been committed to other prisons for new offences. In some cases the parole has terminated, but a large majority of those released under license are still serving time as 'convicts at large.' The question of the termination of the parole in any particular case has not, to my mind, been definitely settled. The license is issued for 'the remainder of sentence'—full time.

In most cases several months remission has been earned and still stands to the credit of the convict. In my humble opinion, the parole is ended and the convict becomes free at the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, less the days of remission standing to his credit in the prison books.

From experience, I am led to recommend that applications for parole, from first-class convicts only, be entertained by the department except upon special recommendation from the warden.

As the practice now is, friends and relatives of some of the worst and most undeserving succeed in getting petitions for parole before the minister, and the consequence is that every man in the prison thinks he has an inalienable right to petition.

Thus, scores of petitions are accumulating in the minister's office, awaiting refusal and consequent disappointment to the petitioner. I beg also to suggest that every ticket-of-leave man be required to report at least once a month through the sheriff or chief police officer of the district in which he resides, to the prison whence he was liberated. There are 67 paroled convicts at present registered on the books of this penitentiary, and I know nothing of their abodes or behaviour, nor do I know of anybody that does.

*Classification.*—Many people think it a reproach to our prison system that we have no genuine classification of convicts; the good and the bad, the young and the old, the first-term men and the repeaters, the accidental convict and the hardened



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criminal being bundled in together, regardless of results. The ready inference is, of course, that the predominating influence of evil will effectually corrupt the whole prison population and insure the graduation of expert and hardened criminals. Those who thus criticize and condemn our congregate system never condescend to prescribe a practicable remedy for the evil they so delight to magnify. Separation, segregation, classification, &c., are fine-sounding terms, but they have no meaning at all applicable in prisons where industry is made the chief restraining and reforming influence. Even could the separation into classes be successfully effected, if we could make shoemakers of all the good convicts, tailors of all the moderately bad ones, and stone-cutters of all the hardened and incorrigible, would it be wise and politic to do so? What hope would there be for the worst class? Are they to be given up as irredeemable? Are we justified in making the good better by a method which avowedly makes the bad worse? Are we to conclude that the influence of the righteous is without power except over those already righteous, while the influence of evil is all powerful over both the good and the bad? Is there no possibility of good example, set by a convict, influencing his less amiable fellow convict? And is it sure and certain that bad example never fails in its power to influence?

Human nature is the same inside of prison walls as outside. The good and the bad, comparatively speaking, are on both sides.

If it be necessary or just and wise to separate into distinct classes those confined inside the prison, why is it unnecessary or unjust or unwise to wall off the good from the bad outside the prison? All over the land to-day, good boys and girls are playing with bad boys and girls. All over the land to-day, the righteous and the unrighteous are in constant association. It is said the devil gets in his most effectual work during the hours of darkness and idleness. During those hours of danger, the convict is absolutely by himself in his prison cell. How is it in the world outside the prison?

Considerations of this kind have led me to abandon all attempt to classify by separation of convict gangs. It is impracticable, and I doubt its advisability. To classify upon the basis of merit is practicable in all our prisons and can, I believe, by the application of the principle of rewards and restrictions, be made to encourage obedience and industry and to inspire hope and elevate character to a far greater extent than can be done by any system of segregation.

I submit for your consideration the following outlines of the scheme of classification which I propose to inaugurate experimentally in this penitentiary.

## FIRST CLASS.

(a.) All first term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for one year prior to date of classification, and who have earned full remission (excepting hospital deduction) for the last six months, and who have not been convicted of murder, rape, incest, buggery, sodomy or indecent assault.

(b.) All second term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for two years, and who have earned and retained full remission for eighteen months, and who have not been convicted of any crime mentioned in clause (a).

(c.) All convicts promoted from second class for exemplary conduct and industry.

## SECOND CLASS.

(a.) All convicts, upon admission, who have not previously served two terms in a penitentiary, and not committed for heinous or unnatural crime.

(b.) All convicts whose records are clear of report for six months prior to classification, or clear of serious report, such as refusal to work, insolence, disobedience, &c., for one year and have not served more than two previous terms in a penitentiary.

(c.) All convicts degraded from first class for bad conduct or promoted from third class for good conduct.



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## THIRD CLASS.

- (a.) All convicts not in first class, nor in second class, nor in prison of isolation.
- (b.) All convicts, upon admission, who have previously served two or more terms, and not at once consigned to Prison of Isolation.
- (c.) All convicts degraded from other classes or discharged from Prison of Isolation.

## PROMOTIONS AND DEGRADATIONS.

Any convict may be promoted from third class to second class, or from second class to first class, when his record comes up to the requirements of such class, and, in the opinion of the warden, his general conduct and improvement warrant such promotion. Provided, however, that no third term convict shall be admitted to the first class, and that no fourth term convicts shall be admitted to the second class.

Degradation from second class to third class, and from first class to either of the lower classes, may (by direction of the warden) follow upon any material lowering of the record of any convict or the commission of any serious offence such as insolence, disobedience, maligning, fault-finding, fighting or the use of profane or filthy language.

## PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

So far as the regulations permit certain privileges will be granted to first class convicts not bestowed upon the other classes, and second class convicts will be relieved from many of the restrictions imposed upon the third class. For example:

First class convicts will be considered eligible for parole at all times—second class in special cases only—third class not eligible. Clerks, messengers and orderlies will be selected, as far as possible, from the first class—none to be taken from the third class. First class may write oftener and receive visits oftener than other classes, and second class will have more privileges in this respect than third class. It is also intended to ask the Minister's approval of the extension of privileges and removal of restrictions in the case of the first and second classes.

The first class will be designated by brass star on left side of collar.

The second class will be designated by the figure one (1) on left side of collar.

The third class will be designated by the figure two (2) on the left side of collar.

*Visitors.*—The admission of visitors to the penitentiary is, under existing regulations, the cause of much trouble and annoyance to the warden, and some dissatisfaction among the ever-increasing army of tourists, excursionists and general sightseers who throng our cities during the summer months.

Indiscriminate admission would be an inexcusable folly, and in discriminating the warden is blamed for favouritism and partiality. The statute provides that persons of certain rank shall be admitted as visitors, and the regulations forbid the admission of any others to the interesting parts of the prison without the permission of the Department of Justice; and the warden is held responsible for all admissions to the grounds, chapels, &c.

Ninety-nine hundredths of those who apply for admission, and nine-tenths of those who are admitted, have no interest in the institution and are drawn thither either by a morbid curiosity or an unexplainable desire to gaze upon the unfortunates confined within its walls.

I consider it a monstrous cruelty to place convicts upon exhibition before men, women, boys and girls, and I do not blame them for resenting it.

Thus, the admission of visitors interferes with discipline, no matter how circumspectly visitors may conduct themselves. Besides, it must not be forgotten that many convicts have mothers and wives and sisters and children at home, and that painful thoughts and emotions and yearning for home and freedom are often aroused by the



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sight of those who, in size, age, appearance or carriage, resemble their own loved ones. Thus, the admission of visitors breeds discontent.

I am sorry to say that visitors are not always careful as to their report of what they saw, and not always correct in their conceptions nor judicious in their comments. False impressions as to the conduct of the prison are often spread by visitors who innocently draw their own inferences from what they have seen or heard, or unintentionally say something on which their auditors put their own construction. Some ridiculous newspaper items are traceable to somebody's visit to the penitentiary.

The prison is, or should be, a place of industry. It is not a zoo, nor a menagerie, nor a free show of any kind. In this institution, we are as busy as the inmates of any factory or industrial establishment, and we cannot afford to keep two or three officers at the gate ready to conduct visitors.

Still, nearly everybody desires to 'go through' the penitentiary, and nearly everybody desires that everybody else 'go through.'

Excursion parties to 'Kingston and the penitentiary' were in vogue a few years ago, but happily for the institution, 'the penitentiary' is now left out of the bill.

The admission of visitors interferes with the well-being of the prison and does no good to the visitors.

I have enlarged upon this subject in order to fortify my recommendation that no visitors be admitted except those designated by statute and those who, in the opinion of the warden, are especially interested in prison management and prison work.

*Binder-twine.*—Last year—it will be remembered—the selling price of binder-twine at the prison factory was kept a little below the general market value of that article during the whole season. Competition was keen from the start, and the usual methods were used to keep our product out of the market. The failure of crops in the North-west threw a large quantity of foreign twine on the market, and holders were determined to sell at the lowest possible margin above cost. Our sales during July and August were disappointing, and the result was that we were obliged to carry over nearly one-half our year's product. At the approach of the twine season this year, we were early in the field with advertisements, and had put ourselves in communication with all retailers of twine with whom we had done business in the past, and prepared to place our product in every quarter of the Dominion. A price list was agreed upon and sanctioned by the minister, and early in May we had printed and ready for circulation some 10,000 circulars to farmers, calling attention to the exceedingly low prices at which we offered our twine, and holding out inducements for them to buy direct from the factory and in club quantities, so as to secure for themselves the small margin we were allowing the larger dealers. Inquiries were coming in from dealers and farmers, and the prospect was good for a fair season's business.

It was just at this time that the resolution of parliament was passed which forbade our selling to any but farmers (and to them at cost) until the first of July. We were thus forced to withdraw from all negotiations with dealers. Our circulars were cast aside, a new price list formulated and sanctioned, new circulars sent out as quickly as possible, and new advertisements inserted in the papers. The natural result followed. The local retail dealers all through the country, finding our factory closed to them, made haste to fill their shelves with foreign goods, and instead of acting as our agents and salesmen, became our competitors in a market where we had neither agents nor samples. We set a gang to work fitting up samples and mailing them, and did everything we could do to meet the new conditions of things, but our efforts were crowned with but partial success.

As a rule, farmers do not purchase, or even order, their twine till late in June; and quite as many order in July as order in June. But nearly everybody knew that whatever stock we had on hand on July 1 was to be 'sold to highest bidder.' Our competitors, no doubt, had made it plain to many farmers that the government factory would be out of the retail business after that date.



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We started up the mill as quickly as possible after July 1, and soon succeeded in overtaking the few lingering orders that came in—continuing to sell to farmers at the same low price.

Taking the season through from Jan. 1, 1901, I find that we received orders, through individuals and clubs, from about 850 farmers. Of these 220 were from Prince Edward Island; 17 from New Brunswick; 132 from Quebec; 85 from Manitoba; 24 from North-west Territories; 1 from British Columbia; 359 from Ontario.

Taking the average of these orders at 120 lbs., it will be seen that we have sold to farmers but a little over 45 tons—the product of about one and a half months' work of the factory.

On July 1 we found ourselves with twine on hand, not awaiting order for shipment, to the amount of about 300 tons, for which tenders had been asked by advertisement in several leading papers and by circular to all dealers with whom we had transacted business.

But three tenders (practically but two) were received. These were opened and report thereon forwarded to the minister on July 1. Of course the year covered by this report had closed before the minister's decision had been given.

I am pleased to be able to state that, from the eight hundred farmers who used the penitentiary twine, there came to us but three or four complaints as to quality, while scores of farmers have, unsolicited, written us, expressing entire satisfaction with our product. Notwithstanding this, we seem to have been overwhelmed by misrepresentation in Manitoba and the North-west, practically shutting us out from the market in that section of the country. It must not be forgotten, however, that we had no paid agents nor salesmen, and having been deprived of the valuable aid of the wholesale and retail dealers, we were left to the mercy of the not over-scrupulous employees of competing factories.

By reference to the financial statement appended, you will observe that the year's business resulted in a small balance on the right side of the ledger. This, however, is misleading if we consider the single year's business by itself. You will notice that we (very properly) credit the year's business with the value of twine on hand and unsold on July 1, reckoning the value upon a basis of one-half cent per pound below the selling price for the season. In the present instance, we happen to have had some 300 tons which we so valued and placed the amount to the credit. The correct result of the year's business can only be known when we ascertain the exact amount realized from the sale of twine on hand. The sale took place two days after the close of the year, and I fear the sequel will show that our favourable balance has been very seriously disturbed.

*Conventions.*—As you are aware, I was granted permission to attend the annual convention of the U. S. National Prison Congress held at Cleveland, Ohio, during last August. I fully appreciate the minister's kindly consideration and recognize the benefit to be derived from association with the foremost penologists of the day.

I desire also to refer to the Wardens' convention, held at Kingston, last winter. It is difficult to overestimate the benefits arising from mutual interchange of opinions, based upon experience, between the wardens of the five Canadian penitentiaries. Uniformity of method is essential to any well-ordered system, and I am confident the conference referred to has been productive of progress in that direction and of lasting benefit to the institutions under the charge of its members. I hope you will find no occasion to regret your action in recommending the convention.

*Staff Changes.*—Six temporary guards were placed on the permanent staff after serving on probation for over a year. One guard has been appointed permanent night officer, with rank of keeper, and one new guard has been appointed with a view to his assisting on farm and in garden.

I have nothing unusual to report as to movement of convicts. Our prison population has decreased by 31. 'Conduct and Industry Register' shows marks fairly



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creditable to the convicts. No serious offences have been committed—no serious punishments have been inflicted. As to discipline maintained and general conduct of the prison you have doubtless formed your own opinion ere this.

I again express my gratitude for kindness and courtesy shown by the penitentiary branch of the Department of Justice, and my appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency of the staff at this penitentiary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. PLATT,

*Warden.*



(APPENDIX A.)

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure, Binder-twine Industry, for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1901.

Value of plant, June 30, 1901, \$36,031.87.

DR.

Amount of stock, reserve machinery, &c., on hand June 30, 1901.....	\$ 48,572 72
Outstanding accounts, June 30, 1900—	
Patrick Kelly.....	74 51
John Connor.....	8,819 09
McColl Bros.....	130 00
Hemp purchased.....	34,830 91
Oil purchased.....	1,022 66
Advertising ..	453 39
Bags .....	948 61
Paper and tags.....	26 36
Repairs and renewals.....	1,145 27
Freight and cartage.....	1,034 25
Fuel.....	1,087 24
Interest and discount.....	11 98
Interest on investment : \$40,000 at 3 per cent.....	1,200 00
Expense.....	396 98
Salaries.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$102,753 97

CR.

Cash received from sale of twine—	
From farmers.....	\$15,569 75
Cash received from sale of empty oil barrels.....	207 00
Cash received from other sources.....	0 07
Outstanding accounts—	
Patrick Kelly.....	74 51
John Connor.....	8,819 09
Queen City Oil Company.....	109 00
John Connor, for 100 tons sisal twine, at 6½ cents, held for shipment.....	12,250 00
Amount of stock, reserve machinery, &c., on hand June 30, 1901.....	63,547 93
By balance.....	2,176 62
	<hr/>
	\$102,753 97

W. S. HUGHES,  
Clerk of Industries.



## (APPENDIX B.)

KINGSTON, July 29, 1901.

*Memo. for the Warden.*

I submit this report, for your information, on the building operations at the Kingston penitentiary for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

*West Wing Reconstruction.*—This work was pushed along steadily during the year. Cut stone and brick-work of the cells is completed concreting over cells and granolithic floors of cells laid, angle and tee steel connecting cantilevers forming galleries are in place ready to receive slate floors, cell door barriers of one range are in place, and the blacksmith has material prepared for two more ranges ; machine work on the locking bars is well advanced ; the ventilating shaft of cut stone, fine bouchard, 10 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches by 32 feet high above the roof, is completed; the small windows in side walls, south side of wing, have been removed, and the connecting stone-work cut out; new window frames, 18 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet 2 inches wide, and wrought-iron barriers of 1½ inches round iron set in the openings.

*Prison of Isolation.*—The interior of this department has been thoroughly renovated ; lobbies and corridors received two coats of paint, 5 feet up from floor ; remainder of walls and ceilings whitewashed ; entrance door grained and varnished ; all iron work painted.

*Electric Light Department.*—For the engineer was constructed a foundation of cut-stone laid in cement for the new electric light engine and dynamo.

*Tailor and Shoe Departments.*—These departments have been constantly employed in making clothing and boots for the Indian Department, uniforms and civilian clothing for officers, and clothing for the convicts of this institution.

*Blacksmith and Machine Departments.*—Average number of men employed in this department during the year was forty ; much work has been turned out, such as for west wing reconstruction, polished steel barriers for cells, wrought-iron barriers for windows, levers, guides, connecting rods and brackets prepared for locking bars, and blacksmith and machine work for the engineer's department, binder-twine factory and the farm.

*Farm Roads.*—The roadbeds of Palace and Union streets, which had become much cut up, have been repaired and given a coat of macadam.

*Farm Fencing.*—More fencing of twisted wire was set up during the year

*Wharf.*—Almost the entire length of wharf on the west front is dilapidated ; a portion 315 feet long by 12 feet wide was removed to the water line and rebuilt during the winter. This wharf was constructed of timber crib-work, with square timber on face, the pockets filled with rubble, the ground graded back from face of wharf with a slight raise.

*Repairs in General to Buildings.*—These consist principally in pointing walls, painting woodwork and barriers, and roof repairs.

E. J. ADAMS,  
Chief Trade Instructor.



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## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

*(Warden's report not received.)*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1901.

## CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

*Memorandum for the Warden.*

I have the honour to submit the following report of the various works performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

*New Stable.*—Since my last report the new stable has been completed and found to be a model building, affording accommodation for eighteen horses, storage rooms for hay, straw and grain; harness room, carriage room and farm instructor's office. The building is heated by steam throughout, and the ventilation is very satisfactory.

*Old Stable and Coach-house.*—These old wooden buildings standing between south wing and shop building, have been condemned by the survey board and taken down. Any lumber found serviceable put away for future use in repairing outside buildings.

*New Lodge.*—Work was resumed on this building in April, and I have every hope that the roof will be on before winter.

*Sewerage Works.*—The progress made with this important work has been quite satisfactory. The sewage was diverted from the old main sewer and turned into the field west of the permanent beds on the 1st of September last, and has been treated there during the entire winter in a very satisfactory manner. The excavation of the site for beds and building of outlet drains has been carried on all winter. The present summer will, I venture to hope, see a large part of the work completed; in the meantime the sewage is being successfully treated on the adjoining field, until the works are finished.

*Excavation in Yard.*—Duct from boiler room to new stable has been completed, built of cut stone, steam and water pipes laid from boiler room to stable. From stable to west gate another sewer has been built for the purpose of draining the manure pit of stable. This drain connects with the regular sewer at west gate.

*Excavation for New Wing.*—Excavation for the site for the new dormitory wing has been commenced and will be pushed forward until completed; however, the site being on almost solid rock and blasting cannot be resorted to, it will be necessarily tedious work.

*Quarry Drain.*—The work of draining the quarry by running a drain from the upper creek or gully, west of the farm barn to quarry was commenced early in April, and has since been continued. If possible this work will be completed this fall or during the winter.

*Freight Siding.*—The erection of a freight siding on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the use of the penitentiary was accomplished in September last, and has proved a great convenience, being situated opposite the west gate of the penitentiary, a full view of the men unloading freight can be had, and the danger of escapes lessened.



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*Surgeon's Office.*—The surgeon's office has been completed, and new furniture made and placed therein, affording more accommodation in the surgery, which has been renovated and another walnut medicine case made and put in. With the addition of a lavatory, this makes the surgeon's and hospital overseer's offices fairly comfortable, and certainly makes a great improvement in that part of the main building approaching the hospital.

*Tenements.*—Interior of houses Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 (government block) have been thoroughly repaired and painted, all were vacated for this purpose with the exception of No. 6, where the repairs were not so extensive as in the others, an outside man being employed to do the work.

*Electric Light.*—The work of wiring the buildings for the electric light has been commenced, and the installation of the entire plant will be completed as soon as possible.

*Masons.*—The mason gang have been engaged during the winter with general repairs to interior of buildings, floors and excavating in yard for new water pipes from shop building to dome.

*Quarry.*—The quarry gang and stonecutters have been kept constantly at work during the year quarrying and dressing stone for new gate and other buildings to be erected.

In addition to the foregoing, the carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, tin-smiths, and the bookbinding departments have been fully occupied. A large amount of necessary repairs and alterations to buildings have been done during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PRATT,  
*Chief Trade Instructor.*



DORCHESTER.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

DORCHESTER, N.B., August 14, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the usual statistical and other statements of the several departments of Dorchester penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901. Movement of convicts during the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1900 . . . . .	198	6	204
<i>Received since:—</i>			
From common jails . . . . .	80	3	83
From military prison . . . . .	3	0	3
From forfeiture of parole . . . . .	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	282	9	291
<i>Discharged since:—</i>			
By expiration of sentence . . . . .	48	0	48
By pardon . . . . .	8	0	8
By parole . . . . .	15	1	16
By deaths . . . . .	8	0	8
By returned to jail . . . . .	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	202	8	210

showing a total of 210 convicts remaining on June 30, 1901; an increase of 6 over June 30, 1900.

The daily average during the year was 210, as against 219·7 during the previous year.

With few exceptions the conduct of the prisoners has been good. There were no serious offences committed; punishments were, therefore, of a minor nature, and for trivial violations of prison rules.

Death visited us eight times during the year. Nearly all of these were chronic sufferers, and results were not unexpected. One died from convulsions, and one from fracture of the skull, owing to a fall from a ladder in the stonecutter's shed. The general health was good.

The appropriation for expenditure during the year was \$53,600, and the total amount expended was the same, \$53,600.

The per capita cost was \$247.69, as compared with \$236.31 for the previous year. This increase was due to several causes, but mainly to the lesser daily average of the prison population.

*Employment of Convicts.*—Nearly one-half of the prisoners in this institution who are able to work are employed in the quarry, stone cutting, at masonry and in connection with the farm. The others not in hospital or confined in cells by sickness, are employed in the shops, mill, prison yard, and at other necessary works about the penitentiary building.



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Operations on the farm were not so successful as the previous year owing to the wetness of the season. Hay, grain and vegetables were not an average crop, and from the cause mentioned were secured in poor condition.

Nine acres of rough wilderness land were brought under cultivation last year, and are under crop this year. The prospect for a good harvest this year is excellent. Hay—some 300 tons of which is already stored in prime condition—will be above the average, while grain and vegetables promise well.

The new stonecutter's shed, commenced the previous year, has been completed, and was occupied with some 60 convicts during winter, who would otherwise have been idle, cutting stone for buildings under construction.

The foundation for a new barn, 176 by 46 feet, has been laid, and a large number of convicts are employed constructing the basement which is of stone. This barn, I hope, will be completed and ready for next season's crop.

A new laundry and shower bath apparatus have been installed in the old wash house. These are a vast improvement on the dilapidated tubs and washing machines which they displaced, and are much more sanitary.

Plant for a new and improved system of cooking by steam has been procured and temporarily installed in the basement of the eastern wing of the main building, where it will be used until the kitchen proper is prepared for its reception. As there is a considerable amount of work to be done in removing partitions, &c., it will be some time before the new plant will find its permanent resting place.

The new baker's oven has been completed, and is now being used.

The stone reservoir constructed at the north of the prison, which had given so much trouble to make tight, has at length been finished and is giving every satisfaction. It is now apparently perfectly tight and waterproof.

The railway siding has also been completed, and is a boon to the prison, it is so much nearer and more convenient than the public station.

Considerable grading has been done in the prison yard, and the water pipes have been sunk to the new level.

I am thankful for the opportunity afforded me in January last of meeting the wardens of the other penitentiaries of Canada in Kingston, to hear discussed by these experienced officers and yourself, subjects of supreme importance in connection with the management of these institutions. Being a young officer, scarcely more than a year in the service, I found the discussions there most interesting and instructive, and of advantage to me since. The opportunity also of visiting and witnessing the working of these excellently managed institutions at St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston, added to my knowledge of 'how to do it.' My visit also, in company with Warden Whyte, of British Columbia Penitentiary, to several of the leading institutions of Massachusetts and the Sing Sing prison in New York, gave me an insight into prison management as conducted in the United States, which, after all, differs but little from our own, except in minor details.

My most hearty thanks are due to the Minister of Justice for the kindly consideration always extended to me, and I am indebted to yourself and other members of the penitentiary branch of his department for your and their uniform kindness, courtesy and assistance.

My thanks are also due to the officers of my staff for their unvarying kindness, and for the able manner in which they perform their several duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. KIRK,  
Warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, October 1, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1901.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1900 .....	106
Received since .....	45
	— 151
Discharged by expiration of sentence .....	25
Discharged by pardon .....	3
Discharged by parole. ....	4
Discharged by death .....	1
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary .....	1
	— 34
	—
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901 .....	117

The daily average during the year was 109·8, as against 111·6 in the previous year.

*Buildings required.*—As I have already mentioned in my former reports, I recommended strongly the building of a farm stable on modern principles. There is urgent need also of the immediate erection of a blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, and painter's shop. All these should be built together, and of course inside the wall. Under present arrangements the blacksmith's shop is outside the wall, thereby necessitating extra supervision, while the carpenter's shop abuts on the wall itself, and is obviously in an unsafe position, as affording a means of escape. All these buildings should be of stone for purposes of fire protection. More important even than this is the addition of a new wing. The entire building now in use is below the standard of modern requirements. From the point of view of security of prisoners it is altogether deficient, entailing an immense amount of personal supervision and a constant strain on the officers in charge, which the later methods of building can dispense with. Besides this the danger of fire is far greater than that in other institutions of the same kind that have the advantage of being constructed on more scientific principles. The main building to-day only has 106 cells while we have 112 prisoners. The population from which the penitentiary is fed is constantly increasing, and there can be little doubt that by the time this wing is built, it will be not a whit too large for the necessary accommodation.

All the floors, and all the stairs in the present building should be of concrete. This has already been done in one case where a wall abutting on the bakery was built of lath and plaster, and the staircase leading therefrom was of wood, but the danger from fire obviously renders further precaution necessary.

I have already reported that I consider that the officers' quarters in their present state are almost uninhabitable, and that immediate repairs are necessary owing to the isolated situation of the penitentiary, there is nowhere for them to live except in the buildings now in use.

Owing to the conditions affecting the whole province the crops raised on the farm last year were far from successful, but I am pleased to have to make a much more favourable report for the current year.

We raised 7,019 bushels of grain altogether: Of these 4,430 bush. oats, representing a yield of 58 bush. per acre; 2,459 bush. barley, representing a yield of 42 bush. per acre; 130 bush. wheat, representing a yield of 19 bush. per acre.



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Seeding began on April 22, and harvesting on August 6.

I should recommend the purchase of a grain separator, we have now a portable engine, which could be utilized for threshing purposes, obviating the necessity of hiring a regular threshing outfit from outside. The cost incurred would repay itself in a couple of years, and there would be no danger of loss by having to wait for outside assistance as is at present the case. We have also put up 150 tons of hay. There are 225 acres under cultivation, 148 under oats, barley and wheat as mentioned above, the remainder representing potatoes, garden, summer fallow, and meadow.

The yield of potatoes will be about 2,000 bushels, and besides this we have a good crop of turnips, carrots and other vegetables, these being supplied to the prisoners and sold to the officers upon repayment.

We have raised 14,940 lbs, of pork. This quantity has been disposed of as follows:—

Rations for prison . . . . .	5,970 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sold to officers . . . . .	2,485 $\frac{1}{4}$
Police mess . . . . .	257
Used in bakery . . . . .	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sold to Mr. John McOuat . . . . .	129
Sold to Mr. J. Scott, butcher . . . . .	3,375
Sold to J. Griffin & Co. . . . .	2,680
	<hr/>
	14,940

I should recommend the enlarging of the piggery, as it is impossible to increase the raising of pigs, a lucrative source of profit to the institution without doing this.

As I have several times reported this should be a model farm, both as an object lesson to the surrounding farmers and as an attraction to prospective settlers. For this purpose we should be supplied with all necessary plant and equipment, and there is no more profitable work to which convicts can be put.

There has necessarily been a large accumulation of waste stone during the building of the wall and other operations, besides the loose stone that has been lying on the mountain from time immemorial. This is unsightly in appearance, and may in time become a serious inconvenience. The portable engine, referred to above, could be utilized in connection with a stone crusher, and all this waste material could be used for mending and keeping in order the roads on and about the reserve. In all probability, too, arrangements might be made with the municipality for the sale to them of any superfluous material after the immediate necessities of the institution had been satisfied.

The maintenance of good roads is of prime importance to the country generally, especially to a place like this, situated as it is some fourteen or fifteen miles from Winnipeg. The difficulties with which farmers and others have to contend under present conditions are almost insurmountable during wet weather.

The work done generally has been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality; the business of quarrying and dressing the stone for the wall has gone on steadily, while the actual erection has made more progress than heretofore, as the work has not had to be interrupted as formerly, when men had to be taken off owing to the lack of properly dressed material; owing to the increased population of the prison this difficulty has disappeared.

As previously reported all officers' uniforms and boots, not only for the Manitoba penitentiary, but also for the Regina and Prince Albert jails, are made here. Besides this all outer and inner clothing, and prison and discharge boots for the convicts are made by convict labour.

Since my last report the building of the laundry has been completed, a new galvanized iron roof has been put on, and a system of down pipes connected with cistern, ensuring a supply of soft water for washing purposes. A new boiler has been placed



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in the basement from which the laundry has been piped with wall coils, and a good gravity system has been put in. The machinery generally has been put in good order, and is working satisfactorily. A tank has been placed over drying closets to supply water for washing purposes. We require a small steam pump to lift the water from cistern to this tank.

All this is more fully explained in a report annexed hereto, made by Fireman Shead to the general excellence of whose work I should wish to draw particular attention. I should recommend that he be put, subject to your approval, on the footing of an instructor, a position to which his conduct and ability generally would fully entitle him.

I should like to repeat the report made by me in 1897 on the question of the disposal of sewage. The whole system should be submitted to an expert. In a hot dry season, such as we have had this year, the overflow of liquid sewage on the flat is liable to cause an epidemic. The ventilation of a portion of the prison is not as good as it might be, and might be improved.

The telephone line between here and Winnipeg is still in a state of disrepair, as I have reported repeatedly. This is a matter of great importance considering the position of the prison, at a distance, as before stated of fourteen or fifteen miles from Winnipeg. The trains only run here three times a week, and a blizzard or a heavy rain storm may any day mean practical isolation for a considerable length of time. The expense of telegraphing or hiring conveyances on emergencies would probably far more than counterbalance the cost of keeping such a line in good working order.

I should strongly recommend the introduction of the electric light. The importance of this, both inside and outside, and the superior safety of it over coal oil now in use, hardly needs insisting on. Private establishments such as the Hudson's Bay Company's building in Winnipeg, hotels, &c., are to-day using their own system on the premises, and the value of it to a public institution like this cannot be overestimated.

The custom of shaving convicts has always seemed to me to be a risky one. I have mentioned this subject to our surgeon, Dr. Neill, suggesting use of clippers, thereby avoiding a possible risk of a dangerous weapon, such as a razor being turned to improper account. I see that he has adopted this suggestion in his report, but I think that due consideration should be given to the question before it is finally settled.

*Fire Arms.*—The rifles used here are old Snider cavalry carbines and a few Winchester rifles, of practically obsolete patterns. In case of escape of a convict I should be more afraid of injury to innocent people than to the guilty party, a magazine weapon firing buckshot would be more likely to be effective for the immediate purpose in view, i.e., disabling an escaping convict, and would entail less danger to others.

*Escapes.*—There have been no escapes, the item appearing under this head in the accountant's annual expenditure statement is the expense incurred in the recapture of a lunatic in Ontario who was being transferred from here to Kingston penitentiary.

The ticket-of-leave system has worked satisfactorily, four prisoners having been out on this system during the past year. The check imposed is a valuable one, deterring prisoners from taking advantage of their newly acquired liberty to run the risk of forfeiture by misbehaviour, or putting themselves under the influence of bad companionship. In addition to this I know of a case where a threat from the police has been immediately successful in inducing better behaviour on the part of a ticket-of-leave man towards his family, causing him to avoid intemperance, and to seek for honest employment. I consider, too, that the inducement towards good conduct generally among prisoners who have applied for this privilege, is of great value in the management of the prison.

I am glad that the minister has seen fit to approve of continuing the wardens' convention. There can be no doubt of the ultimate good that must result from such continuance.

A serious question that has always existed in all penal institutions is the danger run by the unavoidable association of young prisoners, first offenders, or men of com-



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paratively good character, with hardened and habitual criminals. As long as these different categories have to be confined under one roof this difficulty is practically insurmountable. A system that would allow of classification of prisoners, whereby prisoners, for whom there was still hope of reformation could be confined in one institution, and hopeless recidivists in another, altogether separate, would be of immense value in this respect. The threat of removal from the middle place of confinement to the more severe, would act as a deterrent from misbehaviour, the mere fact that the stigma attaching to serving a sentence in the former of these two classes would be less disgraceful than a similar sentence in the latter would serve as an inducement to good conduct generally. There must necessarily be in such an institution as this, prisoners whose crimes are caused perhaps by hasty temper, or committed under the influence of intoxication. Where intoxication is not habitual, these men under proper influence and separated from evil association might reasonably be expected to become good citizens, while the criminals who are, and always will be, a danger to society at large, might be placed in confinement elsewhere in some prison where confinement—apart from reformation—was a prime consideration. While on this question I should like to repeat what was also brought before the wardens' convention this year, namely the great importance of careful selection in the matter of officers. They should have some preliminary training. They are now placed at once in a position involving a very high responsibility indeed, and it is hardly fair to expect that men utterly devoid of previous training or experience should be at once competent. The conduct and industry of the convicts has been good.

I should recommend the purchase of suitable photographic apparatus for photographing all convicts on admission to the prison. Besides this all recidivists, noted criminals, &c., should be measured under the Bertillon system, and such measurement should be duly recorded.

On April the 25th, about 7 p.m., a severe tornado and wind storm passed over the mountain, carrying away a windmill, unroofing buildings, and destroying chimneys and other property. A full report of this occurrence was sent to you at the time.

During the absence of the storekeeper, Mr. Power, on sick leave for a period of nine months, his duties were ably and efficiently carried out by assistant steward Freeman, whose name I should like to bring to your favourable notice in connection with the matter. The work entailed was specially onerous as he had to combine the work of the two offices of his own, and that of storekeeper.

I wish also to acknowledge herein the unvarying courtesy and co-operation of the chief of police in Winnipeg, Mr. J. C. McRae, who together with the force under him, has always been ready and willing to lend us all the assistance in his power.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,  
*Warden.*

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



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## APPENDIX.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 8, 1901.

*Memo. to the Warden.*

*Laundry Roof.*—A galvanized iron roof has been put on, and completed the down pipes connecting to cistern which will give us plenty of soft water for washing purposes.

*Heating.*—A new boiler has been placed in basement from which the laundry has been piped with wall coil, and a good gravity system put in giving every satisfaction.

*Plumbing.*—This work is incomplete yet, as we have not received the fixtures.

*Baths.*—The stalls are ready to receive the system, which I believe is to be the Gegenstrom shower.

*Machinery.*—The machinery has been put in good order, and is giving good satisfaction. One washer and extractor being used; the other washer and mangle are badly burnt, and some parts broken, but expect to have them repaired shortly.

*Ventilation.*—This work is incomplete yet.

*Tank.*—A tank has been placed over drying closets to supply water for washing purposes. We require a small steam pump to lift the water from cistern to this tank, as we have had to take laundry pump to supply prison boilers. The heater at present used in the prison is to be used to heat the water by using the exhaust steam from engine which at present is blown to waste.

*Deep well pump.*—The deep well pump has been connected to hospital and prison tanks, so that we have now a duplicate system of supply as one or both pumps can be worked separate or together.

*Stable water supply.*—A wooden tank has been placed on bents in stable yard and connected to windmill pump, and supply pipes run from tank through the stables to hose connections and supply water for the stock.

*Telephone.*—The warden's, deputy warden's, hospital overseer's quarters, also stable and railway depot have been connected by telephone. The switchboard being placed in main hall, and can be answered at all times by the officer on duty there. The line to the city is in bad order, having been gone over several times to find poles broken down by the wind grounding all communication. It will require at least 50 new poles to put it in a fair condition to last for a few years more.

*General Repairs.*—These are going on constantly to the different systems of water supply, plumbing and heating, and are so defective that they should be reconstructed as soon as possible, especially the plumbing as it is very unsanitary; also the ventilation and heating, but in view of the inspector being here shortly these should be pointed out to him as it is impossible to name any particular part. It is all about the same.

This work can be carried on by convict labour.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. SHEAD,  
*Fireman.*



## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, October 4, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by usual statistical and financial statements, for the year 1900-1.

The appropriation for this institution for the year was \$48,000, of which we expended \$42,119.56; returning to the government the sum of \$5,880.44.

In comparing an institution of this size with larger institutions, as to per capita cost, it should not be forgotten that the cost of living here is much higher than at any other penitentiary in Canada; also that we have a staff here equal to the handling of three hundred convicts in a modern constructed prison with a stone wall inclosing the premises.

The following tabular statement shows the movement of convicts during the year just closed:

*Received since:—*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30. ....	103	1	104
From common jails. ....	46	1	47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	149	2	151

*Discharged since:—*

By expiration of sentence ....	28	0	28
By pardon. ....	6	0	6
By parole ....	12	0	12
Removed to Kingston. ....	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	2	50

With the minister's consent, we purchased and erected a modern brick plant, and next year will be able to turn out 12,000 bricks per day. I trust by that time to have received permission to erect an addition to our present cell accommodation.

I have found the ticket-of-leave system one of the best inducements to good discipline that ever was introduced into the penitentiaries. This year twelve inmates have been granted their conditional release; and from personal observation and inquiries, I have found that not one of these twelve men have in any way committed a breach of trust in accepting the imposed conditions. They are all living good lives, and so far have proven they were but accidental criminals.

The memorandum drawn up at the last warden's convention fully explains the warden's ideas as to its operation, and what suggested improvements we thought would make it more of a success than it has been.

I received a great deal of instruction and information in attending the warden's convention held in Kingston last January; also in visiting, with Warden Kirk, of Dorchester, the Charleston Prison, the Massachusetts State Institution, Concord Reformatory, Sing Sing Penitentiary. General Brydges, of the Massachusetts State Institution, Warden Scott, of the Concord Reformatory, and Warden Johnson, of Sing Sing, treated us with the greatest courtesy, and explained in full the working of the institutions under their charges. In the disciplinary departments, the system is almost identical with the Canadian institutions. In the manufacturing departments we are



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far behind, as they are allowed to manufacture for state purposes, and, in consequence, there is a busy air about the penitentiary which we do not find in Canada. The Concord Reformatory is worthy of special mention on account of their magnificent equipment, and the manual training principle. Warden Scott has grasped the idea that to keep men out of crime it is necessary to teach them, when young, a trade, as a large percentage of convicts in penitentiaries to-day are without trades.

By your permission, we have purchased some two hundred and seventy-five volumes for our library, which makes it very complete, and, in my opinion, it would be better to make a certain allowance every year than every three or four years.

All the officers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. The discipline is at present well maintained, and has been throughout the year. We have had no deaths.

Again regretting that I have not been favoured with a visit from you this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WHYTE,  
Warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Esq.,  
Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



APPENDIX B

SURGEONS' REPORTS







## KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 30, 1901.

SIR,—Pursuant to the provisions of the law governing this institution, I herewith present my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory during the year. The ventilation in the sleeping apartments, work shops and other buildings on the grounds has been all that could be desired for the maintenance of the good health of the prisoners. The sewage system introduced a few years ago has been operated with great care, and sewers are flushed out so regularly that accumulations of noxious odours and disease-producing gases is prevented. The sewage works and pump house are kept scrupulously clean, and have been white-washed several times during the year. The filtering beds have been carefully attended to, and the grounds surrounding this department have the appearance of a well-kept garden, with flowers and other plants in profusion. No offensive odours can be detected on the premises, and everything indicates that the works are well managed, and the complaints of former years regarding offensive odours have been fully obviated.

The water supply for drinking purposes is abundant, and examinations of it repeatedly made by me during the year, only served to confirm previous reports as regards its purity. Water being such an essential, the presence of organic or other impurities in it would have a deleterious effect upon the health of the prisoners.

The heating of the prison has been perfect in every respect, and no complaints regarding it have been heard. The unusual late spring and the periodical cold days which appeared far in the early summer, made it desirable that the heat be turned on when required, adding greatly to the comfort of the officials and their charge.

The epidemic of small-pox which prevailed in various parts of Canada during the year, and in some districts worked with deadly effect, caused some anxiety in view of its possible appearance in prison. All precautionary measures were taken regarding disinfection in the various parts of the prison, and more than usual vigilance on matters of hygiene were recommended. Vaccination was performed on every prisoner not previously vaccinated.

It is scarcely necessary for me to refer to the food supplied, as it would only be a repetition of that contained in a previous report. On my frequent visitations to the kitchen during the year it always appeared to be perfectly clean and the cooking utensils bright and well kept. On one occasion during the year owing to diarrhœal disturbances, a change of diet was recommended with decided benefit. This condition prevails in all institutions at some season of the year, and is owing to close confinement and limited breathing space, which have the effect of causing the accumulation in the system of effete materials which can neither be eliminated by respiration or perspiration until nature comes to the rescue and diarrhœa is the result. It is needless to say that its salutary effects are frequently observed. Many of our cases this year were of a severe type, and required every care to tide them over distressing and unpleasant complications.

We have had under our care a large number of cases of pneumonia, due no doubt to atmospheric influences. It is noticeable that in a number of cases of this disease occurs as a precursor of consumption; the latter apparently being latent and only requires the disturbing influence of an acute infection to bring it into prominence. Coupled with this a long residence in prison instead of bringing increased immunity too frequently acts as a predisposing cause of disease. Consumption in one of its forms is



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a common disease amongst a prison population, and when it is considered that a person so affected expectorates three billions of bacilli or germs daily, it is necessary that every precaution should be taken to prevent infection. In its pulmonary form it is a highly communicable disease, and a person suffering from it is a menace to the community, and particularly to those with whom he may be obliged to live in contact. Its curability has been fully demonstrated, especially in the incipient stage, when there is slight pulmonary involvement ; but having passed that, it may be considered a very intractable disease to therapeutic intervention, especially in institutions where there is generally incomplete aëration of the lungs. All prisoners suffering from it as well as others afflicted with incurable maladies which render their term in prison a hospital probation, might be specially paroled on account of invalidism. I have recommended that in view of the infectious nature of consumption and its transmission by aërial connection from dried expectoration, that the pernicious habit of spitting on the floors of the prison be prohibited, and that spittoons containing disinfectant solution be placed in convenient places for use. Fortunately we have very few at present suffering from tuberculosis. The report of one of the large prisons on the other side of the line shows that 202 prisoners suffered from the disease during the year.

The whole prison has been thoroughly renovated during the year, and the cells and shops are clean and neat in appearance. It is a matter worthy of remark and greatly to be deplored that a large number of prisoners are brought here in a diseased and sometimes in a helpless condition, many of them having contracted disease in the common jails. This condition of affairs makes our hospital a dumping ground for invalids. Two prisoners received during the year were so ill on arrival, that it was a matter of surprise that they ever reached this institution alive. One case of locomotor ataxia, a disease which completely disables its possessor and renders him a permanent cripple, remains in hospital. Cases of this kind and other incurables are very troublesome, as they expect to be cured of incurable diseases; this not being done they become discontented, unhappy and chronic disturbers, and imagine that those who have charge of the hospital are keeping them in prison. Criminals, as a rule, are a difficult class to manage as well as to treat, for besides being very imaginary, they are generally at enmity with society and at war with themselves, frequently meditating revengeful spirit and luxuriating in imaginary grievances, and consequently they do not possess that cheerful disposition which is an important aid in effecting a speedy restoration to health. They are, as a rule, organically hostile to all social restraint, and the majority of them are too defective in their organization to find any happiness in life. To be able to gratify all their whims and fancies one must indeed be endowed with transcendent mental gifts.

Our hospital, the equipment and management of which may be regarded as a standard of efficiency, has received its annual renovation, and has its usual bright and inviting appearance.

Every instruction has been carried out in detail, and the orderlies have been painstaking in the performance of the duties entrusted to them. The hospital dietary is served in quality and quantity suitable to the disease under treatment.

I am pleased to be able to say that very little sickness prevailed amongst the officers during the year.

A large number of prisoners are afflicted with syphilis—‘the direful spring of woes unnumbered.’ Treatment commensurate with the gravity of the disease is at once instituted on arrival, which has the effect of keeping those afflicted in good health and of arresting the progress of the disease.

The attendance upon the sick by the chaplains has been marked by an earnest, faithful and conscientious discharge of duty. They have been unceasing in their efforts to divert the minds of the imprisoned into hopeful channels of thought, and have been ever ready to breathe comfort into the soul in its last strife with mortality. To visit the sick, to administer to them spiritual consolation, and to encourage them to substitute normal for morbid ideas, are certainly Christian virtues of a high order.



## SESSICNAL PAPER No. 34

The deaths which occurred during the year were confined to a class who were either advanced in disease when brought to prison, or were broken down physically by previous fast living and repeated and long terms in prison. Two, advanced to the age of senility, had spent the greater portion of their lives in prison, and 'like a clock worn out by beating time the wheels of weary life at last stood still.'

Amongst the many surgical operations performed during the year I have to record two amputations. One prisoner brought here with the bones of leg so far advanced in necrosis that his life was jeopardized; amputation was performed above the knee. The other was necessitated as the result of a compound comminuted fracture below the knee. Both have recovered.

## ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This annex to the hospital is for the reception of prisoners who show signs of mental deterioration, and who require special quarters, care, diet and medical supervision till fully restored to mental health. Generally speaking it would be as difficult to find a person as absolutely healthy in body as it would be to find one perfectly sane in all his mental endowments. This applies with greater force perhaps to the criminal class, many of whom are of a low grade, and having had bequeathed to them a strong predisposition to insanity; frequently become unbalanced; generally for brief periods. There are many in the general prison under my observation who have marked angularities of character or appear to be living a life of dreamy abstraction, but it is not found necessary to admit them into this ward so long as they continue to perform their work and conform to disciplinary regulations. Suitable employment is furnished all the insane patients, and all the work in the ward is performed by them.

As a rule the criminal insane regain their mentality much quicker than the ordinary insane, and as a consequence there are amongst this class few chronic cases—the dregs of humanity—such as make up the population of the ordinary lunatic asylums, and make these institutions as it would appear from the records veritable homes for incurables. An eminent alienist has remarked that 'the criminal has not been reformed nor the insane cured to the extent anticipated.' The records of asylums generally show that the number which remain in these institutions year after year is appalling, and that there is a constant accumulation of chronic cases; the few discharged as apparently cured are suffering from permanent mental derangement. One has only to look over the statistics of the Ontario asylums and note the hundreds of inmates who are detained there five, ten, fifteen, twenty years, and much longer without any hope of release. He must indeed be an idiot or in a state of profound dementia not to be able to appreciate liberty, but the welfare of the community is the supreme consideration. In view of this alarming state of affairs and the enormous expense to the country of so many incurables, the President of the New York State Lunacy Commission has advocated the establishment all over the state of special reception wards or pavilions in connection with general hospitals for the care of acute cases of insanity, as the atmosphere of a lunatic asylum is not best calculated to restore to an individual his lost mental characteristics. Other states have followed and the success has been most encouraging.

Insanity is a disease from which no one could claim exemption, and some of the brightest minds in all ages have suffered from that affliction. Any impairment of the bodily nutrition interferes seriously with the functional integrity of the mental faculties, and as a rule patients require to be built up physically. There is no specific for it, and any treatment instituted is merely symptomatic.

Our insane ward has been kept in a remarkable state of cleanliness, and reflects credit on those entrusted with that charge. The painters have gone over the different apartments and have done their work in a most satisfactory manner. The bath and wash rooms have been much improved, and the new cells are comfortable, warm, and well lighted. With the exception of those who died of old and lingering diseases, we



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have had no sickness amongst the inmates. As will be seen by the returns, we have only a small number under our care as compared with former years.

The number of insane in ward at end of year was 27; admitted during the year, 32; admitted from the prison alone, 27; transferred to provincial asylums on expiration of sentence, 5; discharged cured, 22; improved to resume work, 11; received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 5.

## PRISON OF ISOLATION.

This department has been kept as usual in a very satisfactory condition. It has been thoroughly renovated, the ceilings whitewashed, the cells painted, and the bath room and closets have been regularly inspected. The health of the inmates has been good, and no case of insanity developed during the year. I am more than ever convinced of the calming effect of this system on the nervous hierarchy of the inmates. Free intercourse being interdicted, this system is particularly distasteful to the instinctive criminal or refractory cases.

The cells and corridors are well lighted and ventilated and the sun shines in every cell during some portion of the day in summer, the importance and influence of which in the development and maintenance of a general healthful condition is beyond doubt; dryness and sunshine being inimical to bacterial life.

## FEMALE PRISON.

In this portion of the prison there is an evidence of a great amount of attention given to cleanliness and to personal hygiene. The bath room has been much improved, and every facility is afforded the inmates for bathing. A new closet in consonance with the modern recognition of sanitation has been recommended for the kitchen and wash room. Only fifteen inmates remained in the wards at the end of the fiscal year, and all were in the enjoyment of good health. With the exception of one female who came to prison seriously ill, no sickness prevailed during the year, and the neat and clean little hospital ward, except in the care and treatment of the case above mentioned, was scarcely brought into requisition.

*Prescriptions.*—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year, independent of hospital patients, amounted to:—For officers, 836; prison of isolation, 216; hospital for insane, 225; female prison, 180; dispensary patients, 4,236; number of teeth extracted, 186; number of days in hospital, 4,716.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the interest manifested in all important matters coming under the medical administration, and to express my appreciation of the support accorded me by the hospital overseer, Mr. Gunn, who faithfully and zealously discharged his trust.

Statement of expenditure for drugs and medicines:—

Stock on hand June 30, 1900. . . . .	\$205 68	
Drugs and sundries purchased . . . . .	409 03	
	<hr/>	\$614 71
June 30, 1901, drugs, &c., on hand . . . . .	\$149 56	
Received for medicines supplied officers . . . . .	107 39	
	<hr/>	\$256 95
		<hr/>
Net expenditure for drugs. . . . .		\$357 76
Per capita cost, 67 cents.		

Appended hereto, and forming part of this report, are the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,  
Surgeon.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

RETURN of Sick treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess.....		8	8		7	1	Lumbago.....		6	6		6	
Asthma.....		1	1		1		Locomotor ataxia ..		1	1			1
Acne.....		1	1		1		Malaria.....		2	2		2	
Amputation of finger.....		1	1		1		Malingering..		20	20		20	
Amputation of leg ..		2	2		1	1	Mania.....		3	3		3	
Bronchitis....	1	33	34	1	32	1	Marasmus.....		1	1	1		
Burns.....		1	1		1		Melancholia..		2	2		1	1
Cancer—throat..		1	1		1		Neuralgia.....		3	3		3	
Caries—leg..		1	1		1		Odontalgia..		3	3		3	
Cataract—operation .		1	1		1		Ophthalmia.....		1	1		1	
Cholera Morbus..		3	3		3		Palpitation..		1	1		1	
Colic.....		23	23		23		Phthisis....		2	2		2	
Contusion..		10	10		10		Pneumonia....	3	25	28		27	1
Constipation ..		16	16		16		Peritonitis..		1	1		1	
Cystitis..		3	3		3		Pernicious anaemia		1	1	1		
Debility.....		10	10		10		Retention urine ..		2	2		2	
Diarrhoea..		57	57		56	1	Rheumatism..	2	10	12		12	
Dyspepsia.....		10	10		10		Seleritis.....		1	1		1	
Diabetes.....		1	1		1		Senility..		1	1	1		
Exema.....		3	3		3		Sprain..		2	2		2	
Epilepsy.....		3	3		3		Taenia soleum....		2	2		2	
Febricula.....		5	5		5		Tonsillitis..		6	6		6	
Fistula in Ano—op. .		3	3		3		Tuberculosis ..		4	4	2	2	
Fracture....	1	4	5		4	1	Tumor....		1	1		1	
Heart disease..		7	7		7		Typhoid-pneumonia		1	1		1	
Hemoptysis.....		5	5		5		Urinary calculus..		1	1		1	
Hemorrhage..		1	1		1		Urticaria..		1	1		1	
Herni.....		1	1		1		Vaccinia....	2		2		2	
Hemorrhoids—op. ....		1	1		1		Wounds.....		2	2		2	
Haemorrhoids....		4	4		4								
Hydro-thorax..	2	3	5	1	4								
Influenza.....		88	88		88		Total..	11	417	428	7	413	8

RETURN of Deaths in the Hospital.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	When admitted.	Died.	Country.	No. of days in Hospital.
C898	Owens, Eugene.....	35	Hydro-thorax..	May 14, 1900.	Aug. 6, 1900.	U. S. A.....	84
C807	O'Reilly, Wm.....	29	Tuberculosis. ....	June 30, 1900.	Sept. 23, 1900.	Canada....	85
D126	Joyce, Fred.....	23	Pernic. Anaemia.	Aug. 15, 1900.	Nov. 6, 1900.	U. S. A.....	83
C841	Whitney, Albert.....	24	Ch. Bronchitis...	Nov. 27, 1900.	Jan. 26, 1901.	U. S. A ..	60
C459	McDonald, Robt.....	60	Marasmus. ....	Dec. 13, 1900.	Jan. 30, 1901.	Scotland..	48
D146	Guest, Humphrey.....	80	Senility.....	Oct. 19, 1900.	Feb. 26, 1901.	England.....	130
C839	Harrison, Harvey.....	39	Tuberculosis. ....	Feb. 28, 1901.	May 9, 1901.	Canada.....	70



RETURN of Convicts in the Insane Ward.

Distribution.	Male.	Total.
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1900... .. .	38	38
Since admitted—		
Kingston Penitentiary.... .. .	27	27
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.. .. .	5	5
Total number under treatment during the above period.... .. .	70	70
Discharged—		
Cured.... .. .	22	22
Improved sufficiently to resume work.... .. .	11	11
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence.... .. .	5	5
Died.... .. .	5	5
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1901..... .. .	27	27

OBITUARY.

Reg. No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.
D238	20	Nov. 26, 1900..... .. .	274 days..... .. .	Suicide—hanging.
D193	35	Feb. 16, 1901..... .. .	1 year, 100 days .. .. .	Paresis.
C668	24	" 23, 1901 .. .. .	3 years, 58 days..... .. .	Phthisis.
D421	35	April 4, 1901..... .. .	22 days .. .. .	Tuberculosis.
X229	44	" 17, 1901..... .. .	18 years, 4 days..... .. .	Goitre Exophthalmie.



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## CONVICTS admitted into the Insane Ward.

Name.	Date of Admission.	FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.		How DISPOSED OF.				Remaining under treatment 30th June, 1901.	Remarks as to present state of those still under treatment.
		Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to Resume Work.	Transferred to Prov. Asylum.	Died.		
Leduc, Baptiste .....	July 9, 1900...	1		1					
Conley, Louis.....	" 14, 1900...	1		1					
Harris, Fred.....	" 17, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	Oct. 3, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	Feb. 8, 1901...	1			1				
" .....	April 12, 1901...	1		1					
Gowans, John.....	Aug. 1, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	Dec. 22, 1900...	1		1					
Roach, Michael .....	Aug. 4, 1900...	1		1					
Sandford, John.....	" 6, 1900...	1		1					
Hynes, John.....	" 14, 1900...	1		1					
Ford, John.....	" 17, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	June 20, 1901...	1			1				
Hart, Henry.....	Aug. 20, 1900...		1	1					
Blasfield James.....	" 20, 1900...		1			1			
O'Rorke, James.....	" 30, 1900...	1			1				
Glasford, James.....	Sept. 13, 1900...	1						1	Improved.
Cusack, James.....	Oct. 2, 1900...	1		1					
White, Wm.....	" 10, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	Jan. 18, 1901...	1			1				
" .....	June 3, 1901...	1			1				
" .....	" 20, 1901...	1						1	"
Pomonoff, Demetrius.....	Oct. 15, 1900...	1					1		
Howard, James.....	" 15, 1900...	1		1					
Case, Wm.....	" 19, 1900...	1			1				
Farewell, Wellington.....	Nov. 3, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	Jan. 8, 1901...	1			1				
Kimball, Leander.....	Nov. 19, 1900...	1			1				
Fanning, George.....	" 23, 1900...	1						1	"
Deverne, Wm.....	" 30, 1900...	1		1					
Phillips, Harry .....	Dec. 6, 1900...	1			1				
" .....	April 26, 1901...	1		1					
Stevens, James.....	Jan. 11, 1901...	1		1					
O'Brien, Charles.....	" 21, 1901...	1						1	"
Bourassa, Ovila.....	" 24, 1901...		1					1	No improvement
McDonald, Wm.....	Feb. 14, 1901...	1			1				
Meech, Chas.....	Mar. 13, 1901...		1				1		
Sharpe, Alex.....	April 13, 1901...	1		1					
Lindrose, Charles.....	May 13, 1901...		1		1				
" .....	" 31, 1901...	1			1				
Carisse, Emery.....	" 27, 1901...	1						1	Improved.
Rogers, James.....	June 18, 1901...	1						1	"
Northcote, Wm .....	" 24, 1901...	1		1					
		38	5	15	18	1	2	7	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,  
*Surgeon and Med. Supt., Insane Ward.*



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 3, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you my annual report for the year ended June 30 last.

On July 1, 1900, the penitentiary population was 463; on the 1st July last it was 448; a diminution of 15.

I consider the new law on ticket-of-leave as being the cause of the decrease.

According to statistics from the penitentiary, the average daily population during the year was 445½ convicts.

By an analysis of my journal, I find that the number of cases treated by me was 2,457; last year 2,374 cases were treated; an increase of 83 cases. Enormous figures compelling me to declare that the health of the inmates is far from satisfactory. And, as before, it is in the alimentary canal where is the negative work of the pathological element as it appears by the following table:—

- 42 cases of anorexia.
- 34 cases of intestinal colics.
- 44 cases of dyspepsia.
- 64 cases of dysentery.
- 771 cases of diarrhœa, altogether 955 cases of trouble in the alimentary canal.

During last year similar troubles numbered 629 cases, figures that surprised me; and now the said number is increased by the addition of 326 cases.

Diarrhœa is the plague of the penitentiary, completely independent of climatic conditions, every month furnishing its quota of the alarming number of 771 cases, as shown by the following figures:—

1900.		1901.	
July.. . . . .	50 cases.	January .. . . .	40 cases.
August.. . . . .	99 “	February .. . . .	39 “
September. . . . .	67 “	March.. . . . .	96 “
October.. . . . .	40 “	April .. . . . .	96 “
November.. . . . .	20 “	May.. . . . .	98 “
December.. . . . .	25 “	June .. . . . .	101 “

The noxious influence, exercised by troubles of the digestive canal over the economy of the convicts, will serve to explain the number of cases of debility mentioned in the list of maladies treated during the year. And when one considers the depressing effects of the penitentiary regime and the hard work required from the convicts in certain departments, the 177 cases of palpitations observed during the year will be less surprising.

Placed under such unfavourable conditions, I ought to have more liberal recourse than ever to milk; and it was to this end that, in one of my reports, I pointed out its utility, and in the same view the warden recommended its production by the institution.

I favour the use of milk because milk is the true type of the most complete food by its albuminoid principles, its fatty matter, its sugar and salts. It is the best of all our alimentary tonics, at least, in face of the extent and number of its applications to the treatment of maladies and regimen of patients, chiefly those affected with diarrhœa. Milk is a mild, easy aliment bringing and maintaining calmness into the organization,



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both by its local and general action, and nourishing without fatigue. Its easy digestion and its highly nutritive power constitute its first indication as a tonic. 'It is chiefly,' according to a French publication, 'in chronic affections of the digestive canal, liver, heart and circulatory apparatus, kidneys and urinary system, skin and in habitual hetero chronic intoxications, chiefly the uroemic, that the lactated regimen has, since long time, its numerous indications distinctly laid down, and gives the most therapeutic success.'—Bulletin Médical, p. 148, May, 1901.

The narrow ground on which I move does not allow me to follow literally the teaching of the above lines, but I am convinced more than ever that milk is indicated: 1, in cases where patients require a food of easy digestion, substantial, not embarrassing, and not irritating the digestive canal. 2. In cases where it is necessary to diminish the intestinal fermentation in view of reducing to the minimum the value of this important origin of organic anti-intoxication. 3. In cases where the urinary depuration and the desintoxication of the organism need to be helped, these notions, deeply incurstated in the active medical mind, constitute the ground of the universal practice. In one word, in the penitentiary the lactated regimen is a true constipant, when free action is not encumbered. Then it is natural that in face of the above 771 cases of diarrhœa treated during last year, the expense of milk had been considerable; but a cause of satisfaction to me is that the use of milk is not attended by the slightest waste, convicts swallowing it to the last drop. It is not so with other food.

\* \* \* \* \*

The daily waste of food plainly demonstrates that uniform alimentary regimen is not suitable to all people, and induces the observer to consider such a regimen as a factor in the excess of diseases in the alimentary canal among the prisoners.

Daily experience teaches that the aliments digested without any inconvenience, without pain, vary as patients do. Some persons digest but milk, with others meat agrees better than vegetables, while some seek pastes and preparations of that kind. These individual idiosyncrasies must be taken into consideration, for it is unwise to impose in all identical feeding. The special individual susceptibilities should be respected, and however strange they appear, the surgeon should follow their indications.

The attending physician should have absolute freedom of action in the performance of his duties. But, the inspector, paralyses the action of the surgeon of this penitentiary by notifying the hospital surveyor: 'The surgeon cannot prescribe rations outside of the hospital.' The question was concerning rations of milk ordered to convicts because of illness. The inspector should remember that during last year I have been called to 9,671 consultations of which 7,976 were outside of the hospital; that 78 patients only were treated inside of the hospital; that the 6,926 gallons of milk charged to the account of the hospital, have not been consumed by the above mentioned 78 patients.

Milk is not a medicine, but a precious aliment, and it is prescribed in virtue of such quality to hundreds of convicts suffering from trouble in the alimentary canal; and milk is always useful to convicts whose functional powers become unsteady by hard work or any other depressing cause. Standing on this ground, I will never give up, but I would advise the inspector to class milk with food, but not with drugs.

*Hospital.*—The repairs afforded last year to the hospital are not in accordance with the importance and nature of the institution to which it belongs; it is a room measuring 57 x 24, enlightened by one side only, three walls labouring mutually to reflect the solar light coming through the west wall. We want a hospital provided with large cells. Human perversity is incommensurable in prisons.

\* \* \* \* \*

In spite of careful watching by the guards, abuses and infractions are unavoidable. Confinement in cells alone will render convicts inoffensive. We are in need of a hospital lightened by the sun of the morning, midday and afternoon, provided with galleries or balconies—chiefly a fire-proof hospital.



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*Stone Shed and Kitchen.*—I will not repeat my observations on the necessity of building a new stone shed, the failure of three annual reports keeping me astray. The same remark applies to the copper culinary apparatus.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Forks and Knives.*—The suppression of the use of forks and knives by convicts at meals is a direct cause of trouble in the digestive functions, as I have remarked in my last annual report.

Milk is freely granted to convicts unable to masticate their solid food.

*Insane.*—Four insane have been transferred to the asylum during the year, viz.: Henry Hart, James Blashfield, Avila Bourassa, Charles Meach.

*Idiot.*—There is a miserable young man in this penitentiary who ought to be elsewhere. The 16th of October, 1900, I handed to the deputy warden the following report:

‘SIR,—In the beginning of August last, a young man was sent to this penitentiary by the district magistrate of Bedford. The first time I saw him I discovered that the word idiot should be employed to describe his mental condition. Since his incarceration I have made several examinations in view of ascertaining that he is not a responsible being. It is time to inform the Ottawa authorities that an idiot is vegetating in the penitentiary, where he is a cause of trouble, chiefly in the dormitories, being compelled by convicts to cry out and sing according to their fancy and to the detriment of the discipline.

\* \* \* \* \*

I take advantage of the opportunity to hand you a copy of a letter from Dr. H. LeRoy-Fuller to the sheriff of the district of Bedford on the mental condition of the said convict.

In faith of which I subscribe.

DR. L. A. FORTIER.

*Copy of the letter.*

‘SWEETSBURGH, August 6.

‘To the Sheriff of the district of Bedford.

‘By order of the district magistrate of this district, I have this day examined a prisoner now confined in this jail, as to his mental condition.

‘I am under the impression that he is an idiot not responsible for his acts, but I would not like to state positively without a more extended observation.

‘I think, considering the gravity of the crime of which he stands accused, it would be better to confine him in some place where he can be observed for a longer time, before coming to a positive decision as to his mental condition.

(Signed) ‘H. LEROY-FULLER,  
Jail Physician.

The advice was not followed.

The 26th of November, 1900, I handed to the warden a second report :

SIR,—The 6th of October last, during your absence, I made a long report on the mental condition of convict No. 3920, sent to the penitentiary by the district magistrate of Bedford, in the beginning of August last, to demonstrate to the Minister of Justice, that the convict is a poor idiot who should be sent to the asylum. My report was accompanied by the copy of a letter from Dr. H. LeRoy-Fuller on the mental condition of the said convict ; and my said report having remained without an answer, I believe it to be necessary to draw the attention of the authorities to the case of that poor unfortunate.

In faith of which I subscribe

DR. L. A. FORTIER.



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\* \* \* \* \*

And the idiot convict is yet confined in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in spite of the above-related facts.

TUBERCULOSIS CONVICTS.

Every year among the inmates are observed tuberculous patients wandering in the different departments of the penitentiary. Such a condition of things is alarming ; there is direct danger of contamination. All people speak of tuberculosis, but nobody has yet suggested the idea that prisons may be a fertile source of contagion. Tuberculosis convicts should be carefully isolated. It is an idea, susceptible of development, that the circumstance calls me to mention.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The surgeon of a penitentiary is obliged to give gratuitously his cares and medical attendance to the officers and employees—important privilege, poorly appreciated by some of these gentlemen, preferring to be attended by the regular physician of their family. If I were allowed to attend their family, I would be no more exposed to such humiliation.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Convict No. 3134.*—In 1899, I informed the Department of Justice that convict No. 3134 was affected with the ‘mania of persecution.’ To-day he is, as before, under the same morbid influence ; and the scientific literature on the matter teaches us that the patient proceeds slowly to homicide or suicide.

DISEASES Treated in Infirmary and Cells.

Name of the disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Alopecia.....	2	2	.....	
Amygdalitis.....	49	49	.....	
“ hypertrophy.....	1	.....	1	
Anorexia.....	7	7	.....	
Adenitis.....	1	1	.....	
Asthma.....	13	.....	.....	Many relapse. No cure.
Ascite.....	1	.....	.....	Symptomatic of liver disease, followed with death.
Abscess, small.....	10	10	.....	
Acne.....	4	4	.....	
Artery, ossified.....	1	.....	1	Incurable.
Bubo.....	2	2	.....	
Boils.....	3	3	.....	
Balanite.....	3	3	.....	
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	1	.....	
Blepharitis.....	4	4	.....	
Bronchial catarrh.....	3	3	.....	
Cold.....	256	256	.....	In the fall chiefly.
Colic, intestinal.....	34	34	.....	
“ lead.....	3	3	.....	
Cephalalgia.....	52	52	.....	
Constipation.....	52	52	.....	
Carbuncles.....	2	2	.....	
Cystitis.....	5	5	.....	
Coryza.....	24	24	.....	
Corns.....	3	3	.....	No operation.
Colic, of kidneys.....	1	1	.....	
Contusions.....	10	10	.....	



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DISEASES Treated in Infirmary and Cells—Continued.

Name of the disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Cariacs .....	4	0	4	Better, but incurable.
Decayed teeth, extracted....	40	40	.....	
Dyspepsia.....	44	44	.....	Frequent relapses.
Debility.....	68	68	.....	Relapses.
Dysentery.....	64	64	.....	Relapses.
Deafness.....	4	4	.....	By cerumen.
Diarrhœa.....	771	771	.....	Frequent relapses.
Dysuria.....	45	45	.....	Some cases due to stricture.
Epistaxis.....	5	5	.....	
Eczema.....	8	8	.....	
Epilepsia.....	5	3	2	Incurable.
Erythema.....	9	9	.....	
Elkoide.....	1	.....	1	Incurable.
Fever, intermittent.....	1	1	.....	
“ continued.....	49	46	.....	Four typhoid character, with 3 deaths.
Fluxion, teeth.....	6	6	.....	
Furuncle.....	3	3	.....	
Goitre.....	2	2	.....	
Gingivitis.....	7	7	.....	
Gonorrhœa.....	4	4	.....	
Gastralgia.....	22	22	.....	Some relapses.
Gravel.....	1	1	.....	
Gout.....	1	1	.....	
Gastric trouble.....	17	17	.....	Some relapses.
Hemorrhoids, external.....	27	27	.....	
“ internal..	8	.....	4	Subject to relapses.
Hypochondria.....	3	3	.....	
Hernia, inguinal.....	3	3	.....	With truss.
Hydarthrose.....	2	1	1	
Haemoptysis.....	7	7	.....	Some cases by tuberculosis.
Hemorrhage, intestinal.....	2	2	.....	In typhoid fever.
“ passive..	1	.....	.....	Death.
Herpes.....	1	1	.....	
Hoematamesis.....	3	3	.....	
Incontinence of urine.....	1	1	.....	
Impulsion, abnormal.....	1	1	.....	
Insomnia.....	222	222	.....	Frequent relapses.
Influenza, simple.....	44	44	.....	
Kyst, mucous.....	2	2	.....	
Laryngitis.....	8	8	.....	
Lumbago.....	39	39	.....	Frequent relapses.
Lymphatism.....	1	.....	1	
Mental alienation.....	4	.....	.....	Sent to asylum.
“ idiotcy.....	1	.....	1	In spite of 3 reports.
Myopia.....	9	.....	.....	With glasses.
Morphinomania.....	2	.....	2	Imported.
Myalgia.....	3	3	.....	
Melancholia.....	1	1	.....	
Neuralgia.....	3	3	.....	
Neurasthenia.....	9	9	.....	
Ordellum.....	1	1	.....	
Osteocope pains.....	2	2	.....	
Onyx, lateral.....	8	8	.....	With large shoes.
Otitis.....	4	4	.....	
Otorrhœa.....	1	1	.....	
Otalgia.....	9	9	.....	
Odontalgia.....	29	29	.....	Decayed teeth.
Orchitis.....	1	1	.....	
Œsophage, narrowed.....	1	0	1	Incurable.
Pubis, lice of.....	1	1	.....	
Pyrosis.....	7	7	.....	
Presbytia.....	4	.....	.....	With glasses.
Prurigo.....	2	2	.....	
Polyuria.....	1	1	.....	
Pharyngitis.....	14	14	.....	



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DISEASES Treated in Infirmary and Cells—*Concluded.*

Name of the disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Pericarditis....	1	1	.....	Rheumatismal.
Pustules....	2	2	.....	
Palpitations....	177	177	.....	Frequent relapses.
Prostratis, chronic....	1	.....	1	An octogenarian, keeping the hospital permanently.
Rheumatism, pains....	58	58	.....	Relapses frequent.
“ articular..	7	7	.....	
“ chronic....	5	1	4	
Retention of urine....	1	1	.....	Independent of stricture.
Senility, premature..	1	.....	1	Incurable.
Spermatorrhœa..	29	29	.....	Frequent relapses.
Stomatite....	5	5	.....	
Satyriasis....	1	1	.....	
Scrofula....	2	.....	2	
Scurvy....	1	1	.....	
Syphilis....	11	.....	.....	Some liberated, some others under treatment.
Stricture....	4	4	.....	
Sciatica, neuralgia..	7	7	.....	
Sting from a bee....	1	1	.....	
Traumatism....	8	8	.....	
Tic douloureux, neuralg	1	1	.....	
Tuberculose, lungs....	6	.....	.....	Incurable here.
Taenia....	5	5	.....	
Tumour, small....	1	.....	1	
Torticollis....	2	.....	2	
Ulcers....	10	.....	10	Syphilitic.
Vertigo....	9	.....	9	Gastric.
Vomiting....	26	.....	26	
Varicocele..	1	.....	1	
Vaccinations....	2	.....	.....	
Wounds....	4	.....	4	
Witlow....	3	.....	3	

Total of the pathologic cases ..... 2,437  
Total of consultations ..... 10,856  
Total of reports in triplicate ..... 45

## DIED.

1900, September 15.—Robert Elliot, typhoid fever, ataxic; 13 days in hospital.

1900, September 27.—Jos. Denis, furious typhoid fever; 8 days in hospital.

1900, November 8.—Zotique Thibodeau, typhoid fever; 64 days in hospital.

1901, May 2.—Rodolphe Contant, symptomatic ascite—scirrhus of the liver; 84 days in hospital.

Continued fever reigned epidemically in the penitentiary and neighbourhood; 49 convicts have been affected. Patients presenting typhoid symptoms were treated in the isolation hospital.

*Mr. Trefflé Nantel.*—There has been a victim among the employees of the penitentiary. M. Trefflé Nantel, blacksmith instructor, died in his 50th year, in September, 1900. Diabetes mellitus crushed him down.

## ACCIDENTS.

At the quarry, January 7, 1901, three convicts were hurt by the fall of a derrick, viz. : Arthur Brunet, Elzéar Couture, Angelo DeCubellis.



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Two of them were slightly contused, but Angelo DeCubelis spent 122 days in the hospital. Bearing large contusions to the head, elbows and thorax, the patient was brought to the hospital suffering from fracture of ribs and shoulder bone; the left scapulum was fractured in two places. And, of course, pleurisy, the cruel pleurisy, accumulated pains and sufferings on the poor man during weeks. The adherences, attachments and tissues of new formation through the injured place shall be a permanent cause of trouble in the movements of the arm hanging from the said left scapulum.

And I close my report in heartily offering my best thanks to the officers and employees for their kindness, civility and devotion.

DR. L. A. FORTIER.

Hospital Overseer's report:—

Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1900.....	\$155 39
Amount of drugs purchased from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	666 48
	<hr/>
	\$821 87

LESS.

Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1901.....	\$144 36
Amount of drugs sold to officers from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	16 90
	<hr/>
	\$161 26

Amount of drugs used by convicts from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	\$660 61
Per capita cost, \$1.45.	

D. O'SHEA,  
*Hospital Overseer.*

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, August 14, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the surgeon's department of the Dorchester penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901. The statistics are in part, from the records left by my predecessor, Dr. Mitchell, who was surgeon of this institution up to February 1 of this year.

Since my arrival here, the sanitary condition of the prison has been good. The new bath room and wash house, foreshadowed in Dr. Mitchell's report of last year, have been completed and given satisfaction. The prisoners get a weekly bath; and their clothes under the new system of washing are thoroughly cleansed. The new steam boilers recently installed give great satisfaction. The cereals employed in the soups and stews are thoroughly cooked, which facilitates their digestion and assimilation. The food supply is adequate, and of good quality. The prison garden gives an abundance of green vegetables to the manifest advantage of the health of the inmates.

My thanks are due to the personnel of the staff for the kindness shown me as a new officer. I am much indebted to Mr. Papineau for his enlightened assistance.



STATEMENT of expenditure for drugs and medicines:—

Stock on hand June 30, 1900.. . . . .	\$233 96
Drugs and sundries purchased . . . . .	225 44
	<hr/>
	\$459 40
June 30, 1901, drugs, &c., on hand . . . . .	284 40
	<hr/>
	\$175 00
Received for medicines supplied officers . . . . .	34 50
	<hr/>
Net expenditure for year for drugs.... .	\$140 50
Per capita cost, 67 cents.	

Your obedient servant,

E. P. DOHERTY, *M.D.*,  
*Surgeon.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

### CASES Treated in the Prison.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abcesses.....	.....	12	10	2	Influenza.....	.....	16	16	.....
Acne.....	1	.....	.....	1	Insomnia.....	.....	5	5	.....
Acidity... ..	.....	23	23	.....	Insane.....	.....	2	2	.....
Asthma.....	.....	2	2	.....	Lumbago.....	.....	10	10	.....
Boils.....	.....	6	5	1	Malingerers....	2	.....	2	.....
Bronchitis.....	.....	10	10	.....	Neuralgia.....	.....	5	5	.....
Burns.. ..	.....	2	2	.....	Ophthalmia.....	1	27	27	1
Cardialgia.....	.....	8	6	2	Orchitis.....	1	2	3	.....
Catarrh.....	.....	18	18	.....	Otitis.....	.....	15	15	.....
Cephalagia.....	.....	10	10	.....	Pleurodynia.....	.....	4	4	.....
Chills.....	.....	7	7	.....	Pyrosis.....	.....	3	3	.....
Colds.....	.....	30	30	.....	Psoriasis.....	2	1	3	.....
Colic.....	.....	20	20	.....	Retention.. ..	.....	7	7	.....
Comedo.....	2	2	2	2	Rheumatism....	.....	21	21	.....
Contusions .....	.....	45	45	.....	Scabies.....	.....	3	3	.....
Costiveness.. ..	.....	27	27	.....	Scrofula.....	1	2	3	.....
Cutaneous eruption..	.....	12	12	.....	Sore throat.. ..	.....	60	60	.....
Coughs.....	4	20	24	.....	Sprains.....	.....	15	15	.....
Debility.....	.....	7	6	1	Stomatis.. ..	.....	27	27	.....
Diarrhœa.....	.....	60	58	2	Stricture.....	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.. ..	.....	14	14	.....	Synovitis.....	.....	2	2	.....
Dyspepsia.....	.....	5	5	.....	Syphilis.....	.....	4	4	.....
Exzema.. ..	.....	3	3	.....	Staphyloma.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gonorrhœa.....	3	2	4	1	Teeth extracted.....	.....	104	104	.....
Haemoptysis.....	.....	3	3	.....	Tonsillitis.. ..	.....	25	25	.....
Heart disease.....	.....	3	3	.....	Tuberculosis.....	.....	2	2	.....
Herina.....	3	.....	1	2	Vaccinations....	.....	30	30	.....
Herpes.....	3	.....	3	.....	Varicocele.....	.....	5	5	.....
Hemorrhoids.....	4	5	6	3	Wounds.....	.....	67	67	.....
Incontinence.....	.....	8	8	.....	Anthrax.....	1	.....	1	.....
Indigestion.....	.....	35	34	1	Phthisis.. ..	2	.....	2	.....



CASES Treated in the Hospital during the year.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Blindness.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	Insanity.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cirrhosis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	Neuralgia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Contusions.....	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	Paresis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Convulsions.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	Rheumatism.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	1
Diarrhœa.....	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	Tuberculosis.....	1	5	6	3	2	1
Dysentery.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	Synovitis..	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Debility..	.....	5	5	1	2	2	Whitlow.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Fracture of skull...	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	Wounds.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
Hepatitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	Totals..	5	34	39	8	27	4
Influenza.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....							

E. P. DOHERTY, M.D.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 24, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

At the beginning of my report, I wish to call your attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the sewage and ventilation systems at present in use in this institution. I may dismiss the subject of ventilation by saying we have none, except during a few months of the year when it is possible to use the windows for this purpose. During six months of the year the climate is so severe it is impossible to admit fresh air directly to the prison and hospital through the windows. During the months of May, June and July, the mosquitoes are so numerous, that it is impossible to have the windows open after sunset. I may say there is a ventilation flue passing from the basement through the prison to about six feet above the roof, but it is faulty in construction, and is of no value. There is one in the hospital, of which the same may be said.

Passing to the subject of sewage : there is a main drain, beginning in the basement of the prison and passing under the prison, the hospital and the laundry ; this drain empties into a cesspool about one hundred yards from the prison wall. At its entrance to the cesspool there has been no provision made for ‘trapping’ it. It is not ventilated anywhere, except in the basement of the prison, where two small 3-inch sheet-iron pipes pass from this drain directly into the ventilation flue, instead of being carried to the roof, allowing gases to enter the ventilation flue, from which during calm weather during the summer they find their way to the prison cells. Under the building in which the hospital is situated, there is a ‘catch basin.’ The main drain is not trapped at its entrance to this catch basin, and the basin is not ventilated. In nearly all cases where water-closet and sink pipes are trapped, the traps are not ventilated. The rain water from the eaves passes directly, in some cases, into the main drain. The pipes which carry it are not trapped at their entrance to the drain, so that they act as ventilators carrying gas from the sewer to the eaves, from where it falls during calm weather directly into the building, when the windows are open.

I think I have pointed out enough grave defects to show that some radical changes are necessary, and that these changes cannot be begun too soon is evident when I point to the number of cases of sore throat amongst the prisoners, and that I have to report the occurrence of one case of typhoid fever at the beginning of this summer.



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I would like to recommend : that the main drain be ventilated at least in three places, and the pipes be carried above the roof and be of proper material—not tin ; that the catch basin be removed from the basement of the hospital ; that the drain be trapped at its entrance to the cesspool ; that all pipes be trapped at their entrance to the main drain ; that the water-pipes from the roof be trapped at their entrance to main drain ; and that all 'traps' be ventilated. The cesspool itself should be reconstructed, and the land near it drained ; in fact, the whole system needs to be overhauled, as it was improperly constructed in the first place, and has been allowed to remain so.

As regards cleanliness, the condition of the prison and cells is excellent. The personal cleanliness of the convicts is well looked after. We will soon have the use of the new shower baths, which will simplify the bathing. At present quite a number of men have to be bathed separately. I refer to those who suffer from syphilis in its early stages.

I would recommend that shaving be done away with, and that clippers be used, instead of the razor, once weekly. This would prevent possible inoculation with syphilis, and save a great deal of time. Here, convicts suffering from this disease are not allowed to shave, but may have their beards cut close with clippers once weekly.

The use of nightrobes by the convicts, lately introduced here, contributes to health not a little, and to cleanliness a great deal.

The food supplied could not be better. The beef and pork is exceptionally good. These, with a liberal amount of vegetables and splendid bread, leave little to be desired by the convicts. The food is well cooked and served with as much despatch as possible. The allowance of oatmeal porridge and milk for breakfast is much appreciated by a large number of convicts and tends to lessen the number of cases of constipation.

## GENERAL HEALTH.

To this prison come a large number of men suffering from syphilis in one or other of its stages, necessitating constant treatment. Amongst physicians it is known that the drugs used in the treatment of this disease are costly, and that to be of any use treatment must be continued for a long time, about three years. It is easy to see that if the patients suffering from this disease and those suffering from tuberculosis receive proper treatment, the per capita cost will be larger than would otherwise be expected.

To the use of our water, which is very hard; I partly attribute the large number of cases of constipation.

Most of the Indians and half-breeds who come to this prison are suffering from tuberculosis, when they arrive or develop it after a few years imprisonment. I think that to the Indian a ten-year sentence means death if not sooner liberated. The possibility of being granted a 'ticket of leave' is a great boon to this class.

We have had no serious accidents. One convict (an Indian) died of acute consumption during the year, and one became insane and was transferred to Kingston.

Self-abuse, though mentioned but twice in the list of cases treated, is common amongst convicts, and is very difficult to deal with.

The schoolmaster fills an important position in any prison. Most convicts readily embrace the opportunity of acquiring some education or of improving what they already have, and in the effort they find a healthful mind exercise. The convict—I speak of the younger class more especially—who is interested in his study or reading during the time he is not working, gives less trouble to the officers and is healthier than the man who, when his day's work is done sits down in his cell to brood over his troubles. The library is very useful, and might, with advantage, have new books added yearly.

A few isolation cells where convicts suspected of carrying acute infectious or contagious disease, when admitted, may be kept till after the incubation period would be an improvement.

The penal cells are not suitable for confining men during winter months on account of dampness.







CASES treated in the Hospital.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abscesses.. . . . .	1	1	2	.....	.....	Lead poisoning.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Acne.. . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Lumbago..... . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Bilousness.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Neuralgia.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Boils.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	On observation... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Bruised testicles.. . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Rheumatism.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Bruises.... . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....	Scrofula.. . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Cold.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Sprains.... . . . .	1	1	2	.....	.....
Consumption.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Syphilis.. . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Debility.... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Orchitis.. . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Diarrhœa.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Tonsilitis.. . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Epilepsy.... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Tuberculosis.... . . . .	.....	2	1	1	.....
Eczema.... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....	Typhoid fever.. . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Hypochondria.... . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Ulceres..... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Indigestion.... . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....						
Influenza..... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....						
Inflam. of the spermotic chords... . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	.....						
						Total.. . . . .	2	43	42	1	2

CASES treated in Cells.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscesses.... . . . .	16	Inflamt. of ext. ear..... . . . .	4
Acne.... . . . .	7	Influenza.... . . . .	20
Anemia.... . . . .	12	Ingrowing toe-nails.... . . . .	1
Biliousness.. . . . .	23	Insomnia.... . . . .	1
Boils..... . . . .	16	Laringitis.... . . . .	8
Bronchitis..... . . . .	4	Lead poisoning..... . . . .	1
Burns.... . . . .	7	Lumbago..... . . . .	63
Catarrh, nasal.... . . . .	8	Neuralgia.... . . . .	10
Catarrh of ears.... . . . .	8	Nose-bleeding.... . . . .	2
Catarrh of the bladder.. . . . .	1	Ophtalmia.... . . . .	14
Chaffed hands..... . . . .	2	Orchitis..... . . . .	2
Chancres, hard.... . . . .	4	Otalgia..... . . . .	4
Conjection of liver... . . . .	9	Palpitation of heart.. . . . .	19
Constipation.... . . . .	127	Paraphimosis..... . . . .	1
Colic... . . . .	10	Pericarditis..... . . . .	1
Cold.. . . . .	124	Pain in chest... . . . .	17
Cough.... . . . .	24	Pharangitis.... . . . .	1
Corns..... . . . .	3	Polopi of ears..... . . . .	1
Debility. . . . .	12	Ring worms..... . . . .	1
Diarrhœa.... . . . .	32	Rheumatism.... . . . .	74
Dyspepsia..... . . . .	4	Self abuse..... . . . .	1
Endocarditis, chron..... . . . .	6	Seminal emission..... . . . .	9
Entropia... . . . .	5	Sprains.. . . . .	14
Enurisis..... . . . .	3	Syphilis.... . . . .	75
Epilepsy..... . . . .	10	Tonsolitis..... . . . .	22
Eczema.... . . . .	20	Tuberculosis..... . . . .	8
Gonnorrhœa.... . . . .	1	Toothache.... . . . .	19
Herpes zoster.... . . . .	5	Teeth extracted.... . . . .	17
Headache.... . . . .	23	Ulcers.... . . . .	2
Hernia.... . . . .	12	Vaccinated.... . . . .	15
Hemorrhoids.. . . . .	12	Varicose veins.... . . . .	14
Hives..... . . . .	4	Worms.... . . . .	12
Hydrocele . . . . .	1	Wounds.... . . . .	12
Hypertrop. of the breast.. . . . .	2	Requested change of diet..... . . . .	37
Hair falling.... . . . .	3	“ “ work.... . . . .	15
Indigestion.... . . . .	3	“ extra diet... . . . .	18
Inflamt. of spermt. cords.. . . . .	1	“ “ clothing.... . . . .	13



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the usual tables showing the work done in my department during the year ended June 30, 1901. \* \* \*

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,

Surgeon.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

## CASES treated in Hospital.

Disease.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Cancer.....		1	1	1	Transferred to Prov. Asylum.
Cold.....		3	3	3	
Debility.....	1		1	1	
Furuncle.....		2	2	2	
Indigestion.....		1	1	1	
Insane....		2	2	2	
Neuralgia.....	1	1	2	2	
Phthisis.....		2	2	2	
Pleurodynia.....		3	3	3	
Rheumatism.....	1		1	1	
Scrofula.....		2	2	2	
Sore throat.....		1	1	1	
Ulcer.....		1	1	1	
Totals.....	3	19	22	22	

Number of days spent in hospital, 252.



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CASES treated in Cells.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscess.....	3	Hemorrhoids.....	6
Adenitis.....	1	Headache.....	28
Anorexia.....	4	Hydrocele.....	1
Aphonia.....	1	Indigestion.....	40
Biliousness.....	3	Insomnia.....	2
Bronchitis.....	1	Lumbago.....	1
Bruises.....	3	Needle in hand.....	1
Catarrh.....	5	Nervousness..	1
Colds.....	40	Neuralgia..	12
Colic.....	3	Pain in abdomen.....	5
Conjunctivitis.....	3	Pain in back.....	19
Constipation..	107	Pain in chest....	9
Coryza.....	12	Pleurodynia.....	4
Cough... ..	37	Rheumatism.....	20
Corns.....	5	Sciatica..	2
Cut ankle.....	1	Spermatorrhœa....	1
Cystitis..	1	Strains.....	4
Diarrhœa.....	2	Sty..	1
Dyspepsia.....	1	Teeth extracted....	19
Earache.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	14
Eczema.....	2	Toothache.....	8
Enlarged glands....	1	Torticollis....	1
Furuncle..	2	Ulcer... ..	3
Hemorrhage....	1	Total.....	442

Number of prescriptions filled, 1,206.

RETURN of Convicts who became Insane.

No.	Name.	Sentence.	Crime.	Remarks.
26	Lee On Queen .....	4 years....	Being unlawfully in possession by day of certain instruments of house-breaking.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum, December 26, 1900.
35	Howard.....	5 years....	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Transferred to Provincial Asylum, May 4, 1901.



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STATEMENT of Drugs and Medicines, 1900-1901.

Daily average, 93:13.

Drugs and medicines, on hand June 30, 1900 .....	\$231 27	
Value of drugs purchased 1900-01 .....	149 46	
		\$380 73
Value of drugs on hand June 30, 1901 .....	214 15	
Received for drugs supplied officers to June 30,		
1901 .....	34 48	
		248 63
Value of drugs disbursed to convicts .....		\$132 10
Per capita cost per annum, \$1.42.		

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, M.D.,  
Surgeon.

Summary.

PER CAPITA Statement of Cost of Drugs.

Kingston .....	\$0 67
St. Vincent de Paul .....	1 45
Dorchester .....	0 67
Manitoba .....	1 79
British Columbia .....	1 42



APPENDIX C

CHAPLAINS REPORTS







KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in pursuance of my duties I have paid during the past year 1,881 visits to men in hospital; have seen 796 men in classes, and 333 separately. I have also held 161 services.

There were seven deaths among the Protestants. Among these, one, although a repeated offender, was baptized by his own desire and showed some evidence of a changed character.

I am frequently told by convicts that their clothes, furniture and chattels are stolen by their neighbours or relatives. The effect of this is unsatisfactory, as the men say: ‘the law punishes us, but it does not protect us.’ I would respectfully urge that it be made part of the sheriff’s duty to take an invoice of all property belonging to a convict, and to obtain the convicts directions in writing as to their disposal.

\* \* \* \* \*

I inclose a count of the various denominations, and remain

Your obedient servant,

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

SUMMARY of Convicts in charge of Protestant Chaplain.

Church of England...	117
Methodist...	101
Presbyterian...	54
Baptists...	17
Congregationalists...	2
Lutherans...	5
Hebrews...	3
Atheists...	1
Latter Day Saints...	1
Disciples...	1
Christian Scientists...	1
Mennonites...	2
Free Thinkers...	1
Quakers...	1
Total	307

KINGSTON, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—In transmitting my third annual report I am pleased to be able to make the same favourable statements *re* the happy condition of things, as were found in my reports of previous years, since my appointment as Catholic chaplain to the Kingston penitentiary.



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

It is hard to procure new matter for a report in an institution such as ours, from year to year, where perfect discipline is found prevailing from 1st of January until the last day of December.

Divine services were regularly held on all Sunday mornings and afternoons, and also on all Holy Days and Wednesdays throughout the year. The convicts placed under my care have been (with few exceptions) very respectful to myself and most attentive to my instructions, but with what good results, time alone will tell. Let us, however, hope that our labours will not be entirely in vain.

The movements of Catholic convicts during the past year, were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Discharged.....	50	3
Received .....	47	4
Deaths.. ..	2	..
Remaining .....	193	6

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

M. McDONALD,  
*R. C. Chaplain.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report for the fiscal year extending from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

There are now 394 convicts in the Roman Catholic chapel.

During the elapsing year, 144 men, including 2 received from the Protestant chapel, have joined our congregation ; 141 have parted with us : out of this number 3 died, 8 were transferred to Kingston, 1 was discharged by court, 38 have profited by the ticket-of-leave.

Revival exercises performed at Easter-time had an excellent effect and religious duties were attended to more satisfactorily than ever. I therefore happily take this occasion of expressing my most sincere gratitude to the authorities so generously helping this success as well as all the other parts of my ministry.

Weakness or carelessness of the parents, slothful selfishness and early emancipation drying up every religious and moral principle in the children, and, in all, boundless sighing after whatever success and enjoyment are ever the chief ways leading to the penitentiary.

I am aware that you constantly aim at reforming our inmates, and I feel it my duty to present my thanks for your kind and practical help to me in reaching this end, and subscribe

Your humble servant,  
L. O. HAREL, *Priest,*  
*R. C. Chaplain.*



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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my sixth annual report, being that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

It will be to you, no doubt, as it is to me, a matter of satisfaction that there has been a marked decrease in our numbers this year ; the number to-day remaining on the roll being 51, or 5 less than on the corresponding date for the last ten years.

The following is a statement of the movements of convicts in my charge during the year :

Convicts remaining June 30, 1900 .....	70
Convicts received since .....	19
<hr/>	
Total on books during the year .....	89
Discharged .....	21
Transferred .....	8
Licensed .....	5
Pardoned .....	3
Died .....	1
<hr/>	
Remaining June 30, 1901 .....	51

Religions : Church of England, 23 ; Presbyterian, 14 ; Methodist, 6 ; Baptist, 2 ; 'Protestant,' 4 ; Lutheran, 1 ; Unitarian, 1 ; total, 51.

Place of Birth : Canada, 26 ; England, 11 ; Scotland, 4 ; Ireland, 2 ; United States, 7 ; Sweden, 1 ; total, 51.

I am pleased to be able to report continued good behaviour on the part of the men at the chapel services, and wish that I could report as favourably concerning the completion of the new chapel and vestry. I shall still go on hoping, however, that in my next report I may be able to state that the plans, approved and sanctioned by the department three years ago, have been carried out.

It is with sorrow that I record the death of one of our number from typhoid fever, during the prevalence of that disease in the prison last autumn.

While far from satisfied with the visible results of my labours for the year, I am thankful to be able to hope that some progress has been made in things spiritual. There has been an increase in the number of communicants, the total for the year being 21, and largest number at any celebration, 15. There has been one baptism, and two young men are now under instruction for that holy ordinance.

In closing, I beg to thank the warden, and staff generally, for the support and assistance given me in the performance of my duties.

I beg to remain, sir,

Yours most respectfully,

J. ROLLIT,

*Protestant Chaplain.*



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## DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 2, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries.  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

On that day, I had 105 prisoners under my spiritual care, of whom 102 were males, and three females, as against a total of 115 on the corresponding day of the preceding year, and as against 131 on the corresponding day of 1899. I know that two swallows do not make a summer, and that three successive years of diminishing numbers of convicted criminals do not necessarily prove a diminution of crime. But these figures do at least prove that crime is not on the increase ; and they also afford a fair presumption that it is on the decline. At all events, as cold facts, they are satisfactory, as far as they go.

A record of insubordination or misbehaviour in Bible class, choir practice, or any public service, would be indeed a change from the hitherto unvaried record of good conduct : but none of us will regret uniformity in these particulars.

In no one of the several departments of my work to which I have just alluded, can I find any fault at all.

The average attendance at my Bible class has reached a higher level than in any preceding year, namely, 52, and it is no small pleasure and encouragement to constantly hear from outgoing men that the Bible class has proved to them of very great service and benefit.

The unvarying external decorum that marks our chapel services leaves only one thing to be desired, and that is, an equally abundant evidence that that decorum has its substantial penitential correlative.

In common with my brother chaplain, we are debtors to the department for a new pipe organ that has proved to be a great personal comfort to the chaplain, and no less a devotional help to the congregation ; and, speaking for myself and my charge, I thank the department very heartily therefor. Speaking from a considerable and lengthened experience in this connection, I am of opinion that we have received in this instrument full value for the money invested.

After another year's observation of the ticket-of-leave system, I am confirmed in the opinion expressed in my last annual report, namely : that, judiciously applied, it will continue to be found beneficial. Up to the date of writing, no one of those under my care, who received this consideration, has abused the privilege.

The day school under Mr. Papineau continues to be very useful to those who earnestly avail themselves of this great privilege.

The women's department is well cared for by the matron, Miss McMahon, and her deputy, Miss Cumming.

During the year past, five of the number under my care have died. Two of that number died not without signs of true repentance ; a third was of imperfect intellect ; a fourth was a coloured homicide, a deaf mute, also of weak intellect ; and the fifth was rendered insensible by a fall, and he died the same day without regaining consciousness. We committed all to the grave in the hope of infinite mercy.

I am debtor to every member of the staff for uniform courteous treatment and readiness to facilitate my work. May I be permitted, in this connection, to refer to the removal by superannuation of two prominent members with whom I have been in



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almost daily contact for eighteen years, namely, Dr. Robert Mitchell, an able physician and surgeon, and Deputy Warden Ross, a man possessed of exceptional knowledge of and insight into criminal character.

The following table shows the denominational preferences of the 105 convicts now under my care :—

Church of England....	38
Baptist.....	38
Methodist.....	16
Presbyterian.....	12
Protestant.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	105

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*

DORCHESTER, August 15, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

At the close of the fiscal year I had inscribed on my register the names of 100 male and 5 female convicts, a total of 105. Of this number I have about 15 per cent who have never made any profession of religion, either before or since entering here. The larger number, I am happy to state, are showing evident signs of some endeavour on their part to commence a reform, which I trust may be continued under the influence of God's grace.

As a rule I must render good testimony as to the behaviour of prisoners under my charge in all my dealings with them. At divine service their conduct has been commendable.

At Christmas we had the pleasure to inaugurate a new pipe organ, which so far has proved to be an excellent instrument in every particular, and decidedly a vast improvement on the dilapidated so-called organ we had before. It has vastly contributed to elevate the general tone of sacred music at the Sunday service.

I have much pleasure in saying that both school and library are, as far as I can judge, well conducted. This is shown by the fact that good work is done by the former, and excellent results by the latter.

I have to record three deaths amongst the men under my spiritual charge. But in the chapter of casualties at this penitentiary the most pronounced one was the prompt and unexpected dismissal of the beloved wife of our genial warden, which has cast a veil of solemn gloom over the entire community in and about this prison.

In concluding I have only words of kindness to all officers of the penitentiary in all things pertaining to my office as chaplain, and wish to convey to them all my thanks and appreciation for their uniform courtesy.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. D. CORMIER, *Priest,*  
*R. C. Chaplain.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries.  
Ottawa.



MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 23, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Protestant chaplain of the Manitoba penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Convicts on the register on June 30. . . . .	75
Received from courts of justice . . . . .	29
Total for the year. . . . .	104
Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	19
Discharged by parole. . . . .	5
Discharged by pardon. . . . .	2
Transferred to Kingston Insane Asylum. . . . .	1
Transferred to Roman Catholic Church . . . . .	1
Total removed during the year . . . . .	28
Number remaining on the register July 1 . . . . .	76

Creeds as given by themselves on entering here:—

Church of England. . . . .	35
Presbyterian . . . . .	15
Methodist. . . . .	11
Lutheran . . . . .	10
Baptist . . . . .	4
Congregational . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	76
Total abstainers. . . . .	4
Temperate. . . . .	25
Intemperate . . . . .	47
Total . . . . .	76

Nothing unusual occurred during the year. The convicts under my care have afforded me great satisfaction on account of their reverent and devout attention during divine service. The library is well patronized and highly appreciated, and needs replenishing. I am satisfied that the parole system is helpful and inspiring to many and holds before them an object exciting hope and leading then to dutiful obedience. Guard Ward still aids in the service of sacred song. The school is well attended, and excellent work done there. My hearty thanks are due and hereby tendered to the warden and his staff of officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
F. M. FINN,  
Protestant Chaplain.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—I beg to send my annual report for the year ending to-day.

Forty-one convicts are under my charge. They give satisfaction. Some of them have had a very good conduct, and do entertain hopes that they shall do very well when they shall have left this institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

G. CLOUTIER, *Priest,*  
*R. C. Chaplain.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901. On that day I had under my spiritual care fifty-five convicts. This shows a slight decrease from last year. We have not so many very young convicts as we had a few years ago, nor have we many who may be classed as purely criminal, *i.e.*, those who were born in this captivity. The main cause of the incarceration of those under my care I find to be drink, gambling, and their attendant evils. Many bitterly regret their past misdeeds, and I trust they will show this when they regain their liberty. The attention at the church services is all that could be desired; the seeds of truth there sown must be productive of good. We have had the chapel enlarged which renders it much more comfortable during the hours of divine service.

During the year we have had a large addition to our library of many good books; they are highly appreciated and must be of great benefit to the convicts. We have now really a very fine selection. Thanks to the department for this good gift.

The convicts under my care have enjoyed good health, very few having been unable to attend to their daily duties. Their conduct generally has been good. Few complaints have reached my ears which speaks well for the management and the discipline of the institution. I am satisfied that few institutions are better managed than our own. I attribute this very much to the unity and harmony which exists among the officers, and the faithfulness of all in the discharge of their duties.

Since the statistics are given in another place, I have not noted these as in former years' reports.

I tender my thanks to all the officers for the assistance so kindly rendered to me in my work.

The following table shows the various denominations of those under my care:—

Church of England . . . . .	19
Presbyterian . . . . .	10
Lutheran . . . . .	7
Methodist . . . . .	7
Congregationalist . . . . .	1
Buddhist . . . . .	9
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	53

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Inspector of Penitentiaries.  
Ottawa.

THOMAS SCOULER,  
*Protestant Chaplain.*



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 10, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The duties performed were about the same as last year. The behaviour of the Catholic prisoners during the celebration of divine service on Sundays and Holy days, and the Catechism class of Wednesdays has been, throughout the year, a source of great satisfaction to myself and of edification to the guards under whose care they were.

The weekly practice of the choir members has added greatly to the solemnity of the divine service.

The school under the care of Mr. Carroll does good work. The library, to which considerable additions of new books have been made during the year, has been taken advantage of by all those who can read. A good number of discarded prayer and hymn books belonging to the chapel have been rebound in the prison bookbindery in which excellent work is done.

I am also happy to be able to state that some of the convicts who have been pardoned, or who have been discharged on the ticket-of-leave system, are giving evidence to the fact of an amended life.

My sincere thanks to the warden, deputy, and all officers of this institution for their courtesy and uniform kindness in assisting me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CH. L. DEVRIENDT,  
*R. C. Chaplain.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



APPENDIX D

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS







KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 31, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The total number enrolled during the year was 83. Of this number, 17 passed out capable of reading and writing intelligently, and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic ; 20 retired, some owing to expiration of sentence, and a few from lack of application.

The present attendance is 46, and the studies of these are divided as follows :—

Reading in Part I.....	7
“ “ II.....	6
“ second book and writing.....	19
“ third book, writing and arithmetic.....	14

The conduct of the pupils and progress made have been very satisfactory ; they are attentive to their studies and evidently appreciate the privileges afforded by the instruction given in the school-room and their respective cells during the evening.

Mr. Thompson, assistant school instructor, has been very painstaking in the performance of his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

W. A. GUNN,  
School Instructor.

LIBRARY Return.

	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library... ..	3,215	21	508	19,000
Protestant library.....	417	.....	25	1,588
Roman Catholic library . . . . .	419	.....	35	900
Totals.....	4,051	21	568	21,488

Twenty-one volumes added to general library consisted of magazines bound in the prison.

EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Can read and write .....	410	6	416	Cannot read or write.....	63	2	65
Can read only.....	17	7	24	Total.. ..	.....	.....	505



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you my nineteenth annual report on the school and library of this institution for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was eighty ; thirty registered for the English and fifty for the French language.

The average daily attendance during the past year was 28.25.

In June last, the school was attended by twenty-three pupils, distributed as follows:

Reading (2nd Reader), writing, arithmetic.....	4
“ (3rd “ ), writing, dictation, arithmetic.....	6
“ (3rd “ ), dictation, translation, arithmetic ....	13

The greater number of the pupils have been attentive and diligent, and showed a desire to instruct themselves, both at school and in their cells. Their conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

The library, well supplied with French and English books, is inadequately provided with accommodation for the same, on account of recent additions.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. A. DORAIS,  
*School Instructor.*

## LIBRARY Returns.

Number of volumes in library.....	3,601
“ “ added during the year.....	158
Number of convicts who have used books.....	351
Total number of issues during the year.....	36,504

## STATE of Education of prisoners.

Can read and write.....	287
Can read only.....	55
Cannot read or write.....	106
Total.....	448

J. T. DORAIS,  
*Librarian.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, August 14, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report of the school and libraries of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Eighty-nine convicts were registered as pupils during the year, and the average daily attendance was thirty-two.

At the close of the year the school was attended by thirty-seven pupils, classified as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic . . . . .	14
Reading and writing . . . . .	11
Reading only . . . . .	12

Three were reading in the fourth reader, ten in the third, four in the second, five in the first, and fifteen in the primers.

Fair progress was made by the majority of them, and their conduct, while at school, was most satisfactory.

A large number of those who do not attend school are supplied with slates and school books for study in their cells.

I beg to express my thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,  
*School Instructor.*

## STATE of Education.

Cannot read . . . . .	31
Can read only . . . . .	5
Can read and write . . . . .	174
Total . . . . .	210

## LIBRARY Returns.

	Total number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used books.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library . . . . .	740	111	175	9,100
Roman Catholic library . . . . .	289	.....	60	1,560
Protestant library . . . . .	112	.....	70	1,820
	1,141	111	.....	12,480

G. B. PAPINEAU,  
*Librarian.*



MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 1, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Twenty-five convicts attended school during the year, and the average attendance was a little over 15.

To-day there are 15 pupils attending, classified as follows:—

Primer . . . . .	2
First reader.. . . .	3
Second reader, spelling and writing . . . . .	6
Arithmetic only . . . . .	4

Sixty-five convicts who do not attend school are supplied with school books to study in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by the majority of the scholars, and their conduct and industry while at school was very good.

I beg to express my thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUPRE,  
*School Instructor.*

LIBRARY Returns.

	Total number of volumes in library.	Number added during the year.	Average Number of convicts who use books.	Total number issued dur- ing the year.
General library . . . . .	768	271	153	6,895
Protestant library . . . . .	206	None.	114	1,610
Roman Catholic library . . . . .	98	"	.....	.....

STATE of Education.

Can read and write . . . . .	95
Can read only . . . . .	12
Cannot read or write . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	117



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

I am pleased to be able to state that the pupils who attended school have been most studious, and evince a great desire to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them. The conduct of the convicts during the school hour is most satisfactory.

Twenty-one convicts were admitted to the school during the year, and the average daily attendance was 26.176.

Of the 21 convicts admitted to the school, 8 had to learn the alphabet, 4 were put in the first reader, 1 in the second reader, 6 for arithmetic only, and 2 for writing only.

I have attending school 30 convicts, as follows :—

White.....	10
Japanese..	3
Indian.....	7
Chinese....	2
Half-breeds.....	6
Negroes....	2

The following are the different branches taught, with the number of pupils studying each :—

Primer II..	7
First reader, part II.....	9
Second reader, arithmetic and writing.....	9
Arithmetic only..	3
Writing only.....	2

A large number of those who do not attend school are supplied with school-books and slates for study in their cells.

In conclusion, I must thank my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duty.

*Education.*

Can read and write English.....	58
“ “ Finnish.....	1
“ “ Japanese.....	2
“ “ Portugese.....	1
“ “ Italian..	3
“ “ Chinese.....	1
Can read only—English.....	1
“ Italian.....	1
Cannot read or write..	33

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 101

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,

*School Instructor.*



LIBRARY Returns.

	Number of volumes in general library.	Number added dur- ing the year.	Number of convicts using library.	Cir- culation.
General.....	753	260	90	9,360
Protestant.....	384	.....	35	1,720
Roman catholic.....	175	.....	25	754

H. McKEE,  
*Librarian.*



APPENDIX E

MATRONS' REPORTS







KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1901.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for year ended June 30, 1901.  
There are 15 female prisoners in my charge, 9 of whom were received this year ;  
4 were discharged, and 1 paroled.  
The general conduct of the women is all that can be expected. They are very  
industrious.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

R. A. FAHEY,  
Matron.

RETURN of work done in Female Prison.

No. of Articles.	Work done for Male Prison.	Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
			cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
849	Striped shirts....	849	20	169 80	
104	Flannel shirts.....	104	20	20 80	
301	Night shirts....	301	20	60 20	
136	Contract.....	136	20	27 20	
33	Pair sleeves.....	33	20	6 60	
61	Bakers' aprons.....	15	20	3 00	
557	Pair socks....	557	20	111 40	
2041	Towels....	175	20	35 00	
131	Sheets.....	13	20	2 60	
72	Pillow-slips..	7	20	1 40	
15	Bedticks....	15	20	3 00	
299	Bandages for hospital....	29	20	5 80	
26	Towels hemmed.....	1	20	0 20	
98	Shirts laundried at \$1 per doz....			8 17	
					455 17
	Washing for officials.....				82 50
	Washing and housework....	1,878	20		375 60
	Sewing for Female Prison.				
10	Dresses.....	10	20	2 00	
25	Towels....	1	20	0 20	
12	Colored aprons.....	3	20	0 60	
32	White aprons.....	8	20	1 60	
3	Sheet and 2 pillow cases....	1	20	0 20	
14	Chemises, 10 caps....	12	20	2 40	
6	Waists, 2 jackets.....	8	20	1 60	
1	Flannel skirt, 1 underwaist....	1	20	0 20	
8	Pair stockings....	8	20	1 60	
					10 40
					923 67







APPENDIX F

CRIME STATISTICS







MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1900.....				536	11	547
Received since—						
From common jails.....	120	3	123			
“ other penitentiaries.....	18	6	24	138	9	147
				674	20	694
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	109	4	113			
“ pardon.....	15		15			
“ parole.....	46	1	47			
“ death.....	12		12			
“ transfer to other penitentiary.....	1		1	183	5	188
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901.....				491	15	506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1900.....						463
Received from common jails.....	157	4	161			
“ “ reformatories.....	6		6			
“ “ other penitentiaries..	1		1	164	4	168
						631
Discharged during the year—						
By expiration of sentence.....	110		110			
“ pardon.....	4		4			
“ parole.....	43		43			
“ death.....	4		4			
“ order of court.....	2		2			
“ escape.....	1		1			
“ transfer to Kingston, insane..	5		5			
“ transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	10	4	14	179	4	183
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901.....						448



DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1900.....	198	6	204			
Received since—						
From common jails.....	80	3	83			
“    military prison....	3		3			
“    forfeiture of parole....	1		1			
				282	9	291
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence....	48		48			
“    pardon....	8		8			
“    parole....	15	1	16			
“    death....	8		8			
“    return to jail—insane on arrival....	1		1			
				80	1	81
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901.....				202	8	210

MANITOBA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1900.....				106		106
Received since—						
From common jails.....	45		45	45		45
Discharged since—				151		151
By expiration of sentence.....	25		25			
“    pardon....	3		3			
“    parole....	4		4			
“    death....	1		1			
“    transfer to Kingston Penitentiary....	1		1			
				34		34
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1901.....				117		117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody July 1, 1900.....	103	1	104			
Received since from common jails.....	46	1	47			
				149	2	151
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence.....	28		28			
“    pardon....	6		6			
“    parole....	12		12			
“    removal to Kingston....	2	2	4			
				48	2	50
(This includes two convicts in Provincial In-						
sane Asylum.)				101		101



MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

KINGSTON.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.														Remaining at end of year.	Daily Average.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Parole.		Returned to Jail.	Escapes.	Other Penitentiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.	Male.	Female.			Total.		
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						Male.	Female.
1891-2.....	108	8	116	121	2	32	2	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	164	6	170	506	26	532	562
1892-3.....	107	11	118	137	3	17	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	4	169	448	33	481	513
1893-4.....	166	7	173	121	7	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	8	160	462	32	494	472
1894-5.....	160	10	170	95	12	19	3	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	129	15	144	493	27	520	510
1895-6.....	221	9	230	104	10	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	135	10	145	579	26	605	550
1896-7.....	183	12	195	139	10	25	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	179	10	189	583	28	611	612
1897-8.....	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	161	5	166	579	26	605	615
1898-9.....	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	190	11	201	551	19	570	596
1899-00.....	176	3	179	132	11	25	..	13	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	191	11	202	536	11	537	555
1900-1.....	138	9	147	108	4	15	..	13	..	46	1	..	..	1	..	183	5	188	491	15	506	537



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Daily average.				
	Common Jails.					Reformatory.					From other Penitentiaries.					Total.			Total.					Remaining at 12 P. M. on 30th June, 1901.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.					
1891-2	138	1	6	1	138	1	6	1	139	104	9	1	6	1	115	374	374	374	353						
1892-3	99	6	2	9	99	10	12	1	105	84	10	2	2	2	105	374	374	374	380						
1893-4	131	2	2	2	132	12	13	1	134	131	12	1	2	1	149	359	359	359	358						
1894-5	150	2	2	2	150	13	10	1	152	96	13	1	2	2	115	396	396	396	376						
1895-6	115	2	2	2	115	10	17	1	120	114	10	3	2	5	133	383	383	383	397						
1896-7	149	6	3	3	149	17	15	1	155	114	17	3	3	6	142	396	396	396	379						
1897-8	163	3	1	1	163	201	25	1	166	112	25	13	3	3	144	418	418	418	402						
1898-9	201	1	1	1	201	181	28	1	202	134	28	9	1	1	173	447	447	447	421						
1899-00	181	1	1	1	181	17	4	1	182	99	17	18	1	1	166	463	463	463	449						
1900 01	157	4	4	4	164	1	4	4	168	110	4	10	4	4	183	448	448	448	455½						



Years.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.										Remaining at end of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	In custody July 1. 1900.		Commons Jails.	Military prison.	Kingston Penitentiary.	Forfeiture of parole.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	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MANITOBA.

Years.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										Remaining at end of Year.	Daily average.					
	Commons Jails.					B. C. Peni- tentary.					Recaptured.					Total.							Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.								
1891-2.....	71	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1	74
1892-3.....	75	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71
1893-4.....	71	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	76
1894-5.....	76	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	96
1895-6.....	96	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80
1896-7.....	80	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77
1897-8.....	77	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	88
1898-9.....	88	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	112
1899-00.....	112	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	106
1900-01.....	106	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	117



Years.	ADMISSION.										DISCHARGES.										In Custody at end of year.	Daily Average.			
	From Common Jails.					Recaptured.	Total.					Total.													
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Male.		Female.		Male.	Male.		Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.			Total.		
1891-92.....	19	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	74	73
1892-93.....	38	..	1	..	29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	89	84
1893-94.....	38	1	..	..	38	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	107	99.2	
1894-95.....	37	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	12	..	..	47	98	102
1895-96.....	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	101	97.3
1896-97.....	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	100	99
1897-98.....	50	1	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	14	..	2	44	108	103.26
1898-99.....	36	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	1	15	2	..	57	90	92.65
1899-00.....	48	2	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	1	..	36	..	1	36	103	93.05
1900-01.....	46	1	..	..	47	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	12	2	2	..	51	101	93.13

\* This includes two insane convicts at Provincial Lunatic Asylum under our Maintenance.



CONVICTS RECEIVED.  
KINGSTON.

—	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
James Murphy.....	28	Nanaimo.....	Breaking entering and stealing.....	1398—Oct. 21....	5 years.
Thos. Smith.....	33	".....	".....	" 21....	6 "
Florence McKenzie..	63	Vancouver... ..	Procuring a girl to become prostitute..	1899—Sept. 26....	2 "
Hugh Carr.....	30	Napanee.....	Theft.....	1900—July 7....	10 "
Chas. Buckley.....	28	Toronto.....	Wounding with intent.....	" 5....	3½ "
John Ford.....	17	".....	Breaking jail.....	" 11....	2 "
Rufus D. Milner.....	28	Chatham.....	Arson.....	" 14....	3½ "
Arthur Bedard.....	28	North Bay.....	Theft.....	" 6....	2½ "
George Smith.....	28	Sarnia.....	".....	" Aug. 2....	4 "
George Wilson.....	26	Toronto.....	Stealing from the person.....	" July 17....	3 "
Wm. J. McDonald.....	40	Welland.....	Breaking into with intent to assault.....	" Aug. 7....	5 "
John Hynes.....	37	Sault Ste. Marie	Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	" " 7....	3 "
John Parter.....	51	Guelph.....	Attempt to set fire.....	" " 6....	5 "
Jas. Blashfield.....	30	Montreal.....	Shop breaking and stealing.....	" 15....	5 "
Henry Hart.....	25	".....	Shop breaking.....	1896—Oct. 14....	4 "
Ernest Corser.....	26	Brampton.....	Horse stealing, assault and attempt to break prison..	1897 " 16....	6 "
Wm. McFarlane.....	57	Hamilton.....	Burglary.....	1900—Aug. 21....	5 "
John Wright.....	34	Port Arthur.....	Stealing.....	" July 2....	2½ "
Wm. Case.....	27	Chatham.....	".....	" Aug 22....	5 "
John McLean.....	20	Parry Sound.....	".....	" 20....	3 "
David Bellair.....	26	Chatham.....	Theft.....	" 29....	5 "
Chas. McPherson.....	21	Brockville.....	Stealing.....	" 31....	5 "
Frank Burns.....	25	Cornwall.....	Housebreaking and larceny.....	" Sept. 5....	5 "
Chas. O'Brien.....	28	".....	".....	" 5....	5 "
Eliza Alicombrach.....	34	Whitby.....	Arson.....	" 21....	3 "
Wm. J. Chapman.....	29	Barrie ..	Stealing and breaking jail.....	" Aug. 8....	2 "
Wm. McGuire.....	24	Sault Ste. Marie	Burglary and shooting with intent.....	" Sept. 12..	14 "
Jas. Dowling.....	22	".....	Burglary.....	" 12....	7 "
Joseph Duchesne.....	16	Dist. Montmagny,.....	Involuntary homicide.....	" July 13....	Life.
Frank Novingburg.....	33	Montreal,.....	Theft.....	1899—Mar. 16....	3 years.
Joseph Landry.....	47	Dist. Richelieu.....	Burglary.....	1898—Nov. 19....	7 "
Wm. Wallace.....	32	Montreal.....	Shooting with intent.....	" Sept. 22....	5 "
Wm. Henderson.....	30	".....	Assault with intent to rob.....	1899 " 23....	2 "
F. Patenaude.....	27	Dist. St. Francis.....	Burglary.....	1898—June 28....	5 "
John Callaghan.....	15	Montreal.....	Assault with intent to rob and wounding with intent.	1899—Sept. 23...	7 "
James Pendergast.....	36	".....	Theft.....	" 28....	7 "
Octave Cyrie.....	40	".....	Shopbreaking and picking pockets.....	" Dec. 5....	10 "
Chas. Gagnon.....	24	".....	Shopbreaking.....	" April 25....	3 "



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Wm. S. Cook.....	26	Cornwall.....	Robbery.....	1900—Sept. 15.....	3	"
Elijah Long.....	22	Chatham.....	Theft and arson.....	" " 13.....	5	"
H. F. Carter.....	27	Brockville.....	Bringing stolen goods into Canada and stealing from the person.....	" " 19.....	6	"
R. H. Dunn.....	45	".....	" " " ".....	" " 19.....	4	"
Geo. McMullen.....	26	".....	" " " ".....	" " 19.....	4	"
James Dudley.....	28	".....	" " " ".....	" " 19.....	4	"
Thos. Russell.....	20	London.....	Stealing a bicycle.....	" " 17.....	2	"
John McGuire.....	28	Brockville.....	Attempting to break shop.....	" " 22.....	5	"
Wm. Ryan.....	45	St. Thomas.....	Larceny.....	" " 22.....	7	"
S. Swisher.....	52	".....	Indecent assault on a female.....	" " 24.....	2	"
Lewis Bowman.....	24	Ottawa.....	Shopbreaking.....	" " 24.....	7	"
Robt. Fisher.....	34	Rat Portage.....	Stealing.....	" " 22.....	3	"
Erank Trebell.....	17	Whitby.....	Attempt to rape.....	" " 26.....	3	"
H. J. Hays.....	37	Walkerton.....	Wounding.....	" " 27.....	3	"
Wm. Coppaway.....	25	Cobourg.....	Rape.....	" Oct. 4.....	3	"
Fred Zillman.....	18	Brampton.....	Housebreaking and stealing and attempt at carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years.....	" " 8.....	2½	"
Wm. Gammage.....	18	Toronto.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	" " 10.....	5	"
Edw. Prosser.....	19	".....	" " " ".....	" " 10.....	5	"
Jennie Barry.....	38	Montreal.....	Housebreaking.....	" " 2.....	4	"
Mary Holbert.....	46	St. Thomas.....	Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	" " 24.....	3	"
N. S. Bowman.....	42	Walkerton.....	Breaking into and stealing.....	" " 26.....	2	"
Gordon Grundy.....	23	".....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	" " 27.....	2½	"
Edw. Johnson.....	38	St. Catharines.....	Rape.....	" " 24.....	10	"
W. Farewell.....	48	Lindsay.....	".....	" " 25.....	7	"
Geo. Hanison.....	30	Toronto.....	Defiling a child.....	" Nov. 1.....	5	"
Geo. Williams.....	61	Whitby.....	Arson.....	1900—Oct. 31.....	3	"
Alfred Wiggins.....	27	Belleville.....	Stealing from the prison.....	" Nov. 6.....	2	"
John Patterson.....	59	Goderich.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	" Oct. 20.....	7	"
John Parker.....	59	Lindsay.....	Attempt at suicide.....	" Nov. 12.....	2	"
Geo. Smith.....	16	Toronto.....	Assault, robbing and wounding.....	" " 23.....	10	"
S. J. Hough.....	24	Walkerton.....	Obstructing railway.....	" " 23.....	2	"
James Wall.....	52	Toronto.....	Stealing.....	" " 30.....	3	"
Lily Brissette.....	20	Sweetsburg.....	Horse stealing.....	" " 14.....	2	"
Wm. Smith.....	36	Picton.....	Burglary.....	" Dec. 12.....	5	"
Joseph Smith.....	47	Pembroke.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" " 10.....	2	"
Sam'l. Green.....	37	".....	" " " ".....	" " 10.....	2	"
Moses Niblock.....	19	Hamilton.....	" " " ".....	" " 15.....	3	"
Henry Young.....	19	".....	" " " ".....	" " 15.....	3	"
John Murphy.....	22	Ottawa.....	Stealing.....	" " 21.....	2	"
Wm. McHugh.....	17	Toronto.....	Breaking into and stealing and attempting to main with a pistol.....	" " 21.....	4	"
James Norris.....	19	Owen Sound.....	Robbery with violence.....	" " 21.....	3	"
Richard Woods.....	53	London.....	Stealing from the prison.....	" " 28.....	2	"
Win. Hooper.....	46	Guelph.....	Incest.....	" " 28.....	7	"
Wm. Pearce.....	40	Verona.....	Assault and shooting with intent.....	" 1897—June 14.....	7	"
Ernest Wallace.....	28	Belleville.....	Causing grievous bodily harm.....	" 1900—Dec. 28.....	14	"
Lewis Mathies.....	30	Windsor.....	Uttering forged bank notes.....	" 1901—Jan. 10.....	6	"
Jos. Seamore.....	31	".....	" " " ".....	" " 10.....	6	"



KINGSTON.—Continued.

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Chas. O'Riely.....	48	Ottawa.....	Manslaughter.....	1901—Jan. 12.....	3 years.
Chas. Bucholtz.....	45	Pembroke.....	Stealing.....	" 10.....	2 "
Elise Brown.....	18	Clinton.....	Receiving stolen property.....	1900—Oct. 25.....	2½ "
Smith Conkling.....	63	Owen Sound.....	Theft.....	1901—Jan. 18.....	3 "
Avila Bourassa.....	37	Montreal.....	Murder.....	1900—Aug. 24.....	Life.
E. W. Arnold.....	42	Belleville.....	Indecent assault.....	1901—Jan. 24.....	2 years.
Edw. Fountain.....	33	London.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" 18.....	2 "
N. Blackwell.....	32	".....	".....	" 18.....	2 "
Wm. Ahl.....	29	Berlin.....	Abduction of a child.....	" 29.....	7 "
Sam'l. Kennedy.....	34	Bracebridge.....	Theft.....	" 26.....	3 "
Allan Stevens.....	31	Cayuga.....	Burglary and breaking out of lock-up.....	" Feb. 6.....	4 "
Willis Froats.....	27	Cornwall.....	Stealing.....	" 6.....	3 "
Wesley Freeman.....	23	Chatham.....	".....	" 1.....	3 "
Chester Wyatt.....	18	Ottawa.....	Wounding.....	" 14.....	3 "
Jos. Mitchell.....	31	Peterborough.....	Shopbreaking, arson and forgery.....	" 15.....	14 "
W. J. Perry.....	20	Brockville.....	Shopbreaking.....	" 12.....	4 "
Thos. McKenzie.....	26	Brampton.....	Larceny.....	" 16.....	3 "
Jas. Pearson.....	25	Woodstock.....	Forgery.....	" 25.....	3 "
Patk. Horan.....	23	Toronto.....	Buggery.....	Mar. 1.....	10 "
Mary Hine.....	40	St. Thomas.....	Procuring avails of defilement.....	" 1.....	5 "
Wm. Spailing.....	43	Walkerton.....	Horse stealing.....	" 7.....	5 "
Chas. Meech.....		Montreal.....	Shooting with intent.....	" 10.....	14 "
Josephine Gravel.....	28	".....	Harbouring girls under 14 years for carnal purposes.....	1897—Sept. 26.....	5 "
Vincent Latimer.....	19	London.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	1901—Feb. 5.....	3 "
A. Cruickshank.....	29	Goderich.....	Shooting with intent.....	Mar. 15.....	3 "
Joseph Coughtrey.....	18	London.....	Housebreaking and stealing.....	" 20.....	4 "
Joseph Roberts.....	17	".....	".....	" 20.....	4 "
Alex. Sharpe.....	51	Peterborough.....	Manslaughter.....	" 28.....	15 "
Thos. O'Neil.....	19	Ottawa.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	" 29.....	7 "
Chas. Godson.....	47	Toronto.....	Incest.....	" 28.....	7 "
Walter Yeo.....	23	Owen Sound.....	Theft and resisting police.....	Apr. 1.....	3 "
A. Benedict.....	37	Sault St. Marie.....	False pretenses.....	" 2.....	2 "
W. McCauley.....	32	Woodstock.....	Housebreaking and stealing.....	" 6.....	2 "
Peter Wheeler.....	22	Toronto.....	Breaking into church and stealing.....	" 20.....	4 "
Chas. Cameron.....	48	Whitby.....	Arson.....	" 19.....	3 "
Joseph Guindon.....	20	L'Orignal.....	Manslaughter.....	" 17.....	3 "
Stephanie Phells.....	40	Montreal.....	Stealing.....	" 16.....	4 "
Michael Dooley.....	27	Chatham.....	Horse stealing.....	Mar. 18.....	3 "
Emery Carisse.....	70	Ottawa.....	Manslaughter.....	Apr. 26.....	3 "
Wm. Ward.....	63	Sarnia.....	Horse stealing.....	" 4.....	5 "
Walter Flagler.....	22	Belleville.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	May 7.....	3 "



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Chas. Lindrose.....	18	Montreal.....	Wounding.....	1900—Mar. 27.....	2	"
Wm. Cardinal.....	64	Cornwall.....	Horse stealing..	1901—May 10.....	3	"
Thos. Coursey...	22	Parry Sound.....	Rape.....	" " 14.....	7	"
Wm. Thompson...	24	Lindsay.....	Shopbreaking and theft.....	" Apr. 24.....	5	"
Geo. Sherman ..	20	" ..	" ..	" " 24.....	2	"
Thos. Sheridon...	27	" ..	" ..	" " 24.....	2	"
John Carroll.....	17	London.....	Stealing.....	" May 1.....	2	"
Thos. Brown.....	25	Whitby.....	Theft.....	" Apr. 27.....	4	"
M. Young.....	25	Belleville.....	Forgery and false pretenses.	" May 23.....	2	"
N. Clark.....	22	Toronto.....	Wounding with intent.....	" " 27.....	5	"
Wm. Kinghton.....	30	Belleville.....	Forgery and false pretenses.	" " 29.....	3	"
W. C. Smith.....	19	Toronto.....	Stealing.....	" June 3.....	3	"
Chas. McDonald..	67	Chatham.....	Burglary.....	" " 1.....	3	"
Frank Vernettt..	23	Stratford.....	Stealing.....	" " 1.....	7	"
Jcs. Cloghessy ..	30	Sarnia ..	Assault on a constable	" " 3.....	2	"
Fredk. Williams...	17	Chatham.....	Stealing.....	" " 4.....	3	"
Thos. Lawrence...	25	Hamilton.....	Assault and bodily harm	" " 10.....	3	"
Michael Suplivan..	40	Whitby.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" May 28.....	2½	"
Richard Hix.....	26	Woodstock.....	" ..	" June 13.....	3	"
Sam'l. Miles.....	19	London.....	Obtaining by false pretenses.	" " 10.....	3	"
Fred. L. Rice.....	27	Toronto.....	Burglary and theft.....	" " 7.....	21	"

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Joseph H. Cayes.....	28	Quebec.....	Murder.....	1900—May 14.....	Life.	
Louis Eumene.....	22	Montreal..	Breaking into a place of worship and stealing	" July 5.....	6 years.	
Peter J. Garsley ..	55	" ..	Forgery.....	" " 5.....	3	"
Louis Danis.....	22	St. Francis ..	Unlawful possession of burglars' tools	" " 7.....	2	"
James J. Buckley ..	30	Gaspé.....	Arson.....	" " 7.....	2	"
Israel Charlebois...	19	Montreal.....	Shop-breaking.	" " 12.....	3	"
Joseph Dechène ..	16	Montmagny ..	Manslaughter ..	" " 13.....	Life.	
George Chretien..	17	Quebec.....	Shop-breaking.....	" " 17.....	2 years.	
Louis Cauchon.....	17	" ..	" ..	" " 17.....	2	"
Léon Larose.....	38	Montreal.....	Theft from the person	" " 19.....	3	"
Peter Doolan ..	28	" ..	" ..	" " 19.....	4	"
Alphonse Aubray..	20	" ..	Shop-breaking.....	" " 21.....	2	"
Joseph Pôtvin ..	28	Richelieu.....	Theft ..	" " 25.....	3	"
William Potvin.....	38	" ..	" ..	" " 25.....	3	"
William Dawson..	46	Quebec ..	Theft from person	" " 23.....	3	"
Frederick Hudson.	22	Montreal.....	Theft.....	" " 24.....	2	"
Ovila Bourassa.....	28	" ..	Murder.....	" " 24.....	Life.	
Andrew Mortimer..	25	St. Francis ..	Shop-breaking.....	" " 28.....	10 years.	
Edmund McCarthy.	40	" ..	Breaking into a house and stealing therein.	" " 28.....	10	"
Bernard McCann..	39	Montreal.....	" ..	" " 26.....	2	"
Henry Brown.....	61	" ..	Shop-breaking.....	" " 26.....	2	"
Joseph Phariser..	18	St. Francis ..	" ..	" " 28.....	4	"
William Snider.....	19	" ..	" ..	" " 28.....	4	"
Arthur Mayrand..	22	Montreal.....	Theft.....	" Aug. 3.....	2	"



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Continued.

—	Age.	Where sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
Samuel Graham.....	32	Montreal.....	Theft from the person .....	1900—Aug. 2.....	7 years.
William Hebert.....	15	Bedford.....	Mischief on railroad .....	" " 2.....	2 "
Alfred Casavant.....	28	Montreal .....	Robbery.....	" " 9.....	5 "
Thomas Lithéad.....	28	" .....	" .....	" " 9.....	4 "
Ernest Lalumière.....	38	" .....	" .....	" " 9.....	5 "
John DeGonzague.....	29	Richelieu .....	Theft.....	" " 16.....	5 "
Lamis Piché .....	24	Montreal.. ..	" .....	" " 18.....	3 "
Arthur Bertrand.....	18	" .....	" .....	" " 24.....	3 "
John Lavallière. ....	23	Ottawa.....	" .....	" " 28.....	2 "
William Doyle.....	52	Montreal.....	Attempt of theft with violence.....	" " 28.....	3 "
George Daoust.....	26	" .....	Theft.....	" " 28.....	2 "
Alexander Brown.....	53	" .....	Indecently assaulting a female.....	" " 28.....	2 "
Magloire Lefebvre .....	30	" .....	Shop-breaking .....	" " 30.....	2 "
William Larocque.....	32	" .....	Theft .....	" Sept. 4.....	14 "
George Dunham.....	21	" .....	" .....	" " 4.....	4 "
Alexandre Florent.....	17	" .....	Stealing in a house.....	" " 6.....	3 "
Moses Goodney.....	24	Ottawa.....	Theft.....	" " 8.....	2 "
Jeremie Comtois.....	18	Montreal.....	" .....	" " 18.....	3 "
William Lepage.....	17	Beauharnois .....	" .....	" " 24.....	2 "
John Napier Fulton.....	55	Montreal.. ..	" .....	" " 26.....	5 "
Nicholas Power.....	16	" .....	Shop-breaking .....	1900—Sept. 27.....	3 "
Patrick O'Connor.....	15	" .....	" .....	" Oct. 2.....	3 "
Jennie Barry .....	23	" .....	Stealing in a dwelling house.....	" " 2.....	4 "
Charles Poirier.....	19	" .....	Theft.....	" " 4.....	2 "
Omer Vien.....	23	" .....	Forgery .....	" " 2.....	3 "
Edward Graham.....	23	" .....	Breaking into dwelling and stealing therein.....	" " 9.....	5 "
Alfred Blouin.....	23	Quebec.....	Theft .....	" " 9.....	2 "
Alfred Lalonde.....	18	Montreal.....	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	" " 11.....	7 "
James Bennet.....	30	St. Francis .....	Unlawful possession of explosives.....	" " 12.....	4 "
Winfield S. Nolan.....	27	" .....	Shop-breaking ..	" " 16.....	2 "
Joseph Labrie.....	20	Montreal.....	" .....	" " 16.....	2 "
Alvery Lanoix.....	24	" .....	" .....	" " 23.....	3 "
Charles Lamontagne.....	36	" .....	Theft.....	" " 23.....	7 "
Joseph Levesque .....	21	Kamouraska.....	" .....	" " 17.....	2½ "
Godfrey Delangie.....	18	Montreal.....	Robbery .....	" " 25.....	3 "
Pierre Colin.....	47	" .....	Theft.....	" " 30.....	4 "
Ronald Deschesne.....	23	St. Hyacinthe.....	Shop-breaking.....	" Nov. 6.....	3 "
François Malouin.....	17	Montreal.....	Theft.....	" " 9.....	3 "
Lily Brissette.....	22	Bedford.....	" .....	" " 14.....	2 "
George Holloway.....	22	Montreal.....	Robbery.....	" " 20.....	3 "
Joseph Renaud.....	18	" .....	Theft.....	" " 27.....	3 "



N. Castano, alias Le comte Tou-	45	"	Forgery.....	"	"	27.....	5	"
louse-Lautrec.....	46	"	House-breaking.....	"	"	4.....	3	"
Edmond Lamoureux.....	17	St. Hyacinthe	Theft.....	"	"	12.....	2	"
Albert Giguère.....	28	Montreal.	Breaking and entering with intent to steal.	"	"	13.....	5	"
Leonidas Gareau.....	18	"	Robbery.....	"	"	13.....	4	"
Charles Destroismaison.....	26	"	Breaking and entering.....	"	"	13.....	3	"
Joseph Lavoie.....	29	"	Breaking and entering and stealing therein.	"	"	13.....	6	"
Edouard Tourangeau.....	26	"	Robbery.....	"	"	13.....	6	"
Jean Chevalier.....	25	"	"	"	"	13.....	4	"
Guillaume Durette.....	19	"	"	"	"	13.....	4	"
Joseph Vezina.....	26	"	Theft.....	"	"	13.....	2	"
Paul Savard.....	54	"	Attempting to commit rape.	"	"	13.....	3	"
Donald J. McGillis.....	39	"	Conspiracy.....	"	"	13.....	3	"
Alfred Desjardins.....	40	"	Theft.....	"	"	18.....	3	"
Olivier Massey.....	27	"	"	"	"	18.....	3	"
Philias Goulet.....	28	"	"	"	"	19.....	4	"
Albert Marcheterre.....	47	"	"	"	"	18.....	3	"
Theophile Bernier.....	17	Kamouraska	Rape.....	"	"	17.....	4	"
Emile Vincent.....	34	Quebec	Theft.....	"	"	20.....	2	"
Joseph Duquette.....	16	St. Francis	Horse stealing.....	"	"	26.....	3	"
Thomas W. Chipchase.....	17	Montreal.	Theft.....	"	1898—June	17.....	5	"
Delvini Pigeon.....	15	Bedford	Attempt to larceny.....	"	Aug.	23.....	3	"
Arthur Turcotte.....	20	Montreal.	Theft.....	"	1898—Oct.	17.....	2	"
Jos-ph Marion.....	28	"	"	"	1898—Sept.	14.....	4	"
James Walch.....	28	St. Francis	Breaking and stealing.....	"	1901—Jan.	2.....	2	"
John Smith.....	25	"	"	"	"	2.....	2	"
Arthur Tremblay.....	23	Montreal	False pretenses.....	"	1900—Dec.	28.....	4	"
Olivier Coutlé.....	32	"	Theft.....	"	1901—Jan.	3.....	3	"
Bernard Rubin alias Walter Burke	43	Montreal	Stealing from the person.....	"	"	8.....	3	"
Bernai Debiens.....	36	Bedford	Arson.....	"	"	10.....	7	"
Alfred Marchand.....	17	St. Hyacinthe	Theft.....	"	"	18.....	2	"
Joseph Bourque.....	40	Joliette.....	Breaking into a R. R. station and stealing.	"	"	22.....	3	"
Alphonse Fournier.....	22	Montreal	Shop-breaking.....	"	"	22.....	2	"
Henri Dorion.....	21	Ottawa	" and theft.....	"	"	31.....	6 y. 1 m. 16 d	"
Arthur Madore.....	28	"	"	"	"	31.....	6 y. 1 m. 16 d	"
Joseph Leblanc alias Desmarais..	28	Montréal	"	"	Feby.	5.....	4 years.	"
Edmond Durocher.....	22	"	"	"	"	5.....	6	"
Pierre Dion.....	24	"	"	"	"	5.....	3	"
Pierre Godiu.....	18	Quebec	Theft.....	"	"	8.....	2	"
Ludger Dastous.....	46	Montreal	Burglary.....	"	"	12.....	5	"
Solomon Dastous..	20	"	Receiving stolen goods.....	"	"	12.....	2	"
Joseph Dastous.....	22	"	"	"	"	12.....	2	"
Napoleon Dastous.....	47	St. Francis	"	"	"	12.....	2	"
Charles Bishop.....	19	Montreal.	False pretenses.....	"	"	8.....	3	"
Henry Lacey.....	45	Terrebonne	Burglary.....	"	"	19.....	3	"
Napoleon Giroux.....	46	"	Theft.....	"	"	11.....	2½	"
Alexander Wall.....	20	"	Arson.....	"	"	16.....	4	"
William Clairmont.....	32	"	Theft.....	"	"	11.....	2½	"
Emery Thibault.....		"	Rape.....	"	"	16.....	3	"
Josephine Gravel.....		Montreal.....	Harbouring girls under 14 years	"	"	26.....	5	"



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—Concluded.

Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced.	Sentence.
19	Montreal.	Theft from the person.	1901—Feb. 26....	5 years.
17	"	Damaging property.	" " 26....	2 "
20	"	Theft.	" " 27....	3 "
30	St. Francis.	Forgery.	" Mar. 4....	5 "
17	Montreal	Theft.	" " 4....	5 "
42	Cornwall	Possession of explosives.	1900—Feb. 10....	9½ "
27	Three Rivers.	Elopement.	1901—Mar. 4....	3 "
18	Montreal	Theft.	" " 16....	4 "
18	"	"	" " 27....	4 "
18	"	"	" " 27....	4 "
45	"	Theft from person.	" " 28....	5 "
28	"	"	" " 28....	5 "
34	"	"	" " 28....	5 "
30	"	Theft.	" April 3....	5 "
43	"	"	" " 10....	2 "
46	"	Highway robbery.	" " 10....	5 "
36	"	False pretenses.	" " 10....	3 "
53	"	Highway robbery.	" " 10....	2 "
45	"	Attempt to commit arson.	" " 10....	7 "
38	"	"	" " 10....	7 "
43	"	Conspiracy.	" " 10....	5 "
31	"	"	" " 10....	5 "
30	"	Theft.	" " 10....	4 "
18	"	"	" " 21....	2 "
16	"	"	Sept. 23....	3 "
52	Quebec.	Stealing a post-letter.	1899—Nov. 23....	5 "
36	Montreal.	Theft.	1901—April 17....	5 "
17	"	House-breaking.	" " 23....	5 "
45	"	"	May 2....	4 "
38	"	House-breaking.	" " 9....	5 "
47	Richelieu.	Law-breaking.	" " 13....	10 "
24	Joliette	Theft.	" " 13....	3 "
29	"	"	" " 13....	3 "
49	Bedford.	Assault causing actual bodily harm.	" " 17....	2 "
24	St. Francis	Theft from person.	" " 18....	2 "
19	Montreal	Theft.	" " 17....	4 "
31	Ottawa	"	" " 21....	2 "
21	Montreal	"	" " 21....	3 "
40	St. Hyacinthe.	Forgery.	" " 23....	2 "
26	Montreal.	Theft.	" " 30....	4 "
27	"	"	" " 30....	5 "



Alphonse Malbceuf.....	41	"	False pretenses.....	30.....	3	"
Jason Satwell.....	22	Bedford	Theft.....	31....	3	"
Emile Grignon.....	21	Montreal	".....	31....	3	"
John Gallaher.....	30	"	Theft from a dwelling-house.....	June	3	"
William Girard.....	35	"	Theft.....	11....	3	"
Charles Chartrand.....	24	"	House-breaking.....	11....	5	"
Joseph Ed. Constantin.....	38	"	Theft of post letter containing money.....	14....	6	"
James Simpson.....	38	"	False pretenses.....	14....	2	"
Cyrille Chartrand.....	25	"	House-breaking.....	18....	5	"
John McGlade.....	21	"	Theft.....	27....	2	"
George W. Fleury alias Dupré.....	21	Richelieu	Horse-stealing.....	26....	3	"
George Johnson.....	32	Montreal	Shooting with intent.....	1896—Jany.	7	"
Alphonse Belisle.....	29	"	Shop-breaking.....	1899—April	6	"

DORCHESTER.

Joseph Di Paolo.....	25	Sydney	Shooting with intent to kill.....	1900—June	30.....	6 years.
William Walsh.....	19	"	Firing bottle at moving train.....	"	30....	2
Frank Wetmore.....	20	Dorchester	Larceny.....	July	9....	3
Burton Miller.....	17	"	".....	"	9....	2
William Ellsworth	20	Charlottetown	" and escape.....	"	9....	12
William Walsh.....	45	"	Burglary and attempted rape.....	"	9....	Life.
Joseph Mc Aleer.....	13	"	Larceny.....	"	9....	4 years.
Andrew Harrison.....	78	St. John	Scalding wife on head and face.....	June	19....	4
Frederick Cochran.....	28	Halifax	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	July	20....	2½
John Flemming.....	17	"	".....	"	5....	3
John Glassie.....	26	Dorchester	Larceny.....	"	30....	3
Charles Thomas.....	30	"	".....	"	30....	2
John Allen.....	28	Restigouche	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	"	31....	2
William Reynolds.....	28	Amherst	Bigamy.....	Aug.	4....	2
Harry Phinney.....	34	Annapolis	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	"	2....	4
George McLean.....	18	Pictou	Larceny.....	"	16....	2
Fred. S. Whittaker.....	40	St. John	Forgery.....	"	14....	5
Jas. C. Welsh.....	38	Amherst	Assault and robbery.....	"	31....	10
Fred. Bourque.....	23	Dorchester	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	Sept.	14....	7
James F. Callum.....	25	St. John	".....	Aug.	31....	5
Charles Corkum.....	21	Halifax	".....	"	8....	3
Mary Walker.....	34	"	".....	"	17....	2
Annie Haverstock.....	33	"	".....	"	31....	2
John J. Mooney.....	29	Richibucto	".....	Sept.	10....	3
Fred. Cosbey.....	18	Digby	Throwing stones at railway train.....	"	11....	2
Basil Blois.....	17	Kentville	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	"	14....	3½
William Ackley.....	46	Pictou	Carrying loaded revolver.....	"	15....	2
Harold Parker.....	18	Kentville	Having stolen goods in his possession.....	"	14....	4½
Lorenzo Duff.....	22	Guysboro	Larceny.....	Oct.	3....	3
Joseph Barthelotte.....	30	Restigouche	Assault.....	"	5....	2
Ernest O'Neil.....	16	Liverpool	Wounding with intent.....	"	3....	4
Edward Armstrong.....	26	Dorchester	Assaulting peace officer.....	"	8....	2



DORCHESTER—Concluded.

	Age.	Where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Sentence.
Patrick Burke.....	19	Anherst	Attempted rape .....	1900—Aug. 4....	7 years.
Robert Smith.....	25	Halifax.....	" buggery.....	" Oct. 10....	5 "
A. Frank Price.....	22	"	Passing forged cheque.....	" Sept. 27....	2 "
Frank Martin.....	24	"	Assault causing bodily harm.....	" Oct. 10....	3 "
Thomas Reilly .....	21	"	" .....	" " 10....	3 "
William Waldron .....	44	"	Assault and robbery.....	" " 10....	2 "
George Wedge.....	27	Summerside.....	Malicious injury to property.....	" " 3....	2 "
Percy Murphy.....	18	Kentville.....	Larceny.....	" " 9....	2 "
Lauchlin McEachren .....	20	Cape Breton.....	Throwing bottle at railway car.....	" Nov. 21....	2 "
John Kent .....	22	Amherst.....	Breaking and entering .....	" Oct. 23....	2 "
Jas. Edgar Smith .....	23	"	" .....	" Nov. 30....	3 "
William Cushing.....	27	Dorchester.....	Robbery.....	" " 30....	2 "
Ernest Martin .....	17	"	Endangering railroad travel .....	" " 30....	3 "
Percy Hicky.....	30	Woodstock .....	Larceny .....	" Dec. 3....	4 "
James Belounguey.....	26	"	" .....	" " 3....	4 "
William Glencross .....	39	Pictou.....	Breaking, entering and larceny.....	" " 8....	4 "
John Murphy.....	49	Amherst.....	Larceny and indecent assault.....	" " 28....	4 "
Michael Collins.....	45	St. John.....	Assault with intent, &c.....	1901—Jan. 3....	2 "
Harry Oliver.....	22	Halifax.....	Larceny.....	" " 8....	9 months.
Archibald Connors.....	19	Digby .....	" .....	" " 16....	7 years.
Bernard Murphy.....	21	Charlottetown .....	House breaking and larceny.....	" " 16....	5 "
Joseph Inglis .....	26	Halifax .....	Shop .....	" " 21....	3 "
Horace Bowers.....	18	"	" .....	" " 21....	3 "
Clyde Boutilier .....	17	"	" .....	" " 21....	4 "
George Rolfe .....	16	"	" .....	" " 22....	2 "
Jas. H. Boyce .....	15	"	" .....	" " 22....	4 "
James Walsh.....	16	"	" .....	" " 21....	4 "
John Bourgeois.....	24	Dorchester.....	Larceny .....	" " 26....	2 "
Edmond Casey .....	32	"	" .....	" " 26....	2 "
Richard Taylor .....	36	Halifax.....	Indecent assault.....	" Feb. 5....	4 "
Alphonse Mallet.....	18	Gloucester .....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" " 22....	3 "
R. F. O'Brien.....	22	Amherst.....	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	" " 26....	4 "
Joseph Breen .....	21	Woodstock .....	Larceny .....	" " 26....	2½ "
S. C. Athawes .....	45	Halifax.....	Fraud.....	" " 16....	6 months.
Lawson Goodwin.....	19	Shelburne .....	Larceny.....	" " 22....	2 years.
William Nairn.....	31	St. John.....	" and false pretenses.....	" Mar. 1....	10 "
Benjamin Girroir, Sr.....	57	Arichat.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	" " 5....	3 "
Benjamin Girroir, Jr.....	17	"	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	" " 5....	4 "
Frederick Smith.....	42	Halifax.....	Assault .....	" " 29....	2 "
John H. Bartlett.....	60	"	Uttering forged document.....	" " 23....	2 "
Alfred Hunt .....	29	"	Breaking, entering and stealing .....	" " 23....	2 "
Louis Bertrand.....	40	Hampton.....	" .....	" April 24....	4 "



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Angus McPhee .....	24	Halifax .....	Larceny .....	"	"	19	.... 168 days.
Felix Polomon .....	22	Cape Breton .....	Shooting with intent, &c. ....	"	"	30	.... 2 years.
Arthur B. Wilson .....	33	Dorchester .....	Larceny .....	"	May	6	.... 2 "
William Walsh .....	15	Hampton .....	" .....	"	June	4	.... 5 "
Edward Watson .....	15	" .....	" .....	"	"	4	.... 5 "
William Moses .....	25	Pictou .....	" and jail breaking .....	"	"	12	.... 6 "
John Bell .....	30	" .....	" .....	"	"	12	.... 2 "
Annie Comeau .....	26	Digby .....	Neglect in child birth .....	"	"	13	.... 8 "
William Middleton .....	31	Annapolis .....	Larceny .....	"	"	18	.... 4 "
John McIntyre .....	25	Charlottetown .....	House breaking and larceny .....	"	"	26	.... 5 "
Joseph Myrshall .....	46	St. John .....	Indecent assault .....	"	"	7	.... 2 "
William Rourke .....	26	" .....	" .....	"	"	8	.... 2 "



MANITOBA.

	When Received.	Age.	Where Sentenced.	When Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.
	1900.			1900.		
Christopher Smith.....	July 10....	43	Winnipeg.....	July 7....	2 years, 20 lashes.	Indecent assault and previous convictions.
Louis Lafontaine.....	Aug. 2....	18	Yorkton.....	" 30....	2 "	Horse stealing.
John McCarthy.....	" 11....	23	Winnipeg.....	Aug. 10....	3 "	Theft.
Frank Smith.....	" 14....	21	" .....	" 13....	3 "	"
Charles Anderson.....	" 23....	48	" .....	" 22....	10 "	Burglary and two previous convictions.
Percy Burrell.....	Oct. 6....	19	" .....	Oct. 4....	2 "	Two charges of uttering forged documents and one previous conviction.
Frank C. Mitchell.....	" 6....	27	Yorkton .....	" 3....	5 "	Horse and cattle stealing.
Henry Baker alias Bridgman.....	Nov. 1....	70	Winnipeg.....	" 31....	2 "	Theft.
Alex. Semmens Ross.....	" 6....	18	" .....	Nov. 5....	5 "	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.
Robt. H. Reid.....	" 20....	22	Moosomin.....	" 17....	5 "	Unlawfully having carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 14 years.
Swair Anderson .....	" 29....	32	Winnipeg.....	" 28....	2 "	Uttering forged documents.
Joseph Brand.....	Dec. 4....	24	Portage LaPrairie.....	" 29....	2 1/2 "	Forgery.
Arthur Wing.....	" 11....	46	Winnipeg... ..	Dec. 8....	2 "	" and uttering.
J. Bte Faucheneuve.....	" 11....	17	Edmonton .....	Nov. 24....	5 "	Horse stealing.
Henry Lennie.....	" 11....	21	" .....	" 24....	5 "	"
Joseph Pocha.....	" 20....	38	Fort McLeod. ....	" 29....	3 "	Having in his possession a horse stolen on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.
George McAllister.....	" 20....	17	" .....	" 24....	2 1/4 "	Theft.
Henry Canning.....	" 20....	19	" .....	" 24....	2 1/4 "	"
Thomas Smith.....	" 27....	26	Winnipeg.....	Dec. 24....	3 "	"
James Mulvaney.....	" 27....	24	" .....	" 24....	5 "	"
Charles Larsen.....	" 29....	31	" .....	" 28....	5 "	Burglary.
Charles Chaney.....	" 29....	26	" .....	" 28....	2 "	Shopbreaking and theft.
Charles E. Donald.....	" 29....	29	" .....	" 28....	3 "	"
	1901.			1901.		
Fred Johnson.....	Jan. 10....	21	" .....	Jan. 7....	3 "	Theft. Theft (4 charges).
Clarence White .....	" 10....	28	" .....	" 7....	3 "	Theft (2 charges). Theft (4 charges).
Georges Desgaguiers.....	" 19....	17	" .....	" 17....	3 "	Breaking and entering a counting house with intent to steal.
Florand Lavallée.....	Feb. 21....	17	" .....	Feb. 15....	3 "	Theft.
Wm. Farquhar .....	" 21....	15	" .....	" 20....	3 "	Shopbreaking and theft, receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.
James Armstrong .....	" 23....	71	" .....	" 22....	3 "	Having in possession counterfeit coin and having in possession moulds for making counterfeit coin.
Richard E. McCormick.....	Mar. 28....	16	" .....	Mar. 28....	3 "	Three charges of theft.
Sheinaginish .....	" 28....	52	Portage LaPrairie.....	" 23....	3 "	Incest.
Wm. Miller alias Stewart.....	April 2....	30	Moosomin.....	" 29....	2 "	Stealing money.
John Schofield.....	" 9....	35	Winnipeg.....	April 8....	2 "	Bigamy.



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Donald Todd .....	"	9.....	34	"	6.....	2	"	.....	Manslaughter.
Jno. Jorgenson alias Chas. Dickson .....	"	16.....	22	Brandon.....	"	2½	"	.....	Theft.
Daniel O'Connor .....	"	23.....	50	Winnipeg.....	"	20	"	.....	Carnally knowing girls under 14 years, 5 charges and attempting to carnally know girls under 14 years, 5 charges.
G. E. Sinclair.....	"	23 ..	19	"	"	3	"	.....	1st assault with intent to rob ; 2nd carrying a revolver for an unlawful purpose.
Wm. W. Febr.....	"	28.....	40	Prince Albert.....	Mar. 19...	5	"	concurrently 5 years, 50 lashes.....	Incest, 2 charges.
Thomas McDonald.....	"	30.....	33	Winnipeg.....	April 29...	2	years	.....	1st horse stealing, 2nd previous conviction.
Andrew Larsen.....	May	7.....	34	"	May 4 ...	2	"	.....	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm
Wasył Achtymizuk.....	"	14.....	36	"	" 12 ...	5	"	.....	1st unlawful assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 2nd assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
Harry Scott.....	"	18 ..	30	"	" 17.....	7	"	.....	Robbery.
James Healy.....	"	18.....	31	"	" 17.....	7	"	.....	"
James Stone .....	June 8 ..	8 ..	33	"	June 7 ...	7	"	.....	Two charges of theft and two previous convictions.
Noé Souchereau .....	"	8.....	27	Edmonton.....	May 17... .	2	"	.....	Horse stealing.



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	When received.	Age.	Where sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.	Crime.
Antoine Gascon.....	1900—July 3....	50	Greenwood.....	1900—June 29 ...	5 years.	Buggary.
William Little.....	" " 13 ...	27	Nanaimo ... ..	" July 10....	2 "	Theft from person.
Ah Ling .....	" " 21....	17	Richfield.....	" June 25....	2 "	Burglary.
Frank Weger .....	" Sept. 20 ...	38	Nanaimo.....	" Sept. 18....	3 "	Wounding with intent.
George Mitchell.....	" Oct. 6....	39	Kaslo .....	" " 26....	2 "	Theft from the person.
William E. Brown..	" " 6....	42	Fort Steele. ....	" " 19....	2 "	Stealing sundry contracting tools.
Samuel Wallace .....	" " 12....	39	Nanaimo.. ..	" Oct. 9....	7 "	Incest.
William J. McCusker ..	" " 15....	42	Vancouver.....	" " 2....	4 "	Fraud.
Jim.....	" " 22....	17	Vernon.....	" " 16....	4 "	Theft.
Alexisse.....	" " 22....	35	" .....	" " 16....	2 "	Giving an intoxicant for immoral purposes.
Narcisse .....	" " 22....	20	" .....	" " 16....	2 "	Cattle stealing.
Jimmy Morpley. ....	" " 24....	25	New Westminster..	" " 16....	2 "	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
Rafail W. Albi.....	" " 26....	30	Nelson .....	" " 16....	5 "	Wounding with intent to kill.
Frederick Howard .....	" " 26....	27	" .....	" " 16....	5 "	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
W. R. Hocking.....	" " 26....	33	" .....	" " 16....	3 "	Bigamy.
James Pinkerton.....	" " 28....	34	Rivelstoke....	" " 26....	3 "	Stealing from his employer.
Joseph Bloom.....	" " 28....	30	" .....	" " 25....	3 "	Unlawful wounding.
Michelle Thomas, .....	" Nov. 4....	28	Kamloops .....	" " 23....	5 "	Robbery with violence.
Domenico Marcovitch. ....	" " 6....	35	Victoria.....	" Nov. 3....	2 "	Indecent assault on a female.
Elise alias Miss An Irew Brown.	" Oct. 28....	21	Clinton.....	" Oct. 25....	2 "	Receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen.
Nechi Nishikawa.....	" Dec. 24....	39	Nanaimo.....	" Dec. 20....	3 "	Unlawful wounding.
John George Petherick .....	1901—Jan. 5....	35	" .....	1901—Jan. 4....	2 "	Theft from dwelling house.
Gus Klimola .....	" " 16....	26	" .....	" " 15....	3 "	Wounding with intent.
Bazil McLeod. ....	" " 24....	27	Vernon.....	" " 11....	5 "	Horse stealing.
Kawazan .....	" Feb. 2....	34	Nanaimo .....	" Feb. 1....	3 "	Wounding with intent.
Harry.....	" " 18....	18	Vernon.....	" " 11....	5 "	Bringing stolen property into Canada.
Mickey.....	" " 18....	20	" .....	" " 11....	5 "	" "
Harold May.....	" " 18....	19	" .....	" " 11....	5 "	Horse stealing.
Allan McLaren .....	" " 21....	33	Wilson.....	" " 18....	5 "	Indecent assault.
Harry Howard.....	" " 21....	37	" .....	" " 15....	2 "	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
Arthur Proctor .....	" March 1....	45	Victoria .....	" " 26....	5 "	Gross indecency.
George Millette.....	" " 8....	17	" .....	" Mar. 6....	2 y. 15 las.	Stealing a sloop and stealing.
George Emory.....	" " 19 ..	22	Nelson.....	" " 7....	2 y. 15 las.	Obtaining money under false pretenses and escaping from constable.
Axel Benson.....	" April 25....	36	Nanaimo.....	" April 24 ...	3 "	Unlawful wounding.
Frederick Plump.....	" " 30....	36	Victoria. ....	" " 26....	6 "	Breaking, entering and stealing and unlawful wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
Charles Wilson .....	" " 30....	29	Vancouver .....	" " 18....	2 "	Stealing.
John Joseph Fournier.....	" May 27....	25	Nelson ... ..	" May 23....	3 y. 12 las.	Indecent assault on a male person.
A. J. Muller alias F. K. Dahl....	" " 30....	34	Victoria .....	" " 28....	2 years.	Forgery and uttering.



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W. S. McColloch.	June	1	21	Nanaimo	"	"	31	7	"	Wounding with intent
Peter LeClaire	"	12	23	Nelson	"	June	7	2	"	Party to an act of gross indecency
William Smithson	"	14	27	Vernon	"	May	15	7	"	Unlawful wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm
Frederick Smithson	"	14	22	"	"	"	15	7	"	"
Edward Jack	"	14	45	"	"	"	15	7	"	Manslaughter
Sickamin	"	14	26	Kamloops	"	"	23	6	"	Burglary
George St. Paul	"	14	30	"	"	"	23	14	"	Murder
Frank Anderson	"	17	30	New Westminster	"	June	14	2½	"	Theft and assaulting peace officer
George A. Leithner	"	27	24	Victoria	"	"	25	2	"	Stealing



RECOMMITMENTS.  
KINGSTON.

	Recom- mitments.	Crime	Where sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Hugh Carr.....	2	Theft.....	Napanee.....	1900—July 7..	10 years.
John Hynes.....	1	Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	Sault Ste Marie.....	" Aug. 7..	3 "
Jas. Blashfield.....	1	Shopbreaking.....	Montreal.....	1896—Oct. 15..	5 "
Wm. McFarlane.....	2	Burglary.....	Hamilton.....	1900—Aug. 21..	5 "
Chas. O'Brien .....	2	Housebreaking and larceny.....	Cornwall.....	" Sept. 5..	5 "
Jos. Landry .....	1	Burglary.....	Dist. of Richelieu.....	1898—Nov. 19..	7 "
Jas. Pendergast.....	1	Theft.....	Montreal.....	1899—Sept. 28..	7 "
Octave Cyrie.....	3	Shopbreaking.....	".....	" Dec. 5..	10 "
Geo. Williams.....	1	Arson.....	Whitby.....	1900—Oct. 31..	3 "
Alfred Wiggins.....	1	Stealing from the person.....	Belleville.....	" Nov. 6..	2 "
Jno. Patterson... ..	3	Shopbreaking and theft.....	Goderich.....	" Oct. 20..	7 "
James Wall.....	6	Stealing.....	Toronto.....	" Nov. 30..	3 "
Wm. Smith.....	1	Burglary.....	Picton.....	" Dec. 12..	5 "
Edward Fountain.....	2	Breaking into and stealing.....	London.....	1901—Jan. 18..	2 "
N. Blacwell .....	1	".....	".....	" " 18..	2 "
Sam'l Kennedy.....	1	Theft.....	Bracebridge.....	" " 26..	3 "
Jas. Mitchell.....	1	Shopbreaking, arson and forgery.....	Peterboro.....	" Feb. 15..	14 "
Wm. Sparling .....	1	Horse stealing.....	Walkerton.....	" Mar. 7..	5 "
C. McDonald.....	2	Burglary.....	Chatham.....	" June 1..	3 "

Number of convicts serving 1st term in Penitentiary.....	411
" 2nd.....	53
" 3rd.....	26
" 4th.....	14
" 5th.....	1
" 7th.....	1
Total.....	506



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	1st Recom- mitment.	2nd Recom- mitment.	3rd Recom- mitment.	4th Recom- mitment.
Peter Doolan.....	1			
Joseph Potvin.....		1		
William Dawson.....		1		
Alfred Calavant.....		1		
Johnny de Gonzague.....	1			
John Lavalière.....		1		
George Daoust.....		1		
Magloire Lefebvre.....		1		
William Laroque.....				1
Charles Lamontagne.....		1		
Edward Lamoureux.....		1		
Leonidas Gareau.....		1		
Edward Tourangeau.....		1		
Jean Chevalier.....		1		
Paul Savard.....		1		
Alfred Desjardins.....			1	
Olivier Massey.....			1	
Albert Marcheterre.....		1		
Arthur Tremblay.....			1	
Joseph Leblanc alias Desmarais.....			1	
Edmond Durocher.....			1	
Pierre Godin.....			1	
Joseph Holland.....	1			
Edward Giroux.....		1		
Alphonse Belanger.....		1		
Emile Plamondon.....				1
Michael Ennis.....	1			
Alexandre Monette.....				1
William McDonough.....			1	
Joseph Chaput.....				1
Théodore Marquis.....		1		
Alexis Genereux.....				1
Alexis Beausijour.....				1
Onezime Rapona.....	1			
John Gallaher.....	1			
William Gerard.....	1			
Charles Chartrand.....	1			
James Simpson.....				1
Cyrille Chartrand.....		1		
Totals.....	8	16	8	7

Number of convicts serving	First time in Penitentiary.....	337
"	Second ".....	65
"	Third ".....	30
"	Fourth ".....	9
"	Fifth ".....	4
"	Sixth ".....	2
"	Seventh ".....	1
		448



DORCHESTER.

	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
				1900.	
Wm. Ellsworth .....	1	Larceny and jail breaking....	Charlottetown .....	July 9.	12 years.
Frederick Cochran..	2	Breaking, entering and steal- ing.....	Halifax.....	" 20.	2½ "
Frederick Bourke...	1	Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	Westmorland .....	Sept. 4.	7 "
Charles Corkum.....	1	Larceny .....	Halifax .....	Aug. 8.	3 "
Edward Armstrong..	1	Assault on police.....	Dorchester.....	Oct. 8.	2 "
Robert Smith.....	1	Un-natural crime .....	Halifax.....	" 10.	5 "
Wm. Glencross .....	1	Breaking, entering and steal- ing. ....	Pictou.....	Dec. 8.	4 "
John Murphy.....	2	Larceny and indecent assault.	Amherst.....	" 28.	4 "
				1901.	
Archibald Conners..	1	Larceny .....	Digby.....	Jan. 16.	7 "
Bernard Murphy ....	1	House breaking and larceny..	Charlottetown .....	" 16.	5 "
Joseph Inglis..	2	Shop " "	Halifax.....	" 21.	3 "
John Bourgeois.....	1	Larceny .....	Dorchester.....	" 26.	2 "
Edmond Casey.....	1	" .....	" .....	" 26.	2 "
Frank Smith.....	1	Assault .....	Halifax. ....	Mar. 29.	2 "
Wm. Moses.....	2	Larceny and jail breaking....	Pictou.....	June 12.	6 "
John McIntyre .....	1	House breaking and larceny..	Charlottetown .....	" 26.	5 "

MANITOBA.

	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
				1900.	
Joseph Brand .....	1	Forgery .....	Portage La Prairie..	Nov. 29.	2½ years.
Jas. Mulvaney.....	1	Theft.....	Winnipeg.....	Dec. 24.	5 "
				1901.	
Jas. Armstrong .....	1	Having in possession counter- feit coin and having in pos- session moulds for making counterfeit coin .....	" .....	Feb. 22.	3 "
Wm. Miller alias Stewart. ....	1	Stealing money .....	Moosomin.....	Mar. 29.	2 "
James Stone .....	1	Two charges of theft and two prev. convictions.....	Winnipeg.....	June 7.	7 "

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Recom- mitment.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
				1901.	
William Smithson...	1	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	Vernon .....	May 15.	7 years.

Number of convicts serving 1st term in penitentiary..... 97  
" " " 2nd " " ..... 4



CRIMINAL RECORD. . .

KINGSTON.

	Terms	PENITENTIARIES.			FOREIGN PRISONS.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES			PROVINCIAL PRISONS.			COUNTY JAILS		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.	1st...	396	15	411	13	....	13	3	....	3	48	....	48	33	...	33
"	2nd..	53	....	53	3	....	3	....	....	....	19	....	19	12	....	12
"	3rd..	26	....	26	2	....	2	....	....	....	5	....	5	4	....	4
"	4th..	14	....	14	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	5th..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
"	7th..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	9th..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
"	30th..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals.....	.....	491	15	506	19	....	19	3	....	3	72	....	72	52	....	52

(St. Vincent de Paul not received.)

DORCHESTER.

	TERMS.	PENITENTIARIES.			FOREIGN PRISONS.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES.			COUNTY JAILS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving....	1st.....	155	8	163	2	....	2	4	....	4	150	8	158
"	2nd....	35	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	....	34
"	3rd....	12	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11
"	4th....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	5th....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
"	6th....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	8th....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
"	10th....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Totals.....		202	8	210	2	....	2	4	....	4	202	8	210







SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## WHERE SENTENCED.

## KINGSTON.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma, Dist. of.....	14	.....	14	Prescott and Russell..	3	.....	3
Bruce.....	5	.....	5	Prince Edward.....	2	.....	2
Brant.....	8	.....	8	Perth.....	11	.....	11
Carleton.....	22	1	23	Peterborough.....	4	.....	4
Dufferin.....	6	.....	6	Peel.....	8	.....	8
Elgin.....	6	3	9	Renfrew.....	8	.....	8
Essex.....	14	.....	14	Rainy River, Dist. of.....	4	.....	4
Frontenac.....	8	.....	8	Simcoe.....	11	.....	11
Grey.....	4	.....	4	Stormont, Dundas and Glen-			
Haldimand.....	4	.....	4	garry.....	10	.....	10
Halton.....	1	.....	1	Thunder Bay, Dist. of....	7	.....	7
Huron.....	4	.....	4	Victoria.....	6	.....	6
Hastings.....	9	.....	9	Wentworth.....	16	.....	16
Kent.....	26	.....	26	Waterloo.....	5	.....	5
Lennox and Addington.....	8	.....	8	Welland.....	10	.....	10
Lincoln.....	5	.....	5	Wellington.....	11	.....	11
Lanark.....	3	.....	3	York.....	85	.....	85
Lambton.....	5	.....	5				
Leeds and Grenville..	15	.....	15	Dorchester Penitentiary..	7	.....	7
Manitoulin, Dist. of.....	1	.....	1	British Columbia Peniten-			
Muskoka, Dist. of....	4	.....	4	tiary.....	7	3	10
Middlesex.....	21	.....	21	Manitoba Penitentiary.....	6	1	7
Northumberland & Durham	7	.....	7	St. Vincent de Paul Peni-			
Norfolk.....	3	.....	3	tentiary.....	40	6	46
Nipissing, Dist. of....	6	.....	6	North-west Territories.....	1	.....	1
Oxford.....	8	.....	8				
Ontario.....	7	1	8	Totals.....	491	15	506
Parry Sound, Dist of.....	5	.....	5				

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

County or District.	Males.	County or District.	Males.
Beauce.....	2	Ottawa.....	11
Beauharnois.....	3	Quebec.....	32
Bedford.....	21	Richelieu.....	14
Cornwall.....	1	St. Francis.....	26
Gaspé.....	1	St. Hyacinthe.....	6
Iberville.....	4	Sherbrooke.....	1
Joliette.....	7	Sorel.....	1
Kamouraska.....	3	Terrebonne.....	7
Kingston.....	1	Three Rivers.....	12
Montmagny.....	2		
Montreal.....	293	Total.....	448



DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax . . . . .	35	5	40	New Brunswick....	Kings..... . . . .	5	...	5
	Cumberland. . .	15	...	15		York..... . . . .	4	...	4
	Kings.. . . .	8	...	8		Restigouche..	4	...	4
	Digby.. . . .	7	1	8		Northumbl'nd .	4	...	4
	Pictou.. . . .	7	...	7		Albert... . . . .	2	...	2
	Cape Breton..	6	...	6		Madawaska. . .	1	...	1
	Richmond . . .	6	...	6		Charlotte.. . . .	1	...	1
	Inverness.. . .	5	...	5		Kent... . . . .	1	...	1
	Shelburne. . .	5	...	5		Gloucester....	1	...	1
	Guysboro.. . .	5	...	5			65	1	66
	Annapolis.. . .	4	1	5	P. E. Island .....	Queens.. . . .	13	...	13
	Hants..... . .	4	...	4		Prince... . . . .	6	...	6
	Queens.. . . .	4	...	4		Kings.. . . .	1	...	1
	Lunenburg. . .	2	...	2			20	...	20
	Antigonish. . .	2	...	2	Totals by Provinces	Nova Scotia. . .	117	7	124
	Victoria.. . . .	1	...	1		New Brunsw'k	65	1	66
	Colchester....	1	...	1		P. E. Island ..	20	...	20
		117	7	124			202	8	210
New Brunswick....	St John.. . . .	15	1	16					
	Westmorland .	16	...	16					
	Carleton.... .	11	...	11					

MANITOBA.

	Male.	Total.
<i>Manitoba—</i>		
Eastern Judicial District.....	67	67
Central " " .....	8	8
Western " " .....	3	3
<i>North-west Territories—</i>		
Edmonton.....	7	7
McLeod.....	3	3
Prince Albert.....	1	1
Moosomin.....	5	5
Whitewood.....	2	2
Grenfell.....	1	1
Wolsely.....	1	1
Maple Creek.....	1	1
Yorkton.....	2	2
<i>British Columbia—</i>		
Clinton.....	4	4
Vancouver.....	1	1
Nanaimo.....	1	1
Victoria.....	2	2
Kamloops.....	5	5
Vernon.....	1	1
New Westminster.....	2	2
Total.....	117	117



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ashcroft....	1	.....	1	New Westminster..	10	.....	10
Clinton....	1	.....	1	Revelstoke....	2	.....	2
Fort Steele....	2	.....	2	Richfield.....	1	.....	1
Greenwood....	1	.....	1	Vancouver....	14	.....	14
Kamloops....	6	.....	6	Vernon....	17	.....	17
Kaslo....	1	.....	1	Victoria.....	12	.....	12
Nanaimo....	14	.....	14				
Nelson.....	19	.....	19				101

CRIMES.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson....	26	1	27	Breaking, entering and stealing....	23	.....	23
“ shopbreaking, stealing and escape.....	1	.....	1	Breaking and entering with intent to steal....	1	.....	1
Abduction of a child....	1	.....	1	Breaking and entering with intent to assault....	1	.....	1
Accessory to arson and receiving.....	1	.....	1	Breaking into church and stealing.....	1	.....	1
Accessory to murder....	1	.....	1	Buggery.....	6	.....	6
Aggravated robbery....	2	.....	2	Burglary.....	31	.....	31
Assault and shooting with intent.....	1	.....	1	“ and attempt to steal.....	1	.....	1
Assault with intent..	1	.....	1	“ and robbery.....	2	.....	2
Assault and robbery .....	5	.....	5	“ and escape... ..	3	.....	3
“ robbery and escape	1	.....	1	“ and shooting with intent....	1	.....	1
“ and wounding.....	1	.....	1	“ and theft....	2	.....	2
“ .....	1	.....	1	“ and attempt to rape.....	2	.....	2
“ with intent to rape	2	.....	2	“ and carrying offensive arms..	3	.....	3
“ with intent to rob.	4	.....	4	“ assault and wound ing....	1	.....	1
“ with intent to kill.	1	.....	1	“ and assault....	1	.....	1
“ occasioning actual bodily harm..	2	1	3	“ and carrying burglars’ tools..	1	.....	1
Attempt to commit rape....	4	.....	4	“ housebreaking and theft....	1	.....	1
“ to set fire....	1	.....	1	Carnal knowledge of a girl of 4 years.....	1	.....	1
“ to commit suicide.	1	.....	1	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years....	12	.....	12
“ to murder and rape	2	.....	2	Carnal knowledge of an insane woman.....	1	.....	1
“ to murder....	5	1	6	Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	.....	1
“ to shoot with intent to escape....	1	.....	1	Counterfeiting..	3	.....	3
“ to maim with a razor.....	1	.....	1				
“ to commit buggery	1	.....	1				
“ to shoot with intent to murder...	1	.....	1				
“ to break shop.....	1	.....	1				
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	5	.....	5				
Bigamy....	3	.....	3				
Breaking jail....	1	.....	1				



KINGSTON—Concluded.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cattle stealing.....	2	.....	2	Receiving stolen goods and shooting with intent.....	1	.....	1
Cattle stealing and escape.....	1	.....	1	Robbery.....	3	.....	3
Causing an explosion, &c..	3	.....	3	"    with violence.....	1	.....	1
Defiling a child.....	1	.....	1	"    and escape.....	1	.....	1
Forgery.....	6	.....	6	"    from the prison...	1	.....	1
"    and uttering a forged document..	1	.....	1	Rape.....	14	.....	14
"    and obtaining money, &c....	1	.....	1	Stopping a mail.....	1	.....	1
Forging Dominion notes....	1	.....	1	Seduction of a girl under 14 years....	1	.....	1
False pretenses.....	1	.....	1	Sodomy....	1	.....	1
Grievous bodily harm and assault.....	.....	1	1	Shooting with intent.....	8	.....	8
Harbouring girls under 14 years of age, &c....	.....	1	1	Shooting with intent to murder..	3	.....	3
Highway robbery.....	1	.....	1	Shooting and wounding with intent to murder....	1	.....	1
Housebreaking....	9	1	10	Shopbreaking .....	12	.....	12
Housebreaking and larceny	8	.....	8	"    and theft...	15	.....	15
"    and receiving....	1	.....	1	"    arson and forgery...	1	.....	1
"    with intent to steal..	3	.....	3	"    with intent to steal...	1	.....	1
"    and theft..	13	.....	13	"    and picking pockets..	1	.....	1
"    and carrying explosives..	1	.....	1	Stealing....	29	1	30
Horsestealing....	9	1	10	"    from the person....	5	.....	5
"    and false pretenses....	1	.....	1	"    from mail bag..	1	.....	1
"    and theft.....	3	.....	3	"    a registered letter..	1	.....	1
Having explosives in possession.....	3	.....	3	"    and breaking jail...	1	.....	1
Having counterfeit coin and die.....	1	.....	1	"    a bicycle....	2	.....	2
Incest....	10	1	11	"    horse, buggy and harness..	2	.....	2
Indecent assault.....	4	.....	4	"    with violence and threats.....	1	.....	1
Indecent assault on female.	1	.....	1	"    mail....	1	.....	1
Inciting to commit perjury.	1	.....	1	"    with violence....	2	.....	2
Involuntary homicide...	1	.....	1	Setting fire to P.O. and stealing letters....	1	.....	1
Larceny.....	7	.....	7	Theft.....	34	.....	34
Murder.....	12	1	13	"    from the person....	3	.....	3
Manslaughter....	23	2	25	"    and obtaining..	1	.....	1
Obstructing railway.....	1	.....	1	"    and receiving.....	2	.....	2
Obtaining under false pretenses....	2	.....	2	"    and forgery....	1	.....	1
Obtaining under false pretenses and uttering.....	1	.....	1	"    and resisting police...	1	.....	1
Procuring avails of defilement....	.....	1	1	"    and arson..	1	.....	1
Perjury.....	1	.....	1	Uttering forged bank note..	2	.....	2
Receiving.....	1	.....	1	"    forged document and obtaining....	1	.....	1
"    stolen goods...	2	2	4	Wounding....	8	.....	8
Receiving and retaining stolen goods.....	1	.....	1	"    with intent.....	9	.....	9
				"    burglary and theft.	1	.....	1
				Totals....	491	15	506



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Aggravated robbery.....	4	Larceny.. ..	1
Arson... ..	8	Law-breaking....	1
Assault causing actual bodily harm	1	Making false bank return..	1
Assault with intent.. to rob....	4	Manslaughter.....	7
Attempt at larceny....	3	Mischief on railroad....	1
Attempt at shopbreaking..	2	Murder.....	6
Attempt to commit arson....	2	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Attempt to murder....	1	tenses.. ..	1
Attempt to commit rape....	2	Perjury....	1
Attempted theft with violence..	2	Rape.....	7
Bigamy....	1	Receiving stolen goods .....	11
Breaking into a house and stealing		Robbery....	10
therein.....	15	Robbery and arson....	1
Breaking into a place of worship and		Shop breaking.....	88
stealing....	5	Stealing in a house..	3
Breaking and entering with intent to		Stealing a post letter.....	3
steal....	2	Stealing with violence and carrying	
Breaking into a railroad station and		firearms.....	1
stealing....	1	Shooting with intent....	1
Burglary....	5	Shooting with intent to do grievous	
Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14		bodily harm.....	7
years.....	2	Shooting with intent to kill and mur-	
Conspiracy....	3	der.....	2
Counterfeiting ..	3	Subornation of perjury....	1
Damaging property....	2	Theft.....	147
Destroying a cow by poison....	1	Theft from the person....	21
Elopement....	1	Theft with violence....	1
False pretenses....	7	Unlawful possession of burglars'	
Forgery....	11	tools.....	1
Gross indecency....	2	Unlawful possession of explosives..	5
Harbouring girls under 14 years....	1	Uttering a forged bill....	1
Highway robbery....	8	Using a forged bank note....	1
Horse stealing....	6	Wounding.....	1
Incest....	4	Wounding with intent....	3
Indecent assault....	2		
Indecent assault on a male....	1	Total....	448

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Arson....	6		6	Larceny....	56	4	60
Arson and larceny..	1		1	Larceny and jail breaking..	5		5
Assault and robbery.....	2		2	Murder....	1		1
Assault with intent....	9	1	10	Manslaughter....	2	1	3
Assault on police....	3		3	Malicious injury to property	1		1
Assault causing bodily				Neglect in childbirth....		1	1
harm.....	2		2	Obstructing railway trains	2		2
Attempted rape....	3		3	Obtaining money under false			
Burglary and arson...	1		1	pretenses....	4		4
Burglary and larceny.....	3		3	Passing forged cheque.....	1		1
Bigamy.....	1		1	Rape.....	3		3
Breaking, entering and				Robbery.....	3		3
stealing.....	37		37	Robbing the mails..	1		1
Conspiracy and theft...	3		3	Receiving stolen goods....	8		8
Carrying revolver and				Rape and robbery.....	2		2
threats..	1		1	Shop breaking and larceny	6		6
Forgery.....	4		4	Shooting and larceny....	1		1
Fraud....	1		1	“ with intent....	5		5
House breaking and lar-				“ with intent to			
ceny....	8		8	murder.....	1		1
Horse stealing and larceny	1		1	Throwing stones, &c., on			
Having counterfeit money..	1		1	train....	3		3
Indecent assault.....	4		4	Wounding with intent.....	4	1	5
Killing a cow..	1		1				
Killing an ox....	1		1	Total..	202	8	210



MANITOBA.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Arson and attempt to murder.....	1	Indecent assault and previous conviction.....	1
Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1	Murder.....	4
Assault with intent to rob....	1	Manslaughter....	13
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.....	1	Perjury.....	1
Bestiality.....	1	Prostitution of a daughter under 14 years.....	1
Bigamy.....	1	Rape.....	2
Burglary....	1	Robbery.....	2
Burglary and previous conviction..	2	"    3 previous convictions.....	1
Breaking and entering a counting house with intent to steal....	1	"    2 previous convictions and escape....	1
Carnally knowing of a girl under 14 years.....	4	"    with violence.....	1
Carnally knowing girls under 14 yrs., 5 charges, and attempting to carnally know girls under 14 years, 5 charges....	1	Receiving stolen goods....	1
Carrying a revolver for an unlawful purpose.....	1	Shooting with intent....	3
Cattle stealing....	2	Shopbreaking.....	1
Forgery.....	1	"    and larceny....	3
"    and uttering..	1	"    and previous conviction	2
Highway robbery.....	1	"    and theft....	5
Horse stealing.....	5	"    and theft and receiving goods knowing them to be stolen....	1
Horse stealing, 2 previous convictions.....	1	Stealing one horse....	1
Horse and cattle stealing....	3	"    money.....	2
Housebreaking and theft....	1	"    mail bag....	1
"    with intent....	1	Theft.....	15
"    instruments in possession....	1	"    2 charges.....	1
Having in his possession a horse stolen on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, U.S....	1	"    2 charges and two previous convictions....	2
Having in possession counterfeit coin and having in possession moulds for making counterfeit coin..	1	"    4 charges.....	1
Incest.....	1	"    and previous convictions.....	10
"    2 charges.....	1	Uttering forged documents....	1
		Uttering forged documents, 2 charges and 1 previous conviction..	1
		Wounding with intent to murder..	1
		Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	1
		Total.....	117



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crime.	Male.	Crime.	Male.
Assault and theft from person.....	2	Indecent assault.....	5
"    with intent to rob.....	1	Manslaughter....	2
Attempt to carnally know a girl...	1	Murder....	3
Arson.....	2	Obtaining money under false pre-	
Bigamy.....	1	tenses....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	6	Rape.....	1
"    attempt to break and en-		"    attempt to commit....	3
ter.....	1	Robbery.....	1
"    into shop at night ....	1	"    with violence.....	1
Buggery.....	2	Receiving stolen goods....	3
Burglary.....	5	Seduction....	1
Bringing stolen property into Can-		Shooting with intent to do grievous	
ada.....	2	bodily harm....	2
Cattle stealing....	1	Shop breaking.....	4
Dealing with a forged cheque..	1	Stealing... ..	7
Forgery.....	1	"    from the person.....	4
Fraud.....	1	"    horses....	3
Giving intoxicant for immoral pur-		Theft.....	4
poses.....	1	"    from employer....	2
Gross indecency....	1	Unlawful wounding.....	4
Gross indecency, party to....	1	Wounding with intent.....	6
House breaking.....	1	"    with intent to do grievous	
House breaking, instruments in pos-		bodily harm....	5
session.....	1	"    causing grievous bodily	
Having stolen property in his pos-		harm.....	1
session.....	3		
Incest.....	1		101
"    attempt to commit....	1		



OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountants.....	2	.....	2	Merchant.. . . .	1	.....	1
Agent.....	1	.....	1	Masons.....	6	.....	6
Butler.....	1	.....	1	Moulder.....	1	.....	1
Bartenders.....	4	.....	4	Machinists.....	6	.....	6
Bakers.....	5	.....	5	Metal polisher.. .	1	.....	1
Barbers.....	8	.....	8	Miner.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.. . .	7	.....	7	Musician.....	1	.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	3	.....	3	Mail carrier.....	1	.....	1
Bricklayers.. . .	1	.....	1	No occupation....	5	.....	5
Butchers.....	9	.....	9	Newsboy.....	1	.....	1
Brass polisher....	1	.....	1	Paper cutter.....	1	.....	1
Bicycle maker....	1	.....	1	Peddler.....	1	.....	1
Bank clerk.....	1	.....	1	Painters.....	12	.....	12
Bootblack.. . . .	1	.....	1	Plumber.....	1	.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	4	.....	4	Paperhanger.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	15	.....	15	Printers.....	9	.....	9
Clerks.....	8	.....	8	Photographer... .	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	1	.....	1	Ropemakers.....	2	.....	2
Coachman.....	1	.....	1	Railwaymen.....	2	.....	2
Cooks.....	8	.....	8	River driver.....	1	.....	1
Cheesemaker.....	1	.....	1	Riveter.....	1	.....	1
Carders.....	2	.....	2	Sailors.....	8	.....	8
Cabinetmaker.. .	1	.....	1	Shantyman.. . . .	1	.....	1
Dressmaker.. . . .	.....	1	1	Shoemakers.....	10	.....	10
Distiller.....	1	.....	1	Steamfitters.....	6	.....	6
Detective.....	1	.....	1	Stonecutters.....	9	.....	9
Engravers.....	2	.....	2	Salesman.....	1	.....	1
Engineers.....	6	.....	6	Steward.....	1	.....	1
Farmers.. . . .	51	.....	51	Servants.....	.....	5	5
Fishermen.. . . .	2	.....	2	Switchman.. . . .	1	.....	1
Factory hand.....	.....	1	1	Shoelaster.....	1	.....	1
Firemen.....	8	.....	8	Springturner.. . .	1	.....	1
Florist.....	1	.....	1	Storemounter. . .	1	.....	1
Gardeners.....	2	.....	2	Tailors.....	13	.....	13
Glassblower.....	1	.....	1	Tailoress.....	.....	1	1
Gambler.....	1	.....	1	Trader.....	1	.....	1
Hotelman.. . . .	1	.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	6	.....	6
Hostlers.....	2	.....	2	Tanner.....	1	.....	1
Horsetrainers....	2	.....	2	Teamsters.....	3	.....	3
Horsemen.. . . .	2	.....	2	Telegraph operators.....	3	.....	3
Harnessmakers....	2	.....	2	Upholsterers.....	2	.....	2
Hospital nurse....	1	.....	1	Vet. surgeon.....	1	.....	1
Housekeepers.....	.....	6	6	Waiters... . . . .	5	.....	5
Housemaid.....	.....	1	1	Watchmaker.....	1	.....	1
Iron worker.....	1	.....	1	Weaver.....	1	.....	1
Jockey.....	1	.....	1	Woodturner.....	1	.....	1
Labourers.. . . .	180	.....	180	Woodworker.. . . .	1	.....	1
Locksmith.. . . .	1	.....	1				
Lather.....	1	.....	1		491	15	506
Lawyer.....	1	.....	1				



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## ST VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Accountant....	5	Leather cutter....	2
Bookkeeper....	7	Lineman....	4
Butler....	1	Mason.....	12
Basketmaker.....	1	Mail conductor....	1
Barber.....	5	Moulder... ..	2
Bartender.....	2	Machinist.....	8
Bricklayer....	7	Messenger....	3
Blacksmith.....	9	Navigator....	1
Brushmaker .....	1	Policeman....	2
Boot merchant....	1	Painter.....	9
Butcher.....	2	Plumber.....	2
Clerk....	22	Ropemaker.....	1
Carter... ..	27	Steamfitter... ..	2
Carpenter.....	16	Shoemaker.....	20
Civil engineer....	2	Stonecutter....	9
Cigarmaker.....	2	Schoolmaster .....	1
Cook.....	4	Student.....	1
Checker....	1	Springmaker.. ..	1
Druggist.. ..	1	Tailor.....	24
Farmer....	23	Trader....	3
Fireman .....	27	Tinsmith.. ..	5
Goldsmith.....	1	Telegraph operator....	1
Gardener... ..	4	Upholsterer.. ..	2
Hatter....	1	Waiter.....	2
Harnessmaker.. ..	3	Watchmaker.. ..	1
Hotelkeeper....	1	Weaver....	1
Interpreter.....	1		
Jockey....	2	Total.....	448
Labourer.....	169		

## DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Blacksmiths....	5	Painters....	3
Barber....	1	Puddler....	1
Bookkeeper .....	1	Printer.. ..	1
Confectioner.....	1	Shoemakers.....	7
Cook.....	1	Stonecutter.....	1
Carpenters.....	5	Sailors.....	7
Domestics.....	8	Sailmaker.....	1
Farmers.. ..	4	Soldiers .....	2
Harnessmaker....	1	Spinner.....	1
Labourers....	151	Tobacconist.. ..	1
Larrigan maker.....	1	Tailors.....	2
Miner....	1	Veterinary surgeon....	1
Machinist....	1		
Mason.. ..	1	Total.....	210



MANITOBA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Baker.....	1	Painter.....	2
Barber.....	4	Railroader.....	1
Bookkeeper...	1	Sailor... ..	3
Bricklayer.....	1	Shoemaker....	1
Basketmaker.....	1	Saloonkeeper.....	1
Carpenter.....	2	Sawyer... ..	1
Cook.....	2	Tailor... ..	3
Cabinetmaker.....	1	Teamster....	3
Engineer.. ..	1	Telegraph operator.....	1
Farmer....	12	Waiter....	2
Glassblower.....	1	Weaver.....	1
Labourer.....	25	No occupation....	43
Miner.....	2		
Mason... ..	1	Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Accountant.....	4	Moulder.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Printer.. ..	1
Bookkeeper...	1	Potter... ..	1
Carpenter.....	3	Salesman.....	1
Cook....	5	Sailor.. ..	4
Engineer.....	3	Saloonkeeper....	1
Farmer ...	3	Ship caulker.....	1
Fisherman.....	2	Shoemaker....	4
Labourer.. ..	46	Tailor.....	1
Marble polisher....	1	Teamster.....	1
Machinist.....	1	Type maker.....	1
Master mariner.....	1		
Miner... ..	13	Total.....	101



DURATION OF SENTENCE.  
KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years.....	36	1	37
Over two and under three years.....	12	1	13
Three years.....	88	3	91
Over three and under four years.....	4	.....	4
Four years.....	40	2	42
Over four and under five years.....	2	.....	2
Five years.....	84	7	91
Over five and under six years.....	1	.....	1
Six years.....	12	.....	12
Seven years..	64	.....	64
Eight years...	8	.....	8
Nine years.....	3	.....	3
Nine and one-half years.....	1	.....	1
Ten years.....	44	.....	44
Eleven years.....	1	.....	1
Eleven and one-half years.....	1	.....	1
Twelve years.....	14	.....	14
Thirteen.....	1	.....	1
Fourteen years.....	8	.....	8
Fifteen years.....	16	.....	16
Seventeen years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty years...	11	.....	11
Twenty-one years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-five years and three months.....	1	.....	1
Twenty-five years, three months and four days...	1	.....	1
Life..	32	1	33
	491	15	506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Males.
Two years.....	87
Over two years and under three years.....	5
Three years.....	102
Over three years and under four years.....	1
Four years.....	62
Five years.....	100
Six years.....	11
Over six years and under seven years.....	2
Seven years.....	41
Over seven years and under eight years..	1
Eight years.....	1
Nine years.....	5
Nine and one-half years.....	1
Ten years.....	8
Twelve years.....	3
Fourteen years.....	7
Fifteen years.....	2
Sixteen years.....	1
Twenty years...	2
Life..	6
Total....	448



DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
165 days (military prisoner).	1	.....	1	Seven years.....	12	.....	12
6 months	1	.....	1	Eight years.....	1	1	2
9 months	1	.....	1	Nine years.....	2	.....	2
Two years.....	44	3	47	Ten years.....	12	.....	12
“ and one month...	1	.....	1	Twelve years.....	5	.....	5
“ and three months	2	.....	2	Twelve years and 6 months	1	.....	1
“ and four months.	2	.....	2	Thirteen years.....	1	.....	1
“ and six months..	5	.....	5	Fourteen years.....	2	1	3
“ and nine months.	1	.....	1	Fifteen years....	2	.....	2
Three years.....	35	1	36	Eighteen years....	1	.....	1
“ and six months.	1	.....	1	Twenty years....	2	.....	2
“ and nine months	1	.....	1	Twenty-five years..	2	.....	2
Four years.....	19	.....	19	Thirty years.....	1	.....	1
Four years and six months..	1	.....	1	Life.....	3	1	4
Five years.....	28	1	29				
Six years.....	12	.....	12	Total....	202	8	210

MANITOBA.

Sentence.	Number.	Sentence.	Number.
Two years.....	19	Five years and one-half.....	1
“ and one-twelfth.....	2	Seven years.....	13
“ and one-quarter.....	4	Ten years.....	9
“ and one-half.....	1	Fourteen years... ..	2
“ and two-thirds....	1	Fifteen years.....	3
Three years.....	27	Twenty years.....	2
“ and one-half.....	1	Life.... ..	8
Four years.....	2		
Five years.....	22	Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	Number.	Sentence.	Number.
Two years.....	32	Seven years .. .. .	9
“ and one day....	1	Ten years.. .. .	1
“ and a-half.....	2	Fourteen years....	2
Three years.....	20	Sixteen years.....	1
“ and a-half....	2	Life.... ..	3
Four years.....	4		
Five years.....	20	Total....	101
Six years.....	4		



NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada.....	335	Finland.....	2
United States....	60	Denmark.....	1
Ireland... ..	30	Italy.....	3
England.....	53	Russia.....	2
Scotland.....	5	Australia.....	1
Germany.....	11		
France... ..	2	Total.....	506
Sweden.....	1		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada.....	324	Sweden. ....	1
England.....	36	Scotland....	4
France... ..	15	Syria ... ..	1
Ireland.. ...	38	United States....	18
Italy.....	8		
Poland.....	1	Total.....	448
Russia.....	2		

DORCHESTER.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada.....	174	France.....	2
England.....	10	Italy....	2
Ireland.....	6	West Indies.....	2
Scotland....	1		
Newfoundland....	5	Total.....	210
United States.....	8		

MANITOBA.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Canada.....	60	Poland.....	1
Denmark.....	5	Russia... ..	2
England.. ...	21	Scotland.. ...	2
Germany....	2	Sweden.....	1
Hungary....	1	United States.....	7
Ireland....	11		
Italy....	3	Total.....	117
Norway .....	1		



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Where Born.	Number.	Where Born.	Number.
Austria.. ....	3	Ireland.....	2
Barbadoes.....	1	Italy.....	4
Canada—		Japan.....	3
White.....	29	Portugal.....	1
Indian .....	9	Scotland.....	1
Halfbreed.. ...	7	Sweden....	1
Cape Verde Islands....	1	United States—	
China.....	7	White.....	13
England.....	12	Indian.....	2
Finland.. ..	3		
Germany... ..	2	Total.....	101

AGE.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years.....	33	60 to 70 years.....	21
20 to 30   “ .....	187	Over 70   “ .....	5
30 to 40   “ .....	138		
40 to 50   “ .....	85	Total.....	506
50 to 60   “ .....	37		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years.....	48	Over 60 and under 70 years....	8
Over 20 and under 30 years....	211	“ 70 years.....	1
“ 30 and under 40 years....	103		
“ 40 and under 50 years....	55	Total.....	448
“ 50 and under 60 years.....	22		

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years.....	37	50 to 60 years.....	9
20 to 30   “ .....	95	Over 60   “ .....	5
30 to 40   “ .....	41		
40 to 50   “ .....	23	Total....	210



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## MANITOBA.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years.....	19	50 to 60 years.....	4
20 to 30 ".....	44	Over 70 ".....	2
30 to 40 ".....	32		
40 to 50 ".....	16	Total.....	117

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
Under 20 years.....	10	50 and under 60.. ..	2
20 and under 30....	38	60 and over.....	1
30 and under 40....	34		
40 and under 50.....	16	Total.....	101

## MORAL HABITS.

## KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male,	Female.	Total.
Abstainers.....	108	1	109	Intemperate.....	102	4	106
Temperate.....	281	10	291		491	15	506

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.		Number.
Abstainers.....	..	Intemperate.....	234
Temperate.....	214	Total....	448

## DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers.....	13	3	16	Intemperate....	21	5	26
Temperate.....	168	.....	168	Total....	202	8	210



MANITOBA.

	Number.		Number.
Abstainers.....	10	Intemperate.....	66
Temperate.....	41	Total....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number.		Number.
Abstainers.....	5	Intemperate.....	52
Temperate.....	44	Total....	101

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

State.	Male.	Female.	Total.	State.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.....	318	6	324	Married.....	161	9	170
Widowed.....	12	.....	12	Total....	491	15	506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Single....	294	Widowed.....	16
Married.....	138	Total.....	448

DORCHESTER.

State.	Male.	Female.	Total.	State.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married....	47	2	49	Widowed.....	9	1	10
Single....	146	5	151	Total....	202	8	210



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

MANITOBA.

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Single.....	92	Widowed.....	1
Married.....	24	Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

State.	Number.	State.	Number.
Married.....	27	Widowed.....	3
Single.....	71	Total.....	101

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	460	14	474	Indian.....	4	1	5
Coloured.....	27	.....	27	Total .....	491	15	506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
White.....	444	Coloured.....	1
Indian.....	3	Total .....	448

DORCHESTER.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	181	6	187	Coloured.....	21	2	23
				Total.....	202	8	210



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MANITOBA.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
White.....	105	Coloured.....	1
Indian halfbreed..	3		
Indian.....	8	Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Race.	Number.	Race.	Number.
White.....	71	Mongolian.....	10
Indian.....	11	Negro.....	2
Indian halfbreed.....	7	Total.....	101

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Bauer .....	Counterfeiting.....	St. Catharines.
Joseph Young .....	Obstructing railway.....	Chatham.
James Cusick... ..	Buggery with a mare .....	Brockville.
Norman Stanley.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Barrie.
Edward Fletcher.....	Manslaughter .....	Battleford.
F. W. McCabe.....	Buggery .....	Sarnia.
Chas Stone .....	Indecent assault on a boy.....	Amherstburg.
Alex. Burnette.....	Forgery .....	Toronto.
H. Weaver.....	Shopbreaking.....	Welland.
Alex. Freeman.....	Manslaughter .....	London.
W. H. Freeman.....	" .....	"
Richard Howard.....	Damage to property.....	"
Henry Cameron.....	Theft.....	St. Catharines.
Jno. T. Holden.....	Carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.....	Ottawa.
Frederick Elliott... ..	Manslaughter.....	Goderich.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Archie McDougal.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Edward B. Peters. ....	Murder.....	Bedford.
Joseph P. Ross .....	Theft.....	Quebec.
William Lloyd.....	" .....	Montreal.



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## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Joseph A. Sweet.....	Rape.....	Halifax.
James Miller.....	Breaking and entering.....	St. John.
Arthur Munro.....	Perjury.....	Guysboro.
John T. Rengles.....	Larceny.....	St. John.
Fitz. Shears.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Amherst.
Stephen Keeffe.....	" " ".....	St. John.
Thos. Kelly.....	Resisting police officer.....	Dorchester.
James Gallagher.....	Indecent assault.....	Queen's, N.B.

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Wm. Pattenden.....	Murder.....	Winnipeg.
Robert Shearer.....	Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years.....	"
John Wells.....	Shopbreaking and larceny.....	"

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Lawrence Whelan.....	Murder.....	Victoria.
Onis Kanis (Indian).....	".....	New Westminster.
Pierre (Indian).....	".....	"
Jack (Indian).....	".....	"
Robert Irving.....	Unlawfully wounding with intent.....	Victoria.
Frederick Stoddart.....	Breaking and entering.....	"



## CONVICTS PAROLED.

## KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Ovile Richer.....	Stealing from the person .....	L'Orignal.
Henry Oaten..	Stealing ..	Bracebridge.
John S. Spencer .....	Arson .....	Owen Sound.
F. M. Funge .....	Cattle stealing.....	Barrie.
James Clay.....	Highway robbery.....	Sandwich.
John McGregor.....	Stealing .....	Chatham.
Chas. E. Kivell.....	Forgery .....	Hamilton.
Joseph Augustine.....	Counterfeiting .....	Toronto.
Locksley Carter.....	Shopbreaking and stealing.....	Welland.
John Brison .....	Burglary .....	Renfrew.
John O'Connor.....	Counterfeiting .....	Barrie.
Geo. Shipman.....	Larceny .....	Brockville.
Joseph Quinville.....	Horse-stealing .....	Ottawa.
Jeremiah Couvrette.....	Shooting with intent .....	"
John Henrietta.....	Burglary .....	Kingston.
Edward Emery ..	Burglary and theft ..	Sarnia.
Allan Boyd.....	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years of age....	Stratford.
James Armstrong.....	Incest.....	Barrie.
Frank Tossel .....	Theft.....	Toronto.
Wm. Anthony. ....	Burglary.....	Chatham.
R. W. Davis.....	Arson .....	Brockville.
Wm. Brownlee.....	Stealing ..	Sudbury.
James Rogers.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	London.
R. H. McGibbon.....	Abduction and perjury.....	Bracebridge.
John Traxler .....	Theft.....	Chatham.
W. J. McHarg .....	Post office robbery.....	London.
Joseph Renaud.....	Larceny .....	Ottawa.
Edward Rowland..	Theft ..	Barrie.
Robert Young.....	.....	Hamilton.
Lottie Evans .....	Administering poison .....	Toronto.
Arch. Patterson.....	Perjury and false pretenses.....	Chatham.
Dan'l Seebeck.....	Conspiracy and extricating evidence.....	Toronto.
Gregory Rossler.....	Stealing.....	Ottawa.
Chas. Hamilton.....	Arson .....	Owen Sound.
Robt. Scott.....	Burglary and theft ..	"
Jeremiah McCarthy.....	Robbery ..	Hamilton.
Geo. St. Pierre.....	Incest.....	Cornwall.
Paul Nelson .....	Robbery.....	Sandwich.
Anthony Whity.....	" .....	Brockville.
Chas. Dupuis.....	Stealing .....	Amherstburg.
Geo. Cousins.....	Housebreaking.....	Hamilton.
Edw. Laundrie.....	" and stealing.....	Pembroke.
Alfred Wheeler.....	Rape .....	Belleville.
Dan'l Daniels.....	Arson .....	Toronto.
Elliott Schriner.....	Theft.....	St. Catharines.
Harry Anderson.....	Arson .....	Perth.
Lewis Phillips ..	Wounding with intent.....	Sandwich.



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## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John Davis.....	Shop-breaking.....	Montreal.
John Gallaher.....	Theft.....	Iberville.
Alolphe Clements.....	False pretenses.....	Montreal.
Arthur Demers.....	Shop-breaking.....	"
Arthur Poitras.....	Highway robbery.....	"
Arthur Fredette.....	Shop-breaking.....	St. Francis.
Nazaire Curodeau.....	Rape.....	Quebec.
Auguste Couillard.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Edmund Rochette.....	".....	"
Alphonse Belisle.....	Shop-breaking.....	"
Leopold Apps.....	Bodily harm.....	Ottawa.
Alexandre Martin.....	Theft.....	Richelieu.
Albert Danis.....	Shooting with intent.....	St. Francis.
Jules Michaud.....	Theft.....	Rimouski.
Camille Landry.....	Arson.....	Montreal.
Nap. Labreche.....	Aggravated robbery.....	"
Richard Lehman.....	Theft.....	"
Ber. McClanaghan.....	".....	"
Daniel Steele.....	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.....	"
Hermingile Page.....	Shop-breaking.....	Richelieu.
Arthur Paulin.....	Theft.....	Bedford.
Armand Lefebvre.....	Forgery.....	Montreal.
Charles Jackson.....	Obtaining under false pretenses.....	St. Francis.
Joseph Beliveau.....	Horse-stealing.....	"
James Baxter.....	Conspiracy.....	Montreal.
Joseph Mazurette.....	Attempting to shoot with intent to kill.....	"
Herbert Eaton.....	Forgery.....	"
Fred. Cusson.....	Burglary.....	Ottawa.
Patrick O'Connor.....	Shop-breaking.....	Montreal.
Israel Charlebois.....	".....	"
Martin Dwyer.....	".....	"
Solomon Fonteneau.....	Horse-stealing.....	Bedford.
Edward Lightfoot.....	Shop-breaking.....	Montreal.
Harry Lightfoot.....	".....	"
William McNeil.....	Theft from the person.....	Rimouski.
Majarique Gagnon.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Joseph Cadieux.....	Shop-breaking.....	"
Phillippe Lecours.....	Manslaughter.....	Rimouski.
Wilfrid Lejour.....	Theft.....	Montreal.
Ernest Turcotte.....	Forgery.....	"
Ferd. Julien.....	Assault with intent.....	Chicoutimi.
Arthur Fiset.....	Forgery and theft.....	Montreal.
James Dwyer.....	Theft from the person.....	"

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Wm. Hudlin.....	Larceny.....	Sunbury.
Arthur Medley.....	Horse-stealing.....	Lunenburg.
Richard Church.....	Larceny.....	King's.
Jeffrey Mount.....	Arson.....	York.
George Brown.....	".....	Hants.
John Lewis.....	Breaking and entering.....	Cumberland.
W. H. McLaughlin.....	".....	St. John.
Arthur Stirling.....	".....	"
George Provo.....	Larceny.....	Shelburne.
Peter Power.....	".....	Halifax.
Herbert Layte.....	Perjury.....	Annapolis.
John O'Brien.....	Jail-breaking.....	St. John.
Samuel Churchill.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Halifax.
George Griffin.....	Larceny.....	Westmoreland.
Martha Kellum.....	Assault.....	Halifax.
John A. Power.....	House-breaking and larceny.....	King's, P.E.I.



MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Harry Wilkinson .....	Shooting with intent to do grievous harm.....	New Westminster.
Wm. King.....	Warehouse-breaking and theft.....	Cariboo.
Walter Sangster .....	Manslaughter.....	Vancouver.
Martin Pachal .....	Stealing one steer. ....	Yorkton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Malcolm McDonald.....	Shooting with intent.....	Nelson.
David Dessault .....	Accessory to breaking and entering .....	150-Mile House.
Frank English.....	" .....	"
Thomas Dwyer .....	Robbery from the person with violence.....	Nanaimo.
M. J. McIver .....	Embezzlement.....	Kamloops.
William Robertson.....	Breaking, entering and stealing.....	Victoria.
George Rosson.....	" .....	"
Wilfred C. Snider ..	" .....	"
J. H. Sinclair .....	Theft.....	Nelson.
William B. Lee.....	Theft from person. ..	Nanaimo.
P. J. Kelly .....	House-breaking.....	Vernon.
Edward Cunningham....	Uttering forged counterfeit bank note .....	Vancouver.

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Eugene Owens.....	Housebreaking and stealing ..	Barrie.
Wm. O'Reilly.....	Housebreaking and theft.....	Brockville.
Frederick Joyce.....	Stealing from the person .....	Toronto.
D. Pomonu (suicide).....	Stealing .....	Port Arthur.
A. Whitney.....	Buggery.....	Kingston.
Robt. McDonald.....	Arson.....	Chatham.
D. Campbell.....	Burglary .....	Amherst, N.S.
Peter O'Neil. ....	Robbery .....	Windsor.
Humphrey Guest.....	Horse stealing.....	Chatham.
C. Meech.....	Shooting with intent.....	Montreal.
Michael Lee.....	Murder.....	Brockville.
Harvey Harrison.....	Stealing.....	Chatham.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Thomas Elliott.....	Shop-breaking ..	Montreal.
Joseph Denis.....	Manslaughter .....	"
Zol. Thibeau.....	Theft.....	"
Rudolph Contant.....	Shop-breaking.....	"



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## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Admitted.	Died.
Andrew Charles.....	20	Phthisis .....	Dec. 22, 1897	Aug. 10, 1900
Andrew Harrison.....	78	Senile debility.....	July 17, 1900	" 15, 1900
Richard S. Layte .....	29	Convulsions .....	Nov. 1, 1899	Sept. 12, 1900
Vincent Desmond.....	18	Phthisis .....	Oct. 20, 1898	Nov. 4, 1900
Edward M. Wheary. ....	28	Cirrhosis of liver.....	Mar. 9, 1894	Mar. 2, 1901
John Thibedeau. ....	40	Consumption .....	July 20, 1897	Mar. 17, 1901
Basil Blois. . . . .	17	Fracture of skull.....	Sept. 17, 1900	April 23, 1901
Robert Smith.....	25	Paresis .....	Oct. 11, 1900	June 17, 1901

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Kamakawegitt.....	Manslaughter .....	Edmonton, N.W.T.

*(British Columbia, None.)*



INSANE.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1901.	Remarks.
Leduc, Baptiste .....	July 9, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Conley, Louis .....	" 14, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Harris, Fred .....	" 17, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	Oct. 3, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	Feb. 8, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	April 12, 1901...	1	..	..	..	
Gowans, John .....	Aug. 1, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	Dec. 22, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Roach, Michael .....	Aug. 4, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Sanford, John .....	" 6, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Hynes, John .....	" 14, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Ford, John .....	" 17, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	June 20, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
O'Rourke, James .....	Aug. 30, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
Glassford, James .....	Sept. 19, 1900...	..	..	..	1	Improved.
Cusack, James .....	Oct. 2, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
White, Wm. ....	" 10, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	Jan. 18, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	June 3, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	" 20, 1901...	..	..	..	1	Improved.
Pomonoff, Demetrius .....	Oct. 15, 1900...	..	..	1	..	
Howard, James .....	" 15, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Case, Wm. ....	" 19, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
Farewell, Wellington .....	Nov. 3, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	Jan. 8, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
Kimball, Leander .....	Nov. 19, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
Fanning, George .....	" 23, 1900...	..	..	..	1	Improved.
Duverne, Wm. ....	" 30, 1900...	1	..	..	..	
Phillips, Harry .....	Dec. 6, 1900...	..	1	..	..	
" " .....	April 26, 1901...	1	..	..	..	
Stevens, James .....	Jan. 11, 1901...	1	..	..	..	
O'Brien, Charles .....	" 21, 1901...	..	..	..	1	Improved.
McDonald, Wm. ....	Feb. 14, 1901...	..	1	..	..	
Sharpe, Alex .....	April 13, 1901...	1	..	..	..	
Carisse, Emory .....	May 27, 1901...	..	..	..	1	Improved.
Rogers, James .....	June 18, 1901...	..	..	..	1	"
Northcotte, Wm. ....	" 24, 1901...	1	..	..	..	
		1	16	1	6	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Name.
Henry Hart.	Avila Bourassa.
James Blashfield.	Charles Meach.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Alfred Hunt.....	Breaking, entering and stealing..	2 years. ....	Insane on admission. Application made for his return to jail from whence he came.

## MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Wm. Pearce .....	Assault; shooting with intent; aggravated assault.	7 years.....	Transferred to Kingston, December 22, 1900.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Lee on Quen.....	In possession of house-breaking tools.	4 years.....	Transferred to Provincial Insane Asylum, December 26, 1900.
Frederick Howard..	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	5 " ....	Transferred to Provincial Insane Asylum, May 4, 1901.



SUMMARY OF PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times ad- ministered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.	Number of prisoners who were not pun- ished.
Admonished .....	132	104	402
Deprived of remission .....	360	182	314
Sent to prison of isolation .....	17	17	489
Dark cell on bread and water .....	144	99	407
Dungeon " " .....	108	42	464
Reduced ration .....	32	32	474
On bread and water .....	15	9	497
Deprived of cell light .....	117	97	409
" " and library .....	6	6	500
" library .....	8	8	498
Shackled to cell door .....	1	1	505
Sent to stone pile .....	3	3	503
Punishment cell .....	9	9	497
Number of prisoners who received one or more of above punishments.....			307
" " " no punishment .....			199
Total .....			506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
Reprimanded .....	509
Deprived of bed and light .....	177
Apologize to officer .....	108
Deprived of library book .....	21
Dark cells on bread and water .....	131
Lost remission time .....	90
Own cell, bread and water .....	26
Own cell .....	91
Deprived of light .....	59
Deprived of bed .....	68
Dungeon cell, bread and water .....	117
Deprived of school privilege .....	4
Hose applied .....	2
Deprived of all privileges .....	1
Money confiscated .....	3
No visitors, or letters, for six months .....	1
Total .....	1,408



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DORCHESTER.

	Number of times punishment was administered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.	Number of prisoners who were not punished.
Dark cell on bread and water .....	166	81	210
Bread and water diet .....	256	83	201
Shackled to cell gate during working hours .....	60	38	253
Deprived of remission time.....	187	96	195

MANITOBA.

Admonished.....	6	6	111
Reprimanded .....	47	38	79
"    severely.....	16	16	101
Bread and water and hard bed.....	35	19	98
"    "    in penal cells.....	4	3	114
Loss of remission.....	49	31	86
Bread and water and shackled to cell gate during working hours.....	6	4	113

Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments.....	70
"    "    who have received no punishment. ....	47
Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number of times administered.	Number of different convicts punished.	Number of convicts not punished.
Admonished... ..	16	8	93
Confined in cell.....	2	1	100
Dark cell on bread and water ... ..	6	3	98
Deprived of privilege.....	3	3	98
"    remission time.....	10	3	98
On bread and water.....	45	21	80

Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments .....	34
Number of prisoners who received no punishment.....	67
Total.. ...	101



DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

How Employed.	Number.	How Employed.	Number.
Asylum.....	28	Masons... ..	26
Bakery.....	7	Prison of isolation.....	19
Blacksmith shop.....	40	Tin, paint and printing.....	15
Carpenter shop.....	22	Quarry.....	17
Chief keeper's dept.....	8	Shoemakers.. ..	24
Steward's dept.....	21	Tailors.....	28
Engineer's dept.....	24	Offices and dormitories.....	28
Change room.....	13	Stonepile.....	19
Farm, gardens and stables.....	33	Stonecutters.....	37
North gate.....	1	Binder twine.....	40
West gate.....	1	Wood yard.....	8
Hospital....	17	Female prison....	15
Labour gang.....	9		
Laundry.....	6	Total....	506

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

How Employed.	Number.	How Employed.	Number.
Keeper's hall.....	1	Tinsmiths.....	10
Steward's dept.....	25	Garden.....	7
Hospital.....	14	Farm.....	19
School and library.....	2	Piggery.....	4
Chapels.....	2	Stables.....	11
Change room.....	16	Engineers.. ..	12
Dormitories.. ..	33	Gate....	1
Yard.....	9	Excavation.. ..	13
Bakers.....	4	Sewerage.....	20
Carpenters.....	26	Canal.....	11
Tailors.....	32	Warden's quarters.....	6
Shoemakers.....	21	Offices....	4
Blacksmiths.....	12	Messengers.....	1
Masons.....	27	Sick cells.....	12
Quarry.. ..	27	Tramway.....	1
Stonecutters.....	46		
Stonebreakers.....	19	Total.....	448



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DORCHESTER.

How Employed.	Number.	How Employed.	Number.
Shoe shop.....	7	Masons.....	23
Tailor shop.....	10	Yard, breaking stone..	20
Carpenter shop.....	10	Cell wings.....	12
Blacksmith shop.....	4	Kitchen.....	7
Machine shop....	6	Laundry ....	10
Bakery.....	3	Sick.....	7
Sawmill.....	13	Prison orderly. ...	1
Farm.....	13	Female ward.....	8
Quarry..	25	In cells.....	6
Prison.....	7		
Farm stables and piggery....	5	Total.....	210
Stonecutters....	13		

MANITOBA.

How Employed.	Number.	How Employed.	Number.
Carpenters.....	5	Laundry... ..	3
Stone cutting and wall....	22	Surroundings....	2
Quarry.....	8	Penal cells.....	1
Cleaning surroundings....	4	Chapel orderly.....	1
Breaking stone.....	5	Hospital orderly.....	1
Tailor shop.....	12	“ patients .....	2
Shoe shop.....	7	Garden.....	2
Basement orderly.....	1	Farm.. ..	4
Kitchen.....	4	Yard and stables....	8
Bakery.....	2	Piggery.....	1
Barbering.....	1	Main hall orderly.....	1
Steward's orderly.....	1	Front entrance, grounds....	3
Prison orderlies.....	7	Warden's grounds....	1
In cells (sick)....	1	Deputy Warden's Grounds....	1
In cells (on crime).....	2		
Engine rooms.....	4	Total.....	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

How Employed.	Number.	How Employed.	Number.
Bakery....	2	Messenger orderly.....	1
Blacksmith shop.....	2	Office orderly.....	1
Boiler room.....	1	Paint shop orderly .....	1
Bindery....	1	Prison orderly....	4
Brick yard.....	16	Piggery....	1
Basement..	1	Stables.....	2
Hospital orderly.....	1	Shoe shop....	5
Clothes room....	2	Store room....	1
Deputy warden's quarters....	1	Stone shed....	11
Farm.....	16	Surroundings.....	1
Garden (vegetable).....	2	Tailor shop.....	8
Hospita orderly.....	1	Warden's quarters....	1
Kitchen “ .....	4	In cells... ..	2
Laundry “ .....	4	In Provincial Insane Asylum..	2
Library “ .....	1		
Main hall orderly.....	3	Total.....	101



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## ACCIDENTS.

## KINGSTON.

Date.	Name.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	No. of days in hospital.	Remarks.
1900.						
Sept 7..	Jackson, John....	Paint shop ....	Compound comminuted fracture of leg.	Fell from scaffold....	297	
Nov. 13.	Sutherland, L....	Mason gang...	Potts fracture of leg.	Fell from hoist.....	86	
1901.						
Mar. 29.	Martin, John ....	Farm gang ...	Fracture of leg.....	Fell from wagon.....	95	

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Name.
Arthur Brunet.	Angelo DeCubellis.
Elzear Couture.	

## DORCHESTER.

None.

## MANITOBA.

No.	Name.	Date.	Where employed.	Nature of accident.	Cause of accident.	Days in the hospital.
19	White..	Jan. 8, 1901....	Stone cutting...	Smashed third finger of right hand, which had to be amputated at the first joint .....	Cought the finger between stones.	36

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.



## RELIGIOUS CREEDS.

## KINGSTON.

Roman Catholic .....	199
Church of England.. ..	117
Methodist .....	101
Presbyterian .....	54
Baptist .....	17
Lutheran .....	5
Hebrew .....	3
Congregationalist .....	2
Mennonite .....	2
Atheist .....	1
Latter Day Saint .....	1
Disciple .....	1
Christian Scientist .....	1
Free Thinker .....	1
Quaker .....	1
	<hr/>
	506

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Roman Catholic .....	394
Church of England.. ..	23
Presbyterian .....	14
Methodist .....	6
Baptist .....	2
Protestant .....	4
Lutheran .....	1
Unitarian .....	1
Jew .....	3
	<hr/>
	448

## DORCHESTER.

Roman Catholic .....	105
Church of England .....	38
Baptist .....	38
Methodist .....	16
Presbyterian .....	12
Protestant .....	1
	<hr/>
	210



MANITOBA.

Roman Catholic .....	41
Church of England.. ..	35
Presbyterian .....	15
Methodist .....	11
Lutheran.. ..	10
Baptist .....	4
Congregationalist .....	1
	<hr/>
	117

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Roman Catholic .....	48
Church of England .....	19
Presbyterian .....	10
Lutheran .....	7
Methodist .....	7
Congregationalist .....	1
Buddhists .....	9
	<hr/>
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## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## LIST OF CONVICTS who served terms in Prison of Isolation.

Date Received in Penitentiary	Name.	Age.	Number of Times Committed.	Offence.	Time Served in Isolation	
					Months.	Days.
July 1, 1900	Murphy, J .....	28	1	Housebreaking and robbery.....	7	5
" 1, 1900	Smith, T., <i>alias</i> Mansfield.....	33	2	" " .....	7	5
Nov. 13, 1899	Thomas, J.....	35	1	Theft.....	.....	.....
July 7, 1900	Carr, H .....	29	3	" .....	.....	11
" 13, 1900	Ford, J.....	15	1	Assault.....	.....	23
Aug. 21, 1900	McFarlane, W.....	64	3	Burglary .....	6	.....
Sept. 6, 1900	O'Brien, C.....	28	3	House-breaking.....	4	15
July 13, 1900	Ford, J... ..	15	1	Assault.....	5	28
Oct. 9, 1900	Zillman, F .....	18	1	Carnally knowing girl under 14 years. ....	.....	30
Nov. 3, 1900	Harrison, G .....	30	1	Carnal knowledge of girl under age....	.....	29
" 15, 1900	Patterson, J.....	59	4	Burglary .....	5	19
May 7, 1894	Bowman, A .....	30	2	" .....	6	5
July 27, 1898	Stevens, J.....	27	1	" .....	5	5
Dec. 1, 1900	Wall, J.....	52	7	Theft.....	3	25
Sept. 17, 1900	Callahan, J.....	26	1	Highway robbery.....	.....	.....
May 9, 1900	Cardinal, A .....	23	2	Assault with attempt to do grievous bodily harm. ....	.....	.....
Sept. 17, 1900	Gagnon, C.....	25	2	Burglary . ....	.....	.....
May 31, 1900	Doyle, J. . . . .	28	3	" .....	.....	.....
June 19, 1897	Lamont, H.....	24	1	" .....	.....	.....
Mch. 2, 1901	Honan, P .....	23	1	Buggery.....	2	4
Aug. 15, 1898	Doheny, T.....	29	2	Assault and battery.....	.....	4
Dec. 16, 1896	McDonald, W. A.....	32	3	Burglary .....	.....	.....
Aug. 4, 1899	Boylan, J .....	23	1	Housebreaking and theft .....	.....	15
May 29, 1901	Clark, N .....	22	1	Wounding guard—Central Prison.....	.....	.....
Nov. 2, 1899	Howard, J.....	45	1	Burglary .....	.....	.....
Sept. 19, 1900	McMullin, G .....	26	1	Larceny .....	.....	.....

## SUMMARY.

Remaining on June 30, 1900.....	17
Received.....	26
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>43</b>
Discharged, 32; in asylum, 1.....	33
Remaining on June 30, 1901.....	10

Æ. D. O. MACDONELL,

*Keeper of the Prison of Isolation.*



SUMMARY of Work, &c., done in Prison of Isolation.

Description.	Days.	Description.	Days.
Weaving linen . . . . .	898	Orderlies..... .	1,033½
Knitting and finishing socks.. . . .	725½	Cleaning. . . . .	1,796
Making shirts..... .	29	Messenger . . . . .	302
"    mats..... .	259	Repairing looms..... .	5½
"    brushes..... .	114½	Grinding bath brick..... .	5½
"    duck coats and pants . . . . .	50½	Cleaning tinware..... .	61½
Winding bobbins for looms..... .	126	Winding warp on beams for looms..... .	2½
Repairing shirts, drawers, &c . . . . .	29	Trades orderly . . . . .	60½
Darn ng socks for Prison of Isolation..... .	32½	Polishing railing castings..... .	60
"    change room..... .	17½	Facing mitts and splicing rope..... .	2
Unraveling socks for change room..... .	2		
Washing and taking down double windows.	17	Total .....	5,629½



APPENDIX G

VALUE OF LABOUR AND DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS







VALUE OF LABOUR.

KINGSTON.

	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Clerical staff, barbers, &c.....	5,203½	0 30	1,561 05
Bakery.....	2,062	0 30	618 60
Stonecutting.....	29,898	0 30	8,969 60
Laundry.....	1,798½	0 30	539 55
Blacksmith.....	11,195½	0 30	3,358 65
Carpenter.....	5,947½	0 30	1,784 25
Tin and paint and printing.....	4,245½	0 30	1,273 73
Binder twine.....	8,905	0 30	2,671 50
Shoemaking.....	4,088	0 30	1,226 45
Tailoring.....	9,934	0 30	2,980 24
Changing room ..	5,192	0 30	1,557 60
Wood and coal.....	2,979	0 30	893 85
Quarry.....	6,337	0 30	1,911 10
Mason.....	9,716	0 30	2,914 95
Wing and cells.....	6,573	0 30	1,971 90
Engineer.....	7,035½	0 30	2,110 65
Farm, stables and gardens ..	5,011	0 30	1,503 30
Kitchen.....	7,157	0 30	2,147 10
Hospital.....	2,626	0 30	787 80
Prison of isolation (orderlies)..	3,131½	0 30	939 45
Prison of isolation (penal class)..	2,498	0 20	499 60
Female prison.....	4,466½	0 20	893 30
	146,000½	.....	43,114 22



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number of Days.	Per Day.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quarry .....	6,833 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	2,050 05
Excavation .....	6,097 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	1,829 25
Steward. ....	9,676	0 30	2,902 80
Change room .....	5,377	0 30	1,613 10
Stone-cutters .....	10,638	0 30	3,191 40
Blacksmiths.....	4,207	0 30	1,262 10
Woodshed and stone-breakers.....	11,081	0 30	3,324 30
Tinsmiths .....	3,135 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	940 65
Engineers.....	3,774	0 20	1,132 20
Bakery .....	1,401	0 30	420 30
Tailors .....	10,705 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	3,211 65
Shoemakers.....	6,715 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 30	2,014 73
Carpenters.....	8,400	0 30	2,520 00
Farm crops.....	5,387	0 30	1,616 10
Piggery .....	1,382 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	414 75
Dome .....	10,552	0 30	3,165 60
Masons and boundary wall .....	6,251	0 30	1,875 30
Sewerage .....	5,853	0 30	1,755 90
Stables .....	2,149	0 30	644 70
Teamsters.....	1,221	0 30	366 30
Bookbinders .....	330 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 30	99 15
Govt. ornamental grounds.....	504	0 30	151 20
Garden.....	120	0 30	36 00
	121,791 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	36,537 53

DORCHESTER.

	Number of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shoe shop .....	2,645	0 30	793 50
Tailor shop .....	5,164	0 30	1,549 20
Carpenter shop .....	3,484	0 30	1,045 20
Blacksmith shop. ....	1,539	0 30	461 70
Machine shop.....	1,406	0 30	421 80
Masons and stonecutters .....	8,373	0 30	2,511 90
Quarry .....	2,392	0 30	717 60
Saw mill .....	2,658	0 30	797 40
Bakery.....	924	0 30	277 20
Farm.....	3,211	0 30	963 30
Barns, stables and teamsters .....	3,598	0 30	1,079 40
Excavating, grading, &c.....	2,378	0 30	713 40
Laundry.....	1,238	0 30	371 40
Kitchen.....	2,372	0 30	711 60
Cell wings.....	4,084	0 30	1,225 20
Barbers .....	616	0 30	184 80
Boilers .....	295	0 30	88 50
Breaking stone, &c., in yard.....	8,602	0 30	2,580 60
Library .....	309	0 30	92 70
Lumbering .....	738	0 30	231 40
Sawing wood .....	683	0 30	204 90
Hauling coal and stone.....	425	0 30	127 50
Female prison, repairs, &c.....	2,031 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	406 30
			17,556 50



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

MANITOBA.

	Number of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Piggery.....	447	30	134 10
Garden.....	432½	30	129 75
Farm.....	871	30	261 30
Prison stables ..	312½	30	93 75
Farm ".....	627½	30	188 25
Orderlies, main hall.....	299½	30	89 85
" prison .....	2,340½	30	702 15
" clothes room .....	313	30	93 90
" stewards.....	318	30	95 40
" basement.....	304	30	91 20
" chapel.....	434½	30	130 35
" hospital.....	504	30	151 20
General employ.....	2,420½	30	726 15
Making hay.....	166	30	49 80
Walls.....	5,519½	30	1,655 85
Bakery.....	625	30	187 50
Kitchen.....	1,248	30	374 40
Boiler room.....	313½	30	94 05
Shaving.....	160	30	48 00
Laundry.....	1,233	30	369 90
Maintenance of buildings.....	1,908	30	572 40
Cutting wood.....	655½	30	196 65
Warden's grounds.....	179½	30	53 85
Deputy warden's grounds ..	130	30	39 00
Roads.....	119½	30	35 85
Stone pile. ....	201	30	60 30
Shoemaker's shop.....	1,184½	30	355 35
Tailor's ".....	2,880	30	864 00
Blacksmith's ".....	551	30	165 30
Carpenter's ".....	1,445½	30	433 65
Engineer's department.....	139½	30	41 85
	28,283½	30	8,485 05



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number of Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		Cts.	\$ cts.
Bakery.....	707	30	212 10
Blacksmith.....	896	30	268 80
Brickyard.....	469	30	140 70
Buildings.....	51	30	15 30
Carpenter.....	1,350	30	405 00
Coal, housing.....	175½	30	52 65
Farm and vegetable garden.....	2,739	30	821 70
Fence, repairing.....	108½	30	32 55
Grounds, warden's.....	300	30	90 00
" deputy warden's.....	294	30	88 20
Orderly, basement.....	301½	30	90 45
" chapel.....	46½	30	13 95
" halls.....	371½	30	111 45
" hospital.....	317½	30	95 25
" kitchen.....	1,248	30	374 40
" laundry.....	1,156	30	346 80
" library.....	278	30	83 40
" office.....	273½	30	82 05
" store.....	270½	30	81 15
" wing.....	1 088	30	326 40
Repair shop.....	546	30	163 80
Roads.....	680	30	204 00
Shaving.....	208	30	62 45
Shoe shop.....	1,171	30	351 30
Stables.....	305½	30	91 60
Stone-cutting.....	1,745½	30	523 65
Surroundings.....	2,016	30	604 80
Tailor shops.....	2,451½	30	735 45
Teaming.....	1,179	30	353 70
Tending cows.....	283½	30	85 00
" pigs.....	289	30	86 75
Wood-cutting.....	498	30	149 40
	23,814	30	7,144 20



APPENDIX H

COST PER CAPITA







KINGSTON.

(Average 537.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1900.	Expenditure, 1900-01.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	1,322 16	67,435 70	.....	68,757 86	1,001 34	67,756 52	126 18
Maintenance of convicts .....	2,465 14	20,628 54	2,221 81	25,315 49	2,276 64	23,038 85	42 90
Discharge expenses .....	331 23	3,011 47	.....	3,342 70	226 16	3,116 54	5 80
Working expenses .....	6,546 91	21,369 52	1,370 12	29,286 55	6,178 92	23,107 63	43 03
Prison equipment .....	494 17	4,643 06	65 07	5,202 30	1,519 70	3,682 60	6 86
Industries .....	50,680 60	47,666 61	.....	98,347 21	76,131 42	22,215 79	41 37
Capital .....	2,154 08	14,561 24	.....	16,715 32	2,549 83	14,165 49	26 38
Miscellaneous .....	.....	702 35	.....	702 35	.....	702 35	1 31
" special .....	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	100 00	0 18
Totals .....	63,994 29	180,118 49	3,657 00	247,769 78	89,884 01	157,885 77	294 01

Gross cost.....	\$ 294 01
Deduct for revenue.....	45 62
Net cost per capita .....	<u>\$ 248 39</u>



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.  
(Daily average 455.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1900.	Expenditure, 1900-01.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Cost Per Capita.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	806 79	51,958 13		52,928 33	1,028 87	51,899 46	113 94
Maintenance of convicts .....	4,722 00	20,610 17	163 41	28,346 94	6,409 60	21,937 34	48 16
Discharge expenses .....	574 29	2,509 21	3,014 77	3,083 50	716 40	2,367 10	5 20
Working expenses .....	3,791 05	16,481 29	1,026 02	21,298 36	4,977 61	16,320 75	35 83
Prison equipment .....	912 08	9,932 66		10,844 74	1,227 22	9,617 52	21 11½
Industries .....	2,843 85	2,770 46	601 52	6,215 83	2,919 91	3,295 92	7 23½
Capital .....	30 40	1,377 39		1,407 79	62 75	1,345 04	2 95¼
Miscellaneous .....		1,230 00		1,230 00		1,230 00	2 70
" special .....		92 95		92 95	5 00	87 95	0 19¼
Totals .....	13,680 46	106,962 26	4,805 72	125,448 44	17,347 36	108,101 08	.....

Cost per capita.....	\$ 237 32½
Deduct for revenue.....	2 42½
Net cost per capita.....	<u>\$ 234 90</u>



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

DORCHESTER.

(Daily average, 210.)

	Supplies on hand July 1, 1900.	Expendi- ture, 1900-01.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	597 15	32,250 37	83 58	32,931 10	286 94	32,644 16	155 45
Maintenance of convicts....	1,787 20	7,007 45	1,081 93	9,876 58	2,245 57	7,631 01	36 34
Discharge expenses.....	167 00	1,296 27	.....	1,463 27	159 68	1,303 59	6 20
Working expenses.....	683 43	5,578 54	167 69	6,429 66	1,074 80	5,354 86	25 50
Prison equipment .....	404 39	3,362 58	.....	3,766 97	574 86	3,192 11	15 20
Industries.....	5,349 29	2,386 43	.....	7,735 72	5,413 58	2,322 14	11 06
Capital.....	.....	1,349 02	.....	1,349 02	.....	1,349 02	6 42
Miscellaneous.....	.....	369 34	.....	369 34	.....	369 34	1 76
Total .....	8,988 46	53,600 00	1,333 20	63,921 66	9,755 43	54,166 23	257 93

Gross cost.....	\$257 93
Deduct from revenue...	10 24
Net cost per capita.....	\$247 69

MANITOBA.

(Daily average, 109.)

	Supplies on hand July 1, 1900.	Expendi- ture, 1900-01.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	331 90	28,771 44	25 98	29,129 32	573 72	28,555 60	260 07
Maintenance of convicts....	2,360 34	4,670 22	872 61	7,903 17	1,837 56	6,065 61	55 24
Discharge expenses.....	109 69	1,115 91	.....	1,225 60	38 92	1,186 68	10 80
Working expenses.....	1,538 11	9,652 59	.....	11,190 70	1,540 63	9,650 07	87 89
Prison equipment.....	259 26	1,036 52	.....	1,295 78	82 95	1,212 83	11 05
Industries.....	259 97	1,740 19	1,749 37	3,749 53	30 58	3,718 95	33 87
Capital.....	1,693 05	1,574 40	.....	3,267 45	.....	3,267 45	29 76
Miscellaneous.....	.....	566 30	.....	566 30	.....	566 30	5 16
Totals.....	6,552 32	49,127 57	2,647 96	58,327 85	4,104 36	54,223 49	493 84

Gross cost.....	\$493 84
Deduct from revenue...	18 89
Net cost per capita.....	474 95



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*(Daily average, 93.)*

	Supplies on hand June 30, 1900.	Expendi- ture, 1900-01.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Cost per Capita.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	1,549 91	25,623 86	66 74	27,240 51	1,340 17	25,900 34	278 11
Maintenance of convicts....	2,508 76	4,001 44	618 94	7,129 14	1,724 94	5,404 20	58 03
Discharge expenses.....	133 37	1,928 39	.....	2,061 76	236 99	1,824 77	19 59
Working expenses.....	2,207 35	5,449 15	110 00	7,766 50	2,109 35	5,657 15	60 74
Prison equipment.....	1,919 31	2,618 77	.....	4,538 08	3,741 38	796 70	8 55
Industries.....	1,066 83	2,169 05	929 72	4,165 60	1,312 09	2,853 51	30 64
Miscellaneous.....	26 00	328 90	.....	354 90	8 00	346 90	3 73
Totals.....	9,411 53	42,119 56	1,725 40	53,256 49	10,472 92	42,783 57	455 39

Amount of revenue..... \$1,561 58

Cost per capita on net expenditure..... 459 39

Deduct for revenue . . . . . 16 78

Net cost per capita..... 442 61



APPENDIX I

REVENUE







KINGSTON.

1901.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30..	By Binder twine.... .	15,569 82	
	Carpenter department.... .	300 19	
	Tailor department.... .	4,100 51	
	Shoe department.... .	880 08	
	Blacksmith department.... .	119 92	
	Tin and paint department.... .	103 19	
	Engineer department.. .	8 10	
	Stone department.....	400 53	
	Printing department.... .	55 61	
	Hospital.... .	105 98	
	Female prison.... .	79 50	
	Farm.....	820 65	
	Quarry.... .	15 66	
	Prison of isolation.. .	87 92	
	Masons.....	3 89	
	Library.... .	1 71	
	Waterworks.... .	6 00	
	Bakery.... .	13 10	
	Storekeeper.....	710 98	
	Chief keeper.... .	0 90	
	Armoury.....	8 88	
			23,393 12
	Casual Revenue.		
	Storekeeper.... .	18 10	
	Carpenter department.... .	0 10	
	Stables.....	2 00	
	Maintenance of buildings.... .	180 35	
	Engineer department.... .	5 50	
	Stone department.... .	0 60	
	Electric lighting plant.... .	900 00	
			1,106 65
			24,499 77



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

1901.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30..	By Shoemakers.....	247	41		
	Water supply.....	227	50		
	Rent account.....	137	28		
	Carpenters.....	125	10		
	Tailors.....	108	27		
	Stonecutters.....	98	11		
	Tinsmiths.....	47	66		
	Piggery.....	22	00		
	Farm crops.....	19	32		
	Bookbindery....	18	31		
	Convict labour....	17	48		
	Blacksmiths.....	12	15		
	Fines.....	8	50		
	Engineers.....	5	94		
	Prison stable....	0	96		
	Storekeeper.....	0	10		
				1,096	09
	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>				
	Survey board..	6	88		
	Farm implements....	0	50		
	Engineers.....	0	45		
				7	83
				1,103	92

DORCHESTER.

1901.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
June 30..	By Farm.....	958	15		
	Woodenware....	401	14		
	Shoe shop.....	171	00		
	Tailor shop....	128	92		
	Carpenter shop.....	42	27		
	Machine shop.....	41	80		
	Bakery.....	3	00		
	Convict labour....	167	48		
	Keep of military prisoners.....	133	00		
	Hospital .....	7	59		
	Water supply....	2	00		
				2,056	35
	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>				
	Farm.....	28	00		
	Chapel.....	45	00		
	Furniture.....	20	00		
				93	00
				2,149	35



MANITOBA.

1901.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30..	By Farm.... ..	1,220 99	
	Shoemaker's shop.... ..	96 26	
	Carpenter's shop.... ..	10 05	
	Blacksmith's shop.... ..	9 24	
	Tailor's shop.... ..	189 50	
	Storekeeper's department.... ..	301 74	
	Convict labour.... ..	82 25	
	House rent.... ..	37 50	
	Laundry.... ..	1 96	
	Hospital supplies.... ..	27 93	
	Fines.... ..	22 25	
			1,999 67
	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>		
	Rations.... ..	73 41	
	Uniforms.... ..	1 55	
			74 96
			2,074 63

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1901.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
June 30..	By Bakery.... ..	547 25	
	Blacksmith.... ..	20 80	
	Carpenter.... ..	264 32	
	Shoe shop.... ..	185 84	
	Tailor shop.... ..	190 18	
	Farm.... ..	173 74	
	Hospital.... ..	32 05	
	Piggery.... ..	45 00	
	Land.... ..	100 00	
			1,559 18
	<i>Casual Revenue.</i>		
	Armoury.... ..	1 90	
	Buildings.... ..	0 50	
			2 40
			1,561 58







APPENDIX J

EXPENDITURE



THE

UNIVERSITY OF



DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

Salaries—General.	\$ cts.	Uniforms.	\$ cts.
Warden, J. M. Platt.. .. .	2,600 00	Grey cotton, 393½ yds. at 4½c.... ..	18 70
Surgeon, D. Phelan.... ..	1,800 00	Sleeve lining, 42 yds. at 25c.... ..	10 50
Chaplain, Protestant, Rev. C. E. Cartwright.... ..	1,200 00	Express..... ..	4 90
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, Rev. M. McDonald..... ..	1,200 00	Lining, 220½ yds at 7½c.... ..	16 52
Accountant, Robt. R. Creighton....	1,200 00	Linen thread, 28 lbs. at \$1.79....	50 12
Engineer, W. H. Derry.... ..	1,000 00	Black Holland, 46 yds. at 10½c....	4 95
Warden's clerk, J. R. Forster....	800 00	Jean, 107 yds. at 6½c.... ..	7 22
Storekeeper, T. W. Bowie.... ..	900 00	Cap peaks, 2 at \$2.25.... ..	4 50
Asst. storekeeper, T. A. Keenan..	600 00	" 8 at \$2.50.... ..	20 00
Steward, C. H. Martin.... ..	600 00	Customs..... ..	1 00
Hospital overseer, W. A. Gunn....	800 00	Freight..... ..	7 86
Asst. hospital overseer, Thomas Thompson.... ..	600 00	Rubber tissue, 1 lb. at \$1.50.. ..	1 50
Matron, Rose A. Fahey.... ..	600 00	Gold braid, 3 yds. at 75c.... ..	2 25
Deputy matron, Mary Smith.... ..	400 00	Blue serge, 623½ yds. at 85c.... ..	529 98
Electrician, Chas. Baylie.... ..	800 00	French canvas, 325 vds. at 6c.....	19 50
Asst. electrician, R. McDonald.. ..	500 00	Thread, 2 gross at \$3.59.... ..	7 18
Overseer sewage, C. A. Sullivan....	550 00	Lining, 27½ yds. at 21c.... ..	5 78
Messenger, M. J. Kennedy.... ..	600 00	Patent calf, 1 side..... ..	3 00
Freman, R. Irwin.... ..	500 00	Glazed gondolas, 5 sides at \$2.50..	12 50
" I Seymour.... ..	500 00	Acton sole, 831 lbs. at 21c.... ..	174 51
" C. H. Fanning.... ..	500 00	Slaughter sole, 24 lbs. at 28c.... ..	6 72
" (extra), 2 m. 25 d. at \$400		Pebble side, 133½ lbs. at 14c.... ..	18 66
a year..... ..	91 91	Welt leather, 101 lbs at 35c.. ..	35 35
		French kip, 115 10-16 lbs. at 80c...	92 50
		Pebble cow, 234½ lbs. at 14c.. ..	32 80
		Canadian kip, 27 lbs. at 45c.... ..	12 15
		French calf, 12 13-16 lbs. at \$1.10..	14 10
	18,641 91	Muskoka sole, 419 lbs. at 21c.. ..	103 11
		Harness leather, 41 lbs. at 30c.. ..	12 30
Salaries—Industrial.		Blue linings, 41 yds. at 8c.. ..	3 30
Chief instructor, E. J. Adams.....	1,000 00	White helmets, 16 at \$1.25.. ..	20 00
Supt. twine dept., T. P. O'Connor..	1,500 00	Helmets, 6 doz. at \$6.... ..	36 00
Asst. supt. twine dept., Jno. Price	900 00	Staff caps, 1 only.... ..	12 50
Trade instructors, 11 at \$700 per annum..... ..	7,700 00	" 1 only.... ..	7 50
Stable guards, 4 at \$500 per an...	2,000 00	Cheese cloth, 277½ yds. at 3c.... ..	8 34
		Drill, 257 yds. at 7c.... ..	17 99
	13,100 00	Farmer's satin, 306½ yds. at 8c.. ..	24 52
		Hooks and eyes, 2 gross at 15.. ..	0 30
Salaries—Police.		Overcoat buttons, 1 gross.... ..	0 98
Deputy warden, D. O'Leary .....	1,500 00	Metal fly buttons, 36 gross at 8c...	2 88
Chief keeper, &c., Wm. S. Hughes	1,400 00	Canvas, 10 yds. at 20c.. ..	2 00
Keepers, 2 at \$700 per annum.. ..	1,400 00	" 3 yds. at 15c.. ..	0 45
" 9 at \$600 per annum.. ..	5,400 00	Frieze, 112½ yds. a t\$1.15.... ..	129 09
" (extra) 3 m. 5 d. at \$600		Porpoise laces, 1 gross.... ..	6 50
per annum..... ..	158 34	Buckles, gross.... ..	0 13
Guards, 39 at \$500 per annum.. ..	19,500 00	Spools, 2 gross at \$3.59.... ..	7 18
" 1—10 m. at \$500 per an...	416 67	" 4 only at 5c.. ..	0 20
" 4—8 m. at \$500 per an....	1,333 36	Buttons, 3 gross at \$2.10.... ..	6 30
" 1—5 m. at \$500 per an....	208 33	" 2 gross at \$3.30.... ..	6 60
" 1—1 m. at \$500 per an....	41 67	" 1 2-12 doz. at 40c.. ..	0 47
" 1—20 d. at \$500 per an..	27 96	Uniform fur caps, 79 at \$1.77.. ..	138 68
" 1—21 d. at \$500 per an..	29 61	Plating..... ..	14 06
" 1—25 d. at \$500 per an..	34 52	Scarlet cloth, 2½ yds. at \$4.... ..	10 00
" (extra) 1—1 y. at \$400 per annum..... ..	400 00	Persian lamb caps, 11 at \$5.... ..	55 00
" broken periods of temporary guards at \$400 per an....	790 33	Ink, 2½ gals. at 50c.... ..	1 25
		Channel cement, 1 gal.... ..	2 00
	32,640 79	White hardash, 1 lb..... ..	5 00
		Black hardash, ½ lb. at \$5.. ..	2 50
		Hemp, 12 lbs. at 65c.. ..	7 80
		Iron nails, 60 lbs. at 5½c.... ..	3 16
		Eyelets, 19 boxes at 7½c.... ..	1 43
		Hooks, 1 box.... ..	0 75
		" 20 boxes at 10c.... ..	2 00



Kingston—Continued.

Uniforms—Con.	\$	cts.	Rations.	\$	cts.
Zinc nails, 10 lbs. at 12c.. ....	1	20	Mutton, 6,483 lbs. at \$5.17 cwt.....	335	17
Lasts, 3 pairs at 28c.... ..	0	84	Beef, 95,213 lbs. at \$5.17 cwt.. ....	4,922	50
Boston polish, 5 gals. at 80c.... ..	4	00	Flour, 1,287½ brls. at \$4.... ..	5,150	00
Dress goods, 11 yds. at 60c.... ..	6	60	Sugar, 22,741 lbs. at 4c..... ..	909	64
Trimmings, 10 yds. at 15c.. ....	1	50	Beans, 18,913 lbs. at 2½c..... ..	472	84
“ 4 yds. at 25c.... ..	1	00	Pork, 7,200 lbs. at 8½c.. ....	612	00
Braid, 18 yds. at 3c.. ....	0	54	“ 2,358 lbs. at 6c.... ..	141	48
Shields, 2 only at 25c.... ..	0	50	“ 2,467 lbs. at 6½c.... ..	154	19
Sewing silk, 2 spools at 5c.... ..	0	10	Molasses, 607 gals. at 27c.... ..	163	89
“ 1 coil.... ..	4	25	Potatoes, 1,021-84 bags.... ..	495	57
Patterns.... ..	0	25	Cornmeal, 6,950 lbs. at 1c.... ..	69	50
Khaki duck, 225½ yds. at 16½c.....	86	67	Boneless fish, 3,125 lbs. at 4c.... ..	125	00
Silk uniform buttons, 3 gross at			Pickles, 60 gals. at 40c.... ..	24	00
\$3.30..... ..	9	90	Barley, 2,600 lbs. at \$1.97 cwt.. ....	51	22
Leggins, 1 pair.... ..	1	25	Oatmeal, 10,784 lbs. at \$1.95 cwt....	210	29
Rubber coat, 1 only.. ....	9	00	Black pepper, 304 lbs. at 14c....	47	60
Gold crowns..... ..	18	00	Split peas, 13,000 lbs. at \$1.95 cwt..	253	50
Pant buttons, 12 gross at 8c.....	0	96	Bacon, 6,248 lbs. at 8c.... ..	499	84
Blanco, 5 doz. at \$1.... ..	5	00	Rice, 12,700 lbs. at \$3.20 cwt.... ..	406	40
Savage duck, 50 yds. at 9½c.. ....	4	75	Yeast, 361 lbs. at 30c.... ..	108	30
Denim, 59 yds. at 14½c.... ..	8	55	Vinegar, 375 gals. at 18c.... ..	68	04
Steel shanks, ¾ gross at 90c.. ....	0	68	“ 57 gals. at 20c.... ..	11	40
Net, 6 rolls at 50c.... ..	3	00	Salt, 37,363 lbs. at 40c. per cwt.....	149	45
“ 8 rolls at 30c.... ..	2	40	Congo tea, 1,815 lbs. at 16c.... ..	290	40
Crown badges, 2 only at \$2.50.. ..	5	00	Japan tea, 1,250 lbs. at 16c.. ....	200	00
Postage.... ..	0	02	Cartage.... ..	13	25
	1,942	98	Lard, 245 lbs. at 8½c.... ..	20	83
			Soap, 1,100 lbs. at 2¾c .....	30	25
Less—Refund of expenditure	8	75	Tomatoes, 4 bus. at 40c.. ....	1	60
	1,934	23	Onions, 4 bus. at \$1.30.... ..	5	20
			“ 53½ bus. at \$1.... ..	53	78
			Saltpetre, 10 lbs. at 10c.... ..	1	00
			Palm for cutting ice.... ..	0	35
			Turnips, 4,816 lbs. at \$7.50 ton.....	18	05
			Eggs, 135 doz. at 10c.... ..	13	50
			Rolled oats, 8 brls. at \$3.75.... ..	30	00
			Christmas Extras.		
			Butter, 125 lbs. at 16c.... ..	20	00
			Lard, 25 lbs. at 8½c.... ..	2	12
			Apples, 4 brls. at \$2.... ..	8	00
			Milk, 40 gals. at 16c.. ....	6	40
			Figs, 150 lbs. at 10c.. ....	15	00
			Mixed candies, 150 lbs. at 8c.....	12	00
			Paper bags, 600..... ..	1	65
			Oranges, 1 case.... ..	6	50
			Mixed biscuits, 300 lbs. at 8c.... ..	24	00
			Lemon peel, 10 lbs. at 15c.... ..	1	50
			Mixed spices, 2 lbs. at 20c.....	0	40
			Raisins, 112 lbs. at 7.... ..	7	84
			Coffee, 40 lbs. at 22c.... ..	8	80
				16,174	24
			Police Clothing.		
			Stay binding, 2 gross at 55c.... ..	1	10
			Shirting, 3,308½ yds at 10½c.... ..	347	43
			“ 1,661½ yds. at 10¾c.... ..	178	61
			Gray cotton, 878½ yds. at 4¾c.....	41	72
			Shoe laces, 22 gross at 85c.... ..	18	70
			Wax uppers, 738 lbs. at 36c.... ..	265	68
			Glove russetts, 7½ doz. at \$10.50..	78	75
			“ ½ doz. at \$10.25.... ..	5	13
			Trouser buttons, 60 gross at 8c....	4	80
			Spools, 2 gross at \$3.59.... ..	7	18
			Linen thread, 2 doz. at 30c.. ....	0	60
			“ 40 lbs. at \$1.79.. ..	71	60
			Drill, 317½ yds. at 7c.... ..	22	21
			Sole leather, 2,817 lbs. at 21c.. ..	591	57
			Cartage.... ..	0	75
			Express..... ..	0	25
			Savannah duck, 108 yds. at 12c....	12	96
	1,118	77			



### Kingston—Continued.

Police Clothing—Con.	\$	cts.	Freedom Suits.	
Bone shirt buttons, 36 gross at 9c..	3	24	Underwear, 26½ doz. at \$2.72½....	72 13
Coat buttons, 10 gross at 74c.....	7	40	Felt hats, 9 1-12 doz. at \$4.95.....	44 96
Overcoat buttons, 1 gross.....	0	98	"    1 only.....	1 25
Kersey, 852½ yds. at 20½c.. .. .	174	78	Braces, 14 doz. at 99c....	13 86
Cottonade, 106¾ yds. at 15c....	16	01	Bone collar buttons, 4 gross at 45c.	1 80
Gray yarn, 1,594 lbs. at 30c....	478	20	Collars, 12 doz. at \$1.14....	13 68
Striped denim, 1,168½ yds. at 19c...	222	02	Tweed, 1,225½ yds. at 30c....	367 69
Peak leather, 80 lbs. at 10c..	8	00	Grey cotton, 374 yds. at 4¾c..	17 76
Underwear, 25 doz. at \$3.57..	89	25	Satine, 401 yds. at 8c....	32 08
"    60½ doz. at \$3.75..	226	88	Vest buttons, 15 gross at 44½c..	6 70
"    25 doz. at \$4..	100	00	Unlaundered shirts, 5½ doz. at \$4.50.	24 75
"    1-6 doz. at \$4.25....	0	71	"    4 doz. at \$5...	20 00
"    ½ doz. at \$4.50..	1	12	Yarn, 24 lbs. at 40c....	9 60
Prison cloth, 1,022¾ yds. at 45c....	460	24	Canada kip, 138¾ lbs. at 45c....	62 45
White yarn, 70 lbs. at 30c....	21	00	Neckties, 16 doz. at \$1.20.....	19 20
Freight.....	6	32	Sleeve lining, 221½ yds. at 7½c..	16 60
Gray flannel, 64½ yds. at 12c....	7	71	Linen thread, 18 lbs. at \$1.79....	32 22
Tallow, 25 lbs. at 7c....	1	75	Silesia, 109½ yds. at 5¾c..	6 30
Castor oil, 2 lbs. at 8c....	0	16	Handkerchiefs, 13 doz. at 52c..	6 70
Gloves, 1 pair....	1	25	Jean, 107 yds. at 6¾c..	7 22
Elastic bandage, ½ yd. at 70c....	0	35	Shirts, 3½ doz. at \$4.44....	16 00
Neats foot oil, 5 gals. at 75c..	3	75	Night shirts, 1 doz....	4 25
Sheepskin, 3 doz. at \$4.50..	13	50	Canvas, 402 yds. at 6c....	24 12
Pegs, 4 bags at 75c..	3	00	Spools, 1 gross....	3 59
Ink, 2½ gals. at 50c....	1	25	Scarfs, 7 doz. at \$3....	21 00
Laces, 3 gross at 50c....	1	50	Hats, 4 doz. at \$1.50....	6 00
Zinc nails, 40 lbs. at 12c..	4	80	Jackets, 2....	5 25
Plated toe lasts, 24 doz. at 50c.....	12	00	Coat buttons, 5 gross at 74c....	3 70
Canada kip, 80½ lbs. at 45c....	36	23	"    1 gross....	1 00
Camphor, 10 lbs. at 65c....	6	50	Flannelette shirts, 2½ doz. at \$5..	12 50
Iron shoe nails, 20 lbs. at 5½c..	1	05	Yellow wax, 5 lbs. at 15c....	0 75
Shoe tacks, 15 lbs. at 15c....	2	25	Welt leather, 26 lbs. at 35c..	9 10
Yellow wax thread, 10 lbs. at 25c..	2	50	Acton sole leather, 333 lbs. at 21c..	69 93
Trouser buckles, 10 gross at 12½c..	1	25	Eyelet hooks, 25 boxes at 10c.....	2 50
Rubber boots, 12 pairs at \$3.50....	42	00	Eylets, 10 boxes at 7½c....	0 75
Twilled cotton, 387 yds. at 8c.....	30	96	Capes, 3 at \$2.50....	7 50
Silesia, 45½ yds. at 5¾c....	2	62	French kip, 12¾ lbs. at 80c....	10 20
Shirts, ½ doz. at \$4.25....	2	13	Cashmere, 31½ yds at 25c....	7 88
Cotton, 6 yds. at 10c..	0	60		
Hose, 2 doz. at \$1.50	3	00		982 97
Japaned rivets, 9 lbs. at 75c....	6	75		
Straw hats, 4 doz. at \$1.25....	5	00		
"    30 doz. at \$1.35....	40	50		
Boxing....	0	35		
	3,699	90		
Less—Refund of supplies.....	80	49		
	3,619	41		
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>			<i>Travel Allowances.</i>	
Butter, 345½ lbs. at 16c..	55	28	Convicts, 1 at \$5....	5 00
Eggs, 65 doz. at 20c....	13	00	"    7 at \$6....	42 00
Soda biscuit, 193½ lbs. at 6½c.....	12	60	"    7 at \$7....	49 00
Milk, 1,716½ gals. at 16c..	274	66	"    10 at \$8....	80 00
Drugs and instruments....	391	68	"    27 at \$9.....	243 00
Tobacco, 72 lbs. at 40c.....	28	80	"    28 at \$10.....	280 00
Corn starch, 48 pkgs. at 5c....	2	40	"    16 at \$11....	176 00
Granulated sugar, 155 lbs. at 4¾c...	7	36	"    36 at \$12.....	432 00
Batting, 12 yds. at 10c..	1	20	"    9 at \$13....	117 00
"    6 yds. at 12½c..	0	75	"    15 at \$14....	210 00
Whiskey, 3 gals. at \$2....	6	00	"    2 at \$15.....	30 00
"    2 gals. at \$3....	6	00	"    1 at \$16....	16 00
Green soap, 1 lb....	0	30	"    1 at \$17.....	17 00
Air cushion.....	2	50	"    1 at \$17.50.....	17 50
Mustard, 2 tins at 25c....	0	50	"    3 at \$20....	60 00
Rubber sheeting, 2 yds. at 65c..	1	30	"    1 at \$23.....	23 00
Services of Dr. J. W. Campbell...	15	00	"    1 at \$25.....	25 00
"    of Dr. R. K. Kilborn.....	15	00	"    2 at \$26.....	52 00
Safety Pins, 1 gross....	0	38	"    1 at 65....	65 00
Black pins, 6 pkgs. at 3c....	0	18	"    1 at \$71.....	71 00
	834	89		2,010 50
			<i>Interments.</i>	
			Cataraqui Cemetery....	\$ 16 00
			St. Mary's " / .....	2 00
				18 00







Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	\$	cts.	Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	\$	cts.
Glass, 2 lights at 25c.....	0	50	Flower seeds.....	8	76
" 1 light.....	0	90	Cleaning soap and paste....	5	00
" 150 lights for....	3	50	Borax, 30 lbs. at 4½c..	1	35
" 2 lights at 37½c.....	0	75	Tinned rivets, 9 papers....	4	80
" 1 light.....	0	45	Brass butts, 2 doz. at 75c..	1	50
		78 00	Brass castings, 15½ lbs. at 35c..	5	51
Thorald cement, 50 brls. at \$1.56..	78	00	Grass seed, 2½ lbs. at 20c....	0	50
Washing soda, 5,250 lbs. at 95c..	49	87	Raw linseed oil, 48.33 gals. at 74c..	35	76
Roach exterminators.....	0	95	Overhead douche.....	3	39
Putty, 821 lbs. at \$2.22....	18	23	Copper float.....	4	50
Screws, 6 gross at \$1.34½..	8	07	Trees.....	10	00
" 2 gross at 60c..	1	20	White alabastine, 50 lbs. at 6c..	3	00
Fire brick, 1,000....	35	00	Red lead, 25 lbs. at 4½c..	1	13
Fire clay, 2,050 lbs. at ½c....	10	25	Alumino ferric, 12,650 lbs. at 9c.		
Raw sienna, 37 tins at 20c..	7	40	per lb.....	113	85
" 25 lbs. at 5½c....	1	38	Burnt umber, 25 lbs. at 12c....	3	00
Castile soap, 806 lbs. at 8c..	64	48	Hose coupling, 1 only.....	0	50
West's sanitary fluid, 214½ gals. at			Cedar posts, 500 at 11c.....	55	00
90c....	193	05	Castings, 48 lbs. at 3c....	1	44
Basin cocks, 2 at \$1.60.....	3	20	Glue, 200 lbs. at 10c....	20	00
Cast elbows, 36 2 in. at 12c..	\$4	32	Granulated lye, 50 lbs. at 4½c..	2	25
" 36 1½ in. at 9c..	3	24	Frankfort green, 100 lbs. at 15c....	15	00
" 36 1½ in. at 7c..	2	52			
" 36 1 in at 4½c..	1	62		7,462	82
" 36 ¾ in. at 3½c..	1	17	Less—Refund of expenditure...	2	35
" 36 ¾ in at 2½c..	0	90			
" 36 ¾ in. at 2c..	0	72		7,460	47
" 2 6 in. at \$1.70..	3	40			
		17 89	Maintenance of Machinery.		
Stove cement, 10 lbs. at 8c. ....	0	80	Coal oil, 146 gals. at 17c....	24	83
Solder, 1½ lbs. at 25c....	0	51	Repairing belts.....	19	00
Making basin taps.....	2	71	Tamarac lumber, 750 ft. at \$10.....	7	50
Stove grates, 107 lbs. at 4c..	8	28	Door frames, 212 lbs. at 4c....	8	48
Arch plate, 219 lbs. at 4c....	8	76	Grate bars, 710 lbs. at 4c....	28	40
Repairing heater.....	2	00	Brass screws, 3 gross at 63c..	1	89
Hose, 325 ft. at 18-77c....	61	00	Leather belting, 400 ft. at \$21.20..	84	80
Jap washers, 2 doz. at 20c..	0	40	" 40 ft. at 56c....	22	40
Rent of boat house (6 years).....	30	00	Leather belting, 250 ft. at		
Rubber closet connections, 9 at 30c.	2	70	29c.....	\$72	50
Varnish, 2 gals. at \$3.75....	7	50	Leather belting, 250 ft. at		
" 1 gal....	3	95	39c....	97	50
Shrubs, bulbs, etc....	20	50		170	00
Copper wire, 10½ lbs. at 35c..	3	54	Less disc.....	116	57
Yalgers salst, 5 lbs. at 50c..	2	50			53 43
Black tape, 10 lbs. at 55c....	5	50	Leather belting, 22½ ft. at 44c....	9	90
Valves, 6 at 90c....	5	40	" 12 ft. at \$2.52....	3	02
" 6 at 75c..	4	50	" 23 ft. at \$2.80...	6	44
Iron pipe, 495 ft. at \$5.60..	27	72	" 30 ft. at \$1.36..	4	08
" 210 7-12 ft. at \$4.75..	10	00	Orange shellac, 1 gal....	4	00
Stove bolts, 1,400 at 55c. per 100..	7	71	Glycerine, 13½ lbs. at 16c....	2	20
Felt, 6 yds. at 85c....	5	10	French chalk, 25 lbs. at 9c..	2	25
Tacks, 1 box .....	0	50	Engine oil, 170.86 gals at 36c..	61	52
Lamp black, 10 lbs. at 9c....	0	90	Engine oil, 39.15 gals. at		
Double Y's, 7 at \$1.40.....	9	80	37c.....	14	49
Tees, 3 at \$1.80....	5	40	Less discount... ..	1	44
Threads, 6 in., 3 at 40c....	1	20			13 06
Water heater.....	48	90	Pipe, 210 ft. at 3½c..	7	35
Customs entry.....	1	00	" 38½ ft. at 58c....	22	23
Carriage bolts, job lot....	3	87	Couplings, 12 at 14c.....	\$1	68
Door check springs.....	8	00	" 12 at 10c....	1	20
Rubber strips, 9½ lbs. at 55c....	5	23	" 12 at 15c.....	1	80
Lumber, 1,000 ft.....	22	00	" 12 at 11c....	1	32
Spruce poles, 11 at \$1.50....	16	50	" 12 at 8c....	0	96
Iron castings for range, 109 lbs. at			" 12 at 6c....	0	72
3½c.....	3	81			7 68
Wharf timbers, 10,465 ft. at			Freight.....	7	57
10c. per ft.....	\$1,046	50	Brass spring wire, 3 lbs. at 25c..	0	75
" 5,110 ft. at			Re-filling commutator....	150	00
22c. per ft..	1,124	20	Machine steel, 583½ lbs. at .0306..	17	85
		2,170 70	Pulleys, 385 lbs. at 4c....	15	40
Heating stove.....	14	50			
Basin.....	1	50			



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## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Machinery—Con.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Wheels, 327 lbs. at 4c....	13 08	Care of armoury....	48 00
Boring wheels, 6 hrs. at 4c..	2 40	Trigger plate....	1 26
Cutting key seats.....	2 00	Main springs....	1 14
Correcting gauges....	4 75	Making over and repairing rifles..	49 75
Brass tubing, 2½ ft. at 17c..	0 43	Ejector and spring....	0 90
Cast steel, 30 lbs. at 77c.....	2 31	Vaseline, 10 lbs. at 25c..	2 50
Cylinder oil, 128.38 gals. at .5325..	68 37		103 55
Garlock packing, 5 boxes at 96½c..	4 82		
Flake plumbago, 5 lbs. at 25c..	1 25	<i>Maintenance of Chapels—Protestant.</i>	
White waste, 394 lbs. at \$7.60 cwt..	29 87	Bibles.....	34 08
Metalbestos packing, 55 lbs. at 65c	35 75	Prayer books.....	25 00
Flue brushes, 14 at \$1.82....	25 50	Sacred music.....	3 00
Cast-iron rollers, 575 lbs. at \$3.75	21 56	Repairing organ, J. Reyner .....	50 00
Pattern for rollers....	1 20	Schuedin organ school....	2 50
Boring, turning and planing rollers	21 00	Music paper, qrs. at 40c..	1 60
Brass castings, 23½ lbs. at 40c..	9 40	Glazed music paper, 5 qurs. at 48c..	2 40
Cast-iron boxes, 31 lbs. at 4c..	1 24	St. Augustine, 3 bottles....	1 50
Rolled tempered copper, 40 lbs. at 55c.....	22 00	Hymnals, 12 at 60c....	7 20
Sperm oil, 2 gals. at \$2.50....	5 00	Choir books....	1 92
Lace leather, 21¼ lbs. at 60c.....	13 06	Violin strings, 1 set.....	0 40
Brackets, 2 at 52½c..	1 05		129 60
" 57 lbs. at 4c....	2 28		
Freight.....	3 61	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	
White cotton waste, 527 lbs. at 6½c..	34 26	Charcoal, 6 boxes at 50c....	3 00
Pillow blocks and covers, 83 lbs. at 3¾c..	3 11	Floats, 1 doz.....	1 20
Brass rods, 2 at 25c....	0 50	Wax candles, 72 lbs. at 50c....	36 00
Manilla rope, 42½ lbs. at 14½c....	6 17	Incense, 2 boxes at \$1.....	2 00
Connecting rod....	15 00	Tapers, 3 boxes at 12½c..	0 38
Steel shafting, 256 lbs. at 3½c..	8 96	Inranean, 2 bottle at 50c....	1 00
Boxing.....	0 57	Olive oil, 1 gal at....	1 00
Commutator.....	86 25	Sisters of Charity, for care of altar	30 39
Black oil, 52 gals. at 12½c..	6 50		74 97
Rubber valves, 10 at \$1.42.....	14 21		
Repairing sewage pump.....	58 00	<i>Maintenance of School.</i>	
Sheet rubber, 53 lbs. at 75c..	39 75	Copy books.....	5 60
Spindle oil, 49.09 gals. at 20½c..	10 06	Slate pencils.....	0 33
Asbestos packing, 24 lbs. at 13c....	3 12	Slates.....	1 44
Jenkins discs, 24 at 12c..	2 88	Books....	4 50
Cake tallow, 50 lbs. at 7c....	3 50	Arithmetics.....	6 84
Frame aprons, 4 at \$8....	32 00		18 71
Boiler compound, 434 lbs. at 8c....	34 72	<i>Stationery.....</i>	\$281 66
Plumbago packing, 31 lbs. at 35c..	10 85	Less—Refund of expendi-	
Gauge washer.....	0 75	ture....	0 61
Iron, 109 lbs. at 2½c..	2 45		281 05
Forged iron, 35 lbs. at 5c..	1 75	<i>Postage.....</i>	142 51
Cast-iron bed plates, 720 lbs. at 3½c.	25 20	<i>Telegrams.....</i>	36 80
Cast-iron elbows, 2 at 75c....	1 50	<i>Telephones.....</i>	147 70
Repairing sewing machine....	5 00	<i>King's Printer.....</i>	173 95
Customs entry.....	0 25	<i>Truckage.....</i>	46 21
Boiler tubing, 22¼ ft. at 16½c..	3 63	<i>Freight.....</i>	62 52
Cartage.....	0 50		
Boxing.....	0 50	<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>	
Castor oil, 1 gal....	0 80	White cardboard, 25 sheets at 3c..	0 75
" 12¼ lbs. at 8c....	1 02	Glass towelling, 24 yds. at 10c....	2 40
Scotch glasses, 2.....	6 00	Tanglefoot, 1 box....	0 50
Toes for breaker, 40 pairs at 70c..	28 00	Olive oil, 1 gal....	1 00
Links for breaker, 20 at 90c..	18 00	Ink, 2¼ gross at \$5.....	11 25
Pins for breaker, 250 at \$3.50.....	8 75	Erasers, 1 doz....	1 45
Dogs, for jenny, 25 at 40c..	10 00		
Bushing, 1.....	0 60		
Elbows, 2 at 75c..	1 50		
Gauge glasses, 12 at 9c....	1 08		
Muriatic acid, 1 gal at 40c..	0 40		
Pet cocks, 6 at 25c..	1 50		
Flanges, 2 at \$1.75....	3 50		
Globe valve, 1, 5 in.....	51 00		
Gasoline, 10 gals. at 22c.....	2 20		
Red lead, 112 lbs. at 4½c..	5 04		
	1,429 28		



34—12½







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## Kingston—Continued.

<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Perforating rules, 5 at 50c... ..	2 50	" 75 yds at 13½c.... ..	10 13
Planished copper, 34½ lbs. at 34c....	11 73	Hose, 1.... ..	3 00
Sheet copper, 15½ lbs. at 34c.... ..	5 19	Glass, 1 light..... ..	0 90
Takeup springs, 8 at 10c.... ..	0 80	" 2 lights at 23½c.. ..	0 47
Knitting machine cylinder..... ..	4 00	Varnish, 1 gal..... ..	2 00
Knitting machine needles, 3 doz. at 30c....	0 90	Cast steel, 103 lbs. at 7½c.... ..	7 73
" " 6 doz at 35c....	2 10	Muriatic acid, 5½ gals. at 40c.. ..	2 30
" " 3 gross at \$3.60	10 80	Round iron, 200 lbs. at \$2.55.... ..	5 10
Knitting machine bobbins, 4.....	0 90	" 50 lbs. at \$3..... ..	1 50
" heel hooks, 2....	0 15	Engine emery, 74 lbs. at 37½c.. ..	27 75
" screw driver.....	0 10	Shank drills, 12 at 44½c.. ..	5 34
Instruction book, 1.... ..	0 15	Copper rivets, 12 boxes at 75c.....	9 00
Sperm oil, ½ gal. at \$2.50.... ..	1 25	Mattress needles, 3 at 20c.. ..	0 60
White tape, 14 gross at 55c.... ..	7 70	Farrier's needles, 1 doz.... ..	0 10
Carriage bolts, 200 at \$1.50.... ..	3 00	Horse nails, 100 lbs. at 7½c.. ..	7 50
Drills, 3 doz. at \$4.17.... ..	12 52	Gray yarn, 1,015 lbs. at 12½c.... ..	126 88
Woven wire, 1 yd.... ..	0 60	Gilt crown buttons, 13 gross at \$3.50	45 50
" 50 yds. at 22c.... ..	11 00	Snake buckles, 1½ gross at \$6....	9 00
Rubber cement, 1 bottle.... ..	0 15	Victoria ruled paper, 24 lbs. at \$1.55..... ..	7 75
Screw eyes, 2 gross at 27½c.... ..	0 55	Victoria ruled paper, 24 lbs. at 85c..... ..	4 25
Blasting powder, 12 kegs at \$1.75..	21 00	Blue process paper, 3 rolls at \$1.15	3 45
Manilla rope, 39½ lbs. at 14½c.. ..	5 73	Black binding cloth, 10 yds. at 23c..	2 30
Lye, 2 doz. at \$1.20.... ..	2 40	Cheese bandage, 324 yds. at 3c.. ..	9 72
Benzine, 35 gals. at 20c.... ..	7 00	Military flannel, 107 yds. at 37½c....	40 13
Birchwood lumber, 5,588 ft. at \$15 per M..... ..	83 82	" 280½ yds. at 45c....	126 23
Maple lumber, 1,392 ft. at \$20 per M	27 84	Sleeve lining, 29 yds. at 18½c.... ..	5 37
Re-cutting files.... ..	182 35	Button hole silk, 4 coils at \$4.25...	17 00
Canada Bristol Board, 800 sheets..	10 10	Machine silk, 3 lbs. at \$6.25.... ..	18 75
Printer's blanks, 100 sheets.... ..	3 40	Socks, 9½ doz. at \$3.... ..	29 00
Clear Lake linen paper, 22 rms. at \$2.95..... ..	64 87	" 2 pairs at 25c.... ..	0 50
Denny paper, 3 rms. at \$1.40.... ..	4 20	Blue beaver, 89½ yds. at \$2.10.. ..	187 95
Home D. T. P. needles, 19½ doz. at 35c.... ..	6 94	" 166½ yds. at \$2.45....	407 31
Express..... ..	4 05	Scarlet cloth, 1½ yds at \$4.... ..	5 00
Tin printer's rule..... ..	0 85	Broad-axes, 2 at \$2.50.... ..	5 00
Thimbles, 6 doz. at 19c.. ..	1 16	Wine colored Japan, 6 tins at 35c..	2 10
Thread, 12½ gross at \$3.59.... ..	44 87	Chain, 77 lbs. at 3¼c.. ..	2 89
Warding files, 1 doz.... ..	2 40	Kalsomining brushes, ½ doz. at \$15.45.. ..	7 73
Taper files, 7 doz. at 68c.. ..	4 74	Chopping axes, 1 doz.... ..	6 75
Canada plate, 5 boxes at \$3.15.....	15 75	Spring hinges, 2 pairs at 35c.. ..	0 70
Wrenches, 3 at 95c.... ..	2 85	Felt hats, 132 at \$1 each.... ..	132 00
Rules, 2 doz. at \$3..... ..	6 00	Grip pliers, 1 pair.... ..	0 83
Laundry starch, 76 lbs. at 6c.... ..	4 56	Files, 2 at 25c..... ..	0 50
Glazed dongolas, 4 at \$2.50.... ..	10 00	Perforated chair seats, 12 at 20c...	2 40
Pebble calf, 24½ lbs. at 25c.. ..	6 19	Machine shuttles, 4 at \$2.... ..	8 00
Cones for fire-pot, 6 at 10c. ....	0 60	Repairing jackup lever.... ..	0 25
Light hard oil finish, 5 gals. at \$1.75	8 75	Pine, 1,024 ft. at \$19 per M.....	19 46
Reeds, 2 at \$1.... ..	2 00	Cream paper, 6½ rms. at \$1.77½.. ..	11 38
Heddles, 2 at \$1.02½.... ..	2 05	Clear Lake linen paper, 16 rms. at \$3.04.. ..	48 68
Printer's sundries..... ..	56 42	Cream blank paper, 2 rms. at \$3.49	6 99
Linen thread, 10 lbs. at 25c.. ..	2 50	Ruled forms, 5½ M. at \$1.69.....	9 28
" 16 lbs. at \$1.79.. ..	28 64	Bill heads, 4 M. at \$1.11.... ..	4 43
Bar copper, 13 lbs. at 40c.. ..	5 20	Cornstarch, 12 pkgs. at 5c.....	0 60
Emery, 564 lbs. at 5½c.. ..	31 02	Detail paper, roll.... ..	3 00
Repairing sewing machine.. ..	3 50	French calf, 85½ lbs. at \$1.10.. ..	94 06
Repairing knitting machine.... ..	0 25	French kip, 183½ lbs. at 80c.....	146 60
Coke, 1,190 lbs. at \$6.50 per ton..	3 87	Patent calf..... ..	3 00
Black linings, 25½ yds. at 8c.... ..	2 06	Harness leather, 42 lbs. at 30c....	12 60
Calf kid..... ..	3 00	Roan leather, 10 skins, 75c.... ..	7 50
'American tailor and cutter'.....	5 00	Welt leather, 33 lbs. at 35c.... ..	11 55
Duck, 20 yds. at 25c.... ..	5 00	Belt leather, 165½ lbs. at 30c.... ..	49 65
Gasoline, 15 gals. at 22c.... ..	3 30	Peg awl, hand, 2 do. at 77½c.. ..	1 55
Mas. manilla paper, 4 rms. at \$.97½.	35 90	Steel tacks, 2 gross at 25c.....	0 50
Tracing cloth, 2 rolls at \$3.80.....	7 60	Rasps, 1 doz.... ..	2 25
Mohair lining, 22½ yds. at 37½c....	8 34	Awl hafts, 1 doz.... ..	0 25
Italian lining, 40½ yds. at 85c.. ..	34 64	Reel shoe blade, 1 doz..... ..	0 80
Canvas, 229½ yds. at 12½c.. ..	28 70	Yellow felt, 5 yds. at \$2.53.... ..	12 65
		Pebble sides, 183½ lbs. at 14c.. ..	25 73
		Black wax, 5 lbs. at 15c.... ..	0 75







Kingston—Continued.

<i>Binder Twine—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Buildings—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Sisal hemp, 88,152 lbs. at 47c.....	4,297 41			Thorold cement, 50 brls. at \$1.56..		78	00
Less 1½ p.c. discount	64 46			Steel, 27,745 lbs. at \$6.30.....		1,747	93
		4,232	95	" 31,453 lbs. at \$6.70.....		2,107	35
Sisal hemp, 105,363 lbs. at 47c.....	5,136 45			" 14,059 lbs. at \$1.30.....		182	77
Less allowance..	76 31			" 310 lbs. at \$2.75.....		8	53
	5,060 14			Customs.....		2	25
Less 6 p.c. discount	39 09			Freight.....		364	27
		5,021	05	Glass, 1 case.....		8	20
Sisal hemp, 81,623 lbs. at 5¼c.....	4,285 21			" 1 case.....		4	05
Less 6 p.c. (60 da.)	42 26			" 1 case at....		2	25
		4,242	95	" 11 cases at \$4.25....		46	75
Sisal hemp, 47,592 lbs. at 5¾c.....	2,558 07			Slate nails, 1 keg.....		4	15
Sisal hemp, 110 lbs. at 4¾c.....	4 81			Soil pipe, 600 ft. at 23¼c.....		142	56
	2,562 88			" 50 ft. at 26c.....		13	00
Less 6 p.c. (75 da.)..	31 59			Off sets, 18 at 36c.....		6	47
		2,531	29	" 12 at 86c.....		10	31
Manilla hemp, 67,500 lbs. at 33s. 6d. per cwt.....	5,094 79			Tees, 25 6 x 4 at .9064c.....		22	66
Manilla hemp, 56,539 lbs. at 25s. 3d. per cwt....	3,101 67			" 12 at 15c.....		1	80
	8,196 46			" 18 1½ x 2 at 18c.....		3	24
Less freight.....	395 27			" 160 1½ x 1½ at 14c....		22	40
	7,801 19			" 14,883 lbs at \$1.30....		193	48
Interest added.....	53 43			Reducers, 8, 6 x 4 at 29c..		2	31
		7,854	62	Double hubs, 24, 6 in. at 34c..		8	21
Manilla hemp, 67,230 lbs. at 3 5-9 pence.....	4,847 20			Iron pipe, 408 11-12 ft. at \$2.97.....		12	14
Less freight.....	210 14			Iron pipe, 1,003 9-12 ft. at \$6.30.....		63	24
	4,637 06			Iron pipe, 1,339½ ft. at \$7.65.....		102	44
Interest added.....	32 40					177	82
		4,669	46	Less freight ..		6	22
		40,524	35				171 60
Less—Refund expenditure..		284	14	Iron pipe, 1,812 ft. at 14¾c.....		268	00
		40,240	21	" 328½ ft. at 7¾c.....		25	87
<i>Buildings.</i>				Elbows, 160 ½ in. at .18875c..		3	02
Round-head stove bolts, 1 3-16 x 1..	0 29			" 24 1 in. at 4½c..		1	08
" 1½ x 1... ..	0 35			" 24 1¼ in. at 6½c..		1	56
Rivets, 517 lbs. at \$4.90.....	25 33			" 12 2 in. at 14c..		1	68
" 458 lbs. at 6¼c.....	29 77			" 12 1 in. at 5c....		0	60
" 215 lbs. at 8c..	17 20			" 12 ¾ in. at 4c....		0	48
" 35 lbs. at 10c..	3 50			Burning kiln.....		16	50
Iron bars, 1,434 lbs. at \$2.55 p. cwt.	36 57			Cartage.....		4	05
" 1,003 lbs. at \$2.40 p. cwt.	24 07			Iron sheets, 1,064 lbs. at \$2.75.....		29	26
Pig lead, 2,015 lbs. at \$4.75 per cwt.	95 71			Steel sheets, 373 lbs. at \$2.90....		11	00
Bricks, 174 M. at \$7....	1,218 00			Iron beams, 2,016 lbs. at \$1.30.....		26	21
Sand, 47½ yds. at 90c.....	42 75			Iron angles, 3,300 lbs. at \$1.30.....		42	90
" 196 yds. at 77c.....	150 92			Star cement, 200 brls. at \$2.45.....		490	00
Ventilators, 2,255 lbs. at \$4.50....	101 49			Bracket castings, 2,241 lbs. at 3½c..		78	44
Half collars, 210 lbs. at 4c....	8 40			Flange castings, 75 lbs. at 3½c....		26	28
Gasoline, 10 gals. at 22c....	2 20			Roller castings, 267 lbs. at 3½c..		9	35
Round iron, 1,325 lbs. at \$2.40 cwt.	31 80			Globe valves, 160 1½ x 655 at \$1.44..		230	40
Round Mac steel, 417 lbs. at 3c..	12 51			Self closing valves, 160 ½ in. at \$11.20.....		149	33
Pine, 300 ft. at \$22 per M....	6 60			Bends, 12 at 45c.....		5	40
Scrap brass, 700 lbs. at 12c....	84 00			" 18 at 50c.....		9	00
" 300 lbs. at 13c..	39 00			" 6 pulleys at 55c....		3	30
Refined iron bars, 12,319 lbs. at \$2.65	326 45			Axle pulleys, 15 doz. at 25c. (2¼ in.)		3	75
Shield iron, 930 lbs. at 3c..	27 90			Expansion bolts, 500 at .0763c....		38	15
Steel beams, 13,750 lbs. at \$1.65....	226 87			Portland cement, 100 brls. at \$2.35.		235	00
				Malleable iron cell levers, 2,302 lbs. at 6c....		138	12
				Cast iron crosses, 18 3 x 2 at 83c..		14	94
				" 30 2 x 1½ at 32c		9	60
				Plugs, 24 1 in. at 2c....		0	48
				" 24 ¾ in. at 1½c....		0	36
				" 24 ¼ in. at 1c....		0	24
				Unions, 24 2 in. at 27c..		6	48
				" 24 1½ in. at 20c....		4	80
				Flanges, 6 1½ in. at 35c..		2	10
				" 12 1¼ in. at 30c....		3	60
				Taps, 6 1 in. at \$1.41½..		8	50



Kingston—Concluded.

<i>Buildings—Con.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>	
Taps, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ c....	8 50	Inspector.....	175 00
" 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at 50c..	6 00	Warden.....	103 99
Washers, 6 doz. at 50c....	3 00	Engineer.....	125 40
" 6 doz. at 66c.....	4 00	Carpenter instructor....	17 65
Bushings, 12 1 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 3c....	0 36	Farm instructor.....	20 78
" 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c....	0 30	Street car tickets..	20 00
" 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ at 2c....	0 24		
" 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ at 2c....	0 24		462 82
" 12 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 13c....	1 56	Less—Refund of expenditure.	121 70
Slate, 124 slabs.....	386 29		
Express.....	0 55		341 12
Upset pipes, 247 lbs. at 5c....	12 35		
Sheet brass, 566 lbs. at 26c....	147 16	<i>Legal Expenses.</i>	
Brass basins, 152 lbs. at 82c..	124 64	Services of E. H. McAlpine (Queen vs. Conolly)....	37 50
	10,261 24	<i>Advertising.</i>	
		Advertising for tenders for supplies....	323 73
<i>Lands.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous Special.</i>	
Jesse Barker purchase....	4,300 00	Prizes for revolver and rifle practice (2 years)....	100 00

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>	<i>\$ cts.</i>
<i>Staff:—</i>			
Salaries, general.....	18,641 91		
" police.....	32,640 79		
" industrial.....	13,100 00		
		64,382 70	
Uniforms.....	1,942 98		
Less refund of expenditure.....	8 75		
		1,934 23	
Police Mess.....		1,118 77	
			67,435 70
<i>Maintenance of Convicts:—</i>			
Rations.....		16,174 24	
Prison clothing....	3,699 90		
Less refund of expenditure....	80 49		
		3,619 41	
Hospital supplies.....		834 89	
			20,628 54
<i>Discharge Expenses:—</i>			
Freedom suits.....	982 97		
Travel allowance.....	2,010 50		
Interments.....	18 00		
			3,011 47
<i>Working Expenses:—</i>			
Heating.....	5,677 19		
Less refund of expenditure.....	4 75		
		5,672 44	
Lighting....		3,621 69	
Water supply.....		1,107 00	
Prison stable and vehicles.....		861 07	
Maintenance of buildings.....	7,462 82		
Less refund of expenditure.....	2 35		
		7,460 47	



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## RECAPITULATION—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Working Expenses—Con.</i>			
Maintenance of machinery.....		1,429 28	
“ armoury.....		103 55	
“ chapels.....		204 57	
“ school.....		18 71	
Stationery.....	281 66		
Less refund of expenditure.....	0 61		
		281 05	
King's Printer.....		173 95	
Postage.....		142 51	
Telegrams.....		36 80	
Telephones.....		147 70	
Truckage.....		46 21	
Freight.....		62 52	
			21,369 52
<i>Prison Equipment:—</i>			
Furniture and furnishings.....		104 20	
Machinery.....		2,934 61	
Beds and bedding.....		635 94	
Prison utensils.....		862 40	
Library.....		68 89	
Office books.....		37 02	
			4,643 06
<i>Industries:—</i>			
Farm crops.....		330 74	
“ implements.....		66 28	
“ piggery.....		18 00	
Shops, generally.....	7,012 38		
Less refund of expenditure.....	1 00		
		7,011 38	
Binder twine.....	40,524 35		
Less refund of expenditure....	284 14		
		40,240 21	
			47,666 61
<i>Capital:—</i>			
Land.....		4,300 00	
Buildings.....		10,261 24	
			14,561 24
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
Advertising.....		323 73	
Travelling expenses.....	462 82		
Less refund of expenditure....	121 70		
		341 12	
Legal expenses.....		37 50	
			702 35
<i>Miscellaneous Special.....</i>			100 00
Total expenditure.....			180,118 49

ROBT. R. CREIGHTON,

Accountant.



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.  
SALARIES.

	Name.	PERIOD.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Warden .....	J. A. Duchesneau.....	12	..	2,400 00	2,400 00
Surgeon.....	L. A. Fortier..	12	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00
Roman Catholic Chaplain....	L. O. Harel.....	12	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Protestant Chaplain.....	John Rollit.....	12	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Accountant. ....	G. S. Malepart.....	12	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Warden's clerk.....	E. Lachapelle.....	12	.....	700 00	700 00
Storekeeper.....	G. B. Lamarche.....	12	.....	900 00	900 00
Engineer.....	E. Champagne.....	12	.....	900 00	900 00
Steward.....	N. Charbonneau.....	12	.....	800 00	800 00
Hospital overseer..	D. O'Shea.....	12	.....	750 00	750 00
School instructor.....	J. T. Dorais.....	12	.....	800 00	800 00
Fireman.....	E. Leclair.....	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Assistant storekeeper.....	H. C. Fett. ....	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Messenger. .	C. Taillon.....	12	.....	500 00	500 00
Electrician..	J. Dorais. .	1	5	800 00	77 41
					14,027 41

INDUSTRIAL.

Chief trade instructor. ....	G. A. Pratt.....	12	..	1,500 00	1,500 00
Farmer. ....	E. Kenney.....	12	.....	700 00	700 00
Trade instructors, 7, each....	.....	12	.....	700 00	4,900 00
"        1.....	.....	9	2	700 00	528 86
"        2, each....	.....	3	.....	700 00	349 98
"        1.....	.....	2	23	700 00	161 38
Stable guards, 2, each..	.....	12	.....	500 00	1,000 00
					9,140 22

SPECIAL.

Architect.....	Jas. Adams.....	1	24	1,500 00	223 25
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POLICE.

Rank.	Name.	PERIOD.		Salary.	Amount.
		Months.	Days.		
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Deputy-warden..	O. Beauchamp.....	12	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Chief keeper.....	U. Chartrand. .	12	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Keepers, 9, each.....	.....	12	.....	600 00	5,400 00
Guards, 30 " .....	.....	12	.....	500 00	15,000 00
"        1.....	.....	11	26	500 00	494 45
"        1.....	.....	9	22	500 00	405 57
"        1.....	.....	7	.....	500 00	291 62
"        1.....	.....	5	.....	500 00	208 38
"        2, each .....	.....	2	.....	500 00	166 72
"        3 " .....	.....	10	.....	400 00	1,000 00
"        1.....	.....	8	.....	400 00	266 64
"        1.....	.....	3	22	400 00	123 64
"        1.....	.....	2	8	400 00	75 55
"        1.....	.....	1	.....	400 00	33 33
					26,165 92



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Officers' Uniforms.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Police Mess.</i>	\$ cts.
French calf, 228½ lbs.....	251 76	Aniseed, 12 lbs.....	1 20
Calf, split, 54 lbs.....	21 60	Nutmegs, 12 lbs.....	8 40
Welt, 102 lbs.....	35 70	Eggs, 124 doz.....	22 74
Coloured skins, 6.....	3 00	Evap. apples, 150 lbs.....	15 00
Wire nails, 80 lbs.....	8 00	Baking powder, 24 boxes.....	6 00
Silk, 6 lbs.....	30 00	Haddock, 270 lbs.....	13 50
French calf kid, 1 skin.....	3 00	Turkey, 42 lbs.....	5 04
B. H. twist, 1 yard.....	0 06	Ess. lemon, 1 lb.....	1 20
Staff caps, 2.....	22 50	Blended tea, 5 lbs.....	1 50
Italian cloth, 325 yds.....	95 30	Coffee, 50 lbs.....	15 00
Silk, 3 spools.....	0 16	Butter, 356 lbs.....	64 08
Shoe laces, 1 gross.....	0 63	Milk, 203½ gals.....	28 51
Rubber cement, 3 cans.....	0 60	Gran. sugar, 320 lbs.....	18 40
Seal skins, 16.....	49 80	Mustard, 24 lbs.....	7 20
Steel shanks, 2 doz.....	0 20	Beef, 4,922 lbs.....	283 02
Melton, 6½ yds.....	19 75		
Pebble grain, 60¾ ft.....	9 72		490 79
Mohair braid, 4 gross.....	22 51		
Sole leather, 1,099 lbs.....	230 79	<i>Rations.</i>	
Leather leggings, 1 pair.....	1 25	Molasses, 1,393 gals.....	578 10
Uniform gilt buttons 114½ doz.....	26 05	Herrings, 29 brls.....	137 75
Serge, 492½ yds.....	418 63	Rice, 4,500 lbs.....	153 00
Tailor's twist, 4 lbs.....	17 00	Barley, 1,500 lbs.....	32 95
Machine twist, 7 lbs.....	43 75	Cornmeal, 1,000 lbs.....	14 50
French canvas, 504½ yds.....	70 56	Lard, 1,069 lbs.....	93 54
Sewing silk, 4 doz.....	1 50	Codfish, 1,977 lbs.....	77 12
Russia tracing braid, 2 gross.....	14 40	Flour, 1,240 brls.....	5,084 00
Persian lamb, 8 skins.....	52 00	Salt, 21,150 lbs.....	74 03
Moscow beaver, 2 yards.....	7 20	Sugar, 9,419 lbs.....	386 63
Mitts, 60 pairs.....	60 00	Pease, 5,000 lbs.....	150 00
Gloves, 14 pairs.....	20 00	Vinegar, 316½ gals.....	110 78
Rubber sheeting, 2 yds.....	1 20	Mixed spices, 150 lbs.....	37 50
Boot varnish, 2 gals.....	1 60	Pepper, 300 lbs.....	45 00
Duck, 8 oz., 15 yds.....	1 80	Beef, 69,422 lbs.....	3,991 77
Hooks and eyes, 5 gross.....	0 75	Mutton, 3,302 lbs.....	198 12
Duty on sample hat.....	0 45	Pork, 71 brls.....	1,380 00
Rubber capes, 7.....	12 25	Beans, 9,460 lbs.....	275 29
Subscription to "Journal".....	10 00	Split pease, 3,693 lbs.....	105 56
Gutta percha, ¾ lb.....	1 75	Tea, 851 lbs.....	136 16
Khaki duck, 464½ yds.....	69 64	Pot barley, 5 bags.....	11 75
Elastic 5 yds.....	2 00	Oatmeal, 5,670 lbs.....	113 40
Barrel buttons, 7 doz.....	6 00	Comp. yeast, 208 lbs.....	62 40
Polish, ½ gal.....	0 75	Potatoes, 1,270 bags.....	575 97
Tweed, 1 piece.....	2 50		
Carbone, ½ gal.....	2 50		13,825 32
Can. calf, black, 102¾ lbs.....	71 66	By refund of expenditure....	37 78
Green skiver, 1 skin.....	1 42		
Covert cloth, 13 yds.....	9 75		13,787 54
Frieze, 164 yds.....	200 16	<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
Hair cloth, 1 yd.....	1 25	Raisins, 116 lbs.....	9 28
Emery straps, 1 doz.....	1 75	Butter, 105½ lbs.....	18 99
Rubber coat.....	3 00	Eggs, 95 doz.....	17 10
Cuban oil, 1 gal.....	3 25	Apples, 3 brls.....	12 00
Ulster buttons, 1 gross.....	1 00	Lemon essence, 2 lbs.....	1 60
Gilt crowns, 6 pairs.....	6 09	Vanilla " 2 lbs.....	2 00
Sweat bands, 100.....	10 00	Baking powder, 10 boxes.....	5 00
Webbing, 48 yds.....	1 40		
Shank wheels, 3.....	1 20		65 97
Hats, 3 doz.....	43 74	<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
Overcoat lining, 82 yds.....	17 22	Kip, 901 lbs.....	405 45
Braid, 1 gross.....	1 35	Can. calf, 182 lbs.....	118 30
Tar felt, 5 yds.....	1 25	Split, 254 lbs.....	50 80
Chain gimp, 12 yds.....	4 20	Linen thread, 15 lbs.....	26 85
Heel wheels, 3.....	1 80	Sheepskin, 215 lbs.....	86 00
Cap buttons, ¾ gross.....	4 82	White bone buttons, 36 gross.....	9 00
Farmer's satin, 83¼ yds.....	24 98	Porpoise, 21 lbs.....	26 25
		Iron nails, 130 lbs.....	7 15
	2,061 90		
Less—Refund of expenditure.	151 36		
	1,910 54		



St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

Prison Clothing—Con.		\$	cts.	Hospital Supplies—Con.		\$	cts.
Shoe tacks, 48 lbs...		7	20	Hypodermic needles, 7 7-12 doz....		1	45
Lasting tacks, 16 lbs....		3	20	Graduated measure.....		0	25
Black wax, 50 lbs....		3	00	Evaporated apples, 2 lbs.....		0	20
White thread, 40 lbs....		24	00	Myth. spirits, 20 gals.....		22	00
Neats-foot oil....		30	00	Oranges, 2 doz.....		0	75
Patent ink, 1½ bottles....		5	00	Lemons, 4 doz....		0	95
Wooden pegs, 4 bush.....		3	00	Honey, 3¼ lbs....		0	49
Oxalic acid, 2 lbs....		3	30	Corn starch, 18 pkgs....		1	80
Ink, 7 gals....		3	50	Soda biscuits, 3 boxes....		0	75
Gum, Tracaganthe, 2 lbs....		1	20	Battery silk cord, 2 yds..		0	30
Rubber boots, 6 pairs....		18	00			2,073	68
Trouser buttons, 12 gross....		1	44	By refund of expenditure....		17	50
Heel balls, 2 doz....		0	30			2,056	18
Rubber cement, 3 cans....		0	63				
Beeswax, 25½ lbs....		7	65	Freedom Suits.			
Tanned duck, 290½ yds....		47	93	Split leather, 145 lbs....		29	00
Straw hats, 42 dozen....		33	60	Buff leather, 110 feet....		15	40
Sole leather....		735	48	Wax machine thread, 15 lbs.....		11	25
Hemp, 15 lbs....		9	00	Eyelets, 45 boxes....		6	75
Gingham, 103 yds.....		10	30	Hook eyelets, 37 boxes....		3	70
Print, 232¼ yds....		17	38	Bristles, 1 lb.....		5	00
Jean, 103 yds....		6	95	Black wadding, 1,800 yds..		81	00
Sewing cotton, 18 gross.....		64	62	Agate buttons, 25 gross....		2	65
Striped denim, 1,402¼ yds....		266	43	Buckles, 12 gross....		2	10
Thread, 14 gross....		50	26	Braces, 18 doz.....		19	80
Tape, 10 gross.....		4	80	French canvas, 400 yds....		24	00
Bristles, 1 lb.....		5	00	Handkerchiefs, 18 doz.....		7	74
Denim, 680¼ yds....		129	25	Tweed, 1,284½ yds....		398	20
Galatea, 673½ lbs....		72	41	Flannel, 1,139 yds.....		136	68
Stay-binding, 9 gross....		4	32	Sole leather, 850 lbs....		176	00
Prison check cloth, 3,184 yds....		1,375	03	Satin, 602 yds....		48	16
Gray cotton, 780¼ yds....		37	06	Ties, 18½ doz....		18	16
Flannelette, 388 yds....		38	80	Buttons, 30 gross....		12	00
Twilled cotton, 1,014 yds..		81	12	Silesia, 999½ yds..		67	58
Kersey, 4,439 yds....		910	00	Italian cloth, 264 yds....		21	12
Yarn, 732½ lbs....		219	75	Brown Holland, 380¼ yds....		39	92
Thread, 95 lbs....		36	70	Felt hats, 12 doz....		52	80
Copper rivets, 4 lbs....		2	40	Hemp, 15 lbs.....		9	00
Copper burrs, 1 lb.....		0	60	Woollen gloves, 5 doz....		11	25
		4,997	41	Zinc nails, 10 lbs....		1	25
By refund of expenditure....		296	03			1,200	51
		4,700	48	By refund of expenditure....		50	50
Hospital Supplies.						1,150	01
Butter, 2,634 lbs....		480	62	Discharge Allowances.			
Gran. sugar, 65 lbs....		3	90	Discharges..	1	1 00	1 00
Canton flannel, 25 yds....		2	50	"	9	2 00	18 00
Whetstone....		0	06	"	6	3 00	18 00
Tobacco, 22 lbs.....		8	14	"	2	3 30	6 60
Eggs, 24 doz....		4	52	"	2	4 00	8 00
Tomatoes, 4 boxes....		0	40	"	40	5 00	200 00
Medicines, 13 lots....		571	73	"	9	5 30	47 70
Sulphuric acid, 2 lbs....		0	44	"	9	6 00	54 00
Sponges, 3.....		1	08	"	1	6 80	6 80
Milk, 6,528½ gals....		913	99	"	38	7 00	266 00
Ham, 1 lb....		0	20	"	1	7 30	7 30
Wine, ½ gal....		1	26	"	1	7 50	7 50
Jelly, 4 tins....		1	00	"	12	8 00	96 00
Vichy water, 1 bottle....		0	25	"	15	10 00	150 00
Medical attendance....		36	00	"	4	10 30	41 20
Apples, 2½ bush....		3	50	"	2	12 00	24 00
Raisins, 4 lbs....		0	48	"	1	12 30	12 30
Fowl.....		0	40	"	1	12 50	12 50
Sherry, 1 bottle....		0	60	"	1	15 00	15 00
Port, 1 gal....		3	00	"	1	15 30	15 30
Clinical thermometer, 4....		5	28				
Spectacles, 12 pairs.....		1	75	Total value..			1,007 20
Express charges....		0	35				
Prostatic catheters, 3....		2	55				
Camel hair brushes, 1 doz....		0	30				



SESSICNAL PAPER No. 34

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Transfers.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>	\$ cts.
Transfers....	324 00	Galv. iron pipe, 1,240½ ft....	265 65
<i>Interments.</i>		R. and L. elbows, 24....	2 69
Graves dug, 2....	3 00	Plugs, 228.....	5 07
Bleached tapers, 50 lbs....	25 00	Elbows, 12; tees, 6.....	5 46
	28 00	Peet valves, 4.....	14 00
<i>Heating.</i>		Stop cocks, 4.....	10 58
Stove coal, 46 tons, 1,910 lbs.....	244 17	Vermillion, 6 lbs.....	3 60
Grate coal, 496½ tons..	2,403 06	Wire screen, 14 yds....	2 80
Egg coal, 197 tons, 1,710 lbs..	985 31	Gasoline, 10 gals..	3 25
Soft coal, 424 tons, 540 lbs....	2,072 86	Cans, 2.....	1 00
Maple, 50 cords....	241 00	Boxes, 4.....	0 80
Black birch, 42 cords....	199 50	Rubber tube, 24 ft.....	1 68
Tamarac, 7½ cords....	33 00	Manilla rope, 577 lbs....	85 69
Pine, 4½ cords....	14 18	Upholsterer's web....	2 88
	6,193 08	Brass hinges, 3 doz.....	7 00
By refund of expenditure..	77 28	Rock elm, 5,756 ft....	115 12
	6,115 80	Screws, 251 gross.....	60 24
<i>Lighting.</i>		Iron, 9,407 lbs....	229 24
Coal oil, 6,160½ gals....	1,078 11	Swedish iron, square, 108 lbs.....	4 86
Boxes, 24.....	9 60	“ round, 55 lbs..	2 75
Matches, 10 gross....	18 00	“ 1,084 lbs....	51 66
	1,105 71	Sheet tin, 192 lbs....	19 20
By refund of expenditure....	89 82	Moth balls, 15 lbs....	1 75
	1,015 89	Coal scoops, ½ doz....	5 05
<i>Water Supply.</i>		Spruce, 5,096 ft....	86 63
Soft coal, 225 tons, 1,640 lbs....	1,104 65	Oak, 96 ft....	6 24
Carting coal....	7 35	Wire nails, 400 lbs....	13 85
	1,112 00	Wire moulding, 150 lbs.....	7 10
<i>Prison Stable.</i>		Drain tile pipes, 5,300..	104 68
Straw, 14 tons, 190 lbs....	57 95	Brass pulls, 58.....	9 80
Hay, 18 tons, 690 lbs....	165 11	“ hooks, 2 doz.....	2 66
Oats, 769 bags, 21 lbs....	538 51	“ drawer locks, 2 doz. 7-12.....	19 65
Bran, 15 tons....	262 50	Spring drawer locks, brass, ½ doz..	5 10
Medicines, 1 lot....	7 86	Cupboard locks, 3½ doz....	18 55
Alcohol, 1 gal.....	4 75	Brass screws, 1 gross....	0 75
Horses shod, 35.....	49 77	Rim lock and knob....	0 50
Dash leather, 19 feet.....	2 66	Leclanche zines, 1 doz....	0 75
Mottled soap, 7½ lbs....	0 64	Enamelled cloth, 5½ yds.....	2 59
Soft soap, 10 lbs....	1 50	Comp. bibb cock.....	0 45
Harris harness composition, 2 doz.	4 80	Cut nails, 2,300 lbs....	65 55
Climax oil blacking, 1 doz.....	2 00	Canada plate, 6 boxes....	19 50
Saddle girths, 1 pair....	2 00	Com. sense rat poison, 1 doz....	2 25
Curry combs, 1 doz.....	3 00	Brass door handles, 1½ doz....	5 60
Mane combs, 1 doz....	1 20	Spring bolts, 1 pair.....	0 50
Horse brushes, 1 doz....	9 22	Crowfoot zines, 1 doz....	4 80
Carriage sponges, 1 doz....	2 44	“ coppers, 1 doz.....	2 40
Veterinary service....	17 00	Pipe tap.....	0 34
Horse shoes, 300 lbs....	11 70	Glass, 39 boxes....	81 90
Horse-shoe nails, 65 lbs....	7 49	Tube cleaners, ½ doz.....	14 40
	1,153 10	Pumice stone powder, 10 lbs.....	0 80
		Pine lumber, 12,984 ft....	389 52
		Brush wire, 24½ lbs....	1 84
		Padlocks, 9.....	5 82
		Raw paint, 3 boxes....	0 60
		Green paint, 50 lbs....	10 00
		Stove bolts, 200....	1 10
		Tampico, 103 lbs....	9 27
		White lead, 2,000 lbs....	135 00
		Pumice stone, 10 lbs....	1 50
		Muriatic acid, 37 lbs. 11 oz.....	8 29
		Washers, 75 lbs....	3 93
		Box stoves, 3.....	19 05
		Strap hinges, 52 lbs..	3 04
		Plumber's melt pot....	1 50
		Band iron, 210 lbs....	5 67
		Yale padlock keys, 2....	0 20
		Cast-iron lavatory....	9 50
		Kalsomine brushes....	29 10
		Chair screw.....	0 25
		Electric bells, 2....	4 16
		Machine oil, 44 7-9 gals....	19 90



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## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>		<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Lining nails, 40 papers.....	2 00	Turpentine, 87½ gals.....	65 38
Brass bolts, 4.....	1 00	Sandpaper, 5½ reams.....	15 68
Soil pipe, 70 ft.....	24 15	Linseed oil, 90 8-9 gals.....	79 07
Rubber tires, 1 doz.....	2 40	Shellac, 20 gals.....	43 00
Wall paper, 25 pieces.....	7 49	Pinion.....	0 75
Earthenware lavatory.....	10 00	Walnut filler, 1 tin.....	0 25
Carriage bolts, 4,100.....	40 27	Ladders, 2.....	4 68
Diamond files, 80.....	1 60	Tar paper, 2 rolls.....	1 10
Iron washers, 80 lbs.....	4 20	Crucibles 6.....	13 75
Carb. ammonia, 25 lbs.....	2 50	Pearline, 3 boxes.....	13 50
Chair springs, 15.....	0 63	Cast steel, 483 lbs.....	50 88
Grates, 2 sets.....	10 50	Marine blue, 38 lbs.....	9 50
Grate.....	0 60	Venetian red, 600 lbs.....	18 00
Wall paper border, 25 yds.....	2 50	Leclanche jars, 6.....	0 90
Rice root, 164 lbs.....	26 24	Carriage rivets, 10 lbs.....	1 20
Fire bricks, 200.....	4 00	Battery jars, 6.....	2 10
Keys, 2 only.....	0 20	Square nuts, 175 lbs.....	8 95
Steel plate, 251 lbs.....	7 53	Charcoal, 120 bags.....	24 00
Richelieu closet bowl.....	3 75	Slip stones, 5.....	2 63
Metallic paint, 5 gals.....	7 00	Steel plates, 2.....	26 83
Mortice lock.....	0 50	Fish glue, 300 lbs.....	51 00
Smith's coal, 19 tons, 1,200 lbs..	109 76	Rubbing varnish, 8 gals.....	18 00
Lavatory and fittings.....	21 73	Rivets, 10 lbs.....	1 00
Water filters, ½ doz.....	4 50	Ingot tin, 59½ lbs.....	21 42
Door knobs, 2 pairs.....	0 30	Buckles, 4 lbs.....	0 46
Benzine, 5½ gals.....	2 09	Hooks and eyes, 2 gross.....	4 00
Bolts, 200 only.....	1 48	Spring night latch.....	0 80
Machine steel, 193 lbs.....	5 79	Hoop iron, 149 lbs.....	5 07
Sienna in oil, 5 gals.....	0 60	Galv. unions, 12.....	2 10
Umber in oil, 10 lbs.....	1 20	Borax, 584 lbs.....	29 20
Extra for cutting.....	1 25	Imitation leather, 9 yds.....	2 88
Cartage.....	1 00	Upholsterer's web, 1 piece.....	1 25
Turpentine, 41½ gals.....	31 25	Box.....	0 15
Ingot tin, 55½ lbs.....	19 98	Junctions, 6.....	11 01
Rim lock.....	0 50	Tinned rivets, 15 lbs.....	2 70
Sandpaper, 1 ream.....	2 85	Hooks and eyes, 3.....	0 15
Chair screw.....	0 50	Black walnut, 651 ft.....	105 92
Raw sienna, 5 lbs.....	0 50	Bushings, 1 and 7-12.....	5 01
Mortice locks, 13.....	2 90	Galv. iron, 1,209 lbs.....	60 45
Wire net, 1 yd.....	0 40	Bureau handles, 2.....	0 90
Chloride of lime, 996 lbs..	29 88	Basswood, 1,025 ft.....	28 23
Eng. soft soap, 15 lbs.....	1 80	Buckles, 2¾ lbs.; elbows, 85¾ lbs.;	
Ammon. mur., 25 lbs.....	3 75	tees, 47½ lbs.....	9 32
Tinned clout nails, 1 keg.....	8 00	Sewer pipe, 843 ft.; branches, 6....	284 50
Iron wire, 365 lbs.....	11 68	Ash wood, 324 ft.....	11 34
Hinges, 25½ doz.....	12 15	Sheeve wheels, 134 lbs.....	4 69
Moss, 60 lbs.....	5 30	Plate glass, 16 panes.....	10 45
Hire of stone dray, 2 days..	4 00	Pine lumber, 17,292 ft.....	493 74
Brown Union cloth, 5½ yds.....	6 88	Iron elbows, 329½ lbs.....	22 17
“ lace, 25 yds.....	1 25	Grate bars, 2 sets.....	6 00
Electric annunciator.....	6 60	Chest handles, 2.....	0 50
Nitrate silver, 2 ozs.....	1 59	Mason's zinc, 1½ lbs.....	0 75
Barrels, 2.....	1 25	Nails, 1 pkge.....	0 20
Disinfectant, 54 gals.....	54 00	Plaster of Paris, 2 brls.....	3 70
Brass wire net, 1 piece.....	1 50	Air cocks, 1 doz.....	1 50
Sand, 39 loads.....	15 60	Castors, 2 sets.....	5 15
Cesspool and connections.....	15 72	Red lead, 100 lbs.....	7 00
Pure rubber, 4 lbs.....	3 60	Dryer, 3 gals.....	2 05
Elbows (cast), 4¾ lbs.....	0 64	Silver solder, 1 box.....	1 25
“ (malleable), 41 lbs.....	2 67	Flat-head nails, 10 pkgs.....	2 00
Packing.....	0 15	R. R. ties, 200.....	92 00
Hat hooks, 7 doz.....	0 75	Obscure glass, 300 lights.....	5 85
Bluestone, 176 lbs.....	14 08	Russia iron, 358 lbs.....	42 96
Tanglefoot, 2 boxes.....	0 90	Cut tacks, 48 papers.....	1 96
Steel wire rope, 175 ft.....	21 88	Chair nails, 3,000.....	1 80
Soap, 7,020 lbs.....	263 25	Sal. ammoniac, 25 lbs.....	4 00
Lye, 40 doz.....	19 20	Grate bars, 2,725 lbs.....	75 43
Tin (xxx), 18 boxes.....	144 00	Freight.....	3 60
“ (xx), 12 boxes.....	78 00	Altering patterns.....	2 00
Black Japan, 47½ gals.....	35 83	Ivory black, 8 lbs.....	4 00
Emery cloth, 1 ream.....	11 40	Wire moulding nails.....	4 32
Whiting, 375 lbs.....	1 69	Mortice knobs, 1 doz.....	1 10



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Stationery.</i>	\$ cts.
Sash weights, 180 lbs.....	4 50	Stationery.....	577 19
Fire clay, 20 lbs.....	1 00		
Oil stone.....	0 40		
	5,030 31	<i>King's Printer.</i>	
By refund of expenditure....	90 13	Printing, &c.....	415 88
	4,940 18		
<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>		<i>Postage.</i>	
Tanned belting, 175 ft.....	51 57	Stamps.....	103 70
Lace leather, 23 lbs.....	14 95		
Copper rivets and burrs, 1 lb.....	0 50	<i>Telegrams.</i>	
Moulin repaired.....	5 25	Telegrams.....	24 34
Pump packing, 11 lbs.....	4 40		
Rubber packing, 98 lbs.....	21 56	<i>Telephones.</i>	
“ for band-saw, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.....	9 45	Rent of apparatus and connections.	140 85
Sheave pulleys, 84 lbs.....	3 36		
Cotton waste, 508 lbs.....	39 37	<i>Freight.</i>	
Iron plates, 3.....	1 50	Freight.....	333 40
“ round, 3.....	1 20		
Croms. comp., 10 lbs.....	1 00	<i>Furniture and Furnishings.</i>	
Charges prepaid.....	0 15	Linoleum, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	41 25
Glass gauges, 2 doz.....	6 00	Clocks.....	4 65
Rubber washers, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 63	Desk leather, 57 ft.....	12 54
Box.....	0 15	Oilcloth, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	19 20
Rabbit metal, 10 lbs.....	2 80		77 64
Metallic paint, 5 gals.....	7 50		
Cylinder oil, 42 1-9 gals.....	23 16	<i>Machinery.</i>	
“ 91 22-25 gals.....	50 53	Boiler tubes, cut, 4 only.....	41 35
Engine oil, 40 gals.....	18 00	Cog and sheave wheels, 210 lbs..	5 77
Lard oil, 4 gals.....	3 40	Brass sprngs, 60.....	12 00
Machine oil, 41 1-9 gals.....	18 50	Building bricks, 25,209.....	264 69
	284 93	Fire bricks, 2,706.....	63 59
		S. A. bricks, 100.....	2 45
<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>			389 85
Red gum seals, 100.....	0 20	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	
White gum seals, 100.....	0 20	Linen forfar, 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	27 01
	0 40	Ticking, 1,551 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	238 54
<i>Maintenance of Chapels.</i>		Fibre, 1,319 lbs.....	60 18
Holy sacrament oil, 5 gals.....	7 50	Palm leaf, 5,900 lbs.....	295 00
Incense, 4 boxes.....	4 00	Blankets, 200.....	294 00
Braize d'Eueens, 1 box.....	4 00		914 73
Beads, 2 gross.....	16 00	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
Scapulars, 4 gross.....	8 00	Lamp chimneys (A), 576 doz....	316 80
Ribbon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	0 64	“ (B), 180 doz....	140 40
Sundry repairs.....	0 85	“ (O), 18 doz....	9 36
Mass wine, 5 gals.....	6 25	“ (slim), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz..	6 40
Mass stole, manipule, &c....	1 50	Lamp founts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 50
Organist's salary.....	99 92	“ wicks, 9 doz.....	4 76
Paroissians, 120.....	30 00	“ collars, 6 doz.....	1 20
Mission books, 50.....	14 00	“ burners, 24 doz.....	24 60
Visits, 104.....	26 00	Bathbrick, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ boxes.....	2 11
Washings, 6.....	24 00	Soap, 7,212 lbs.....	270 46
Hosts, small, 1,600.....	2 40	“ toilet, 24 doz.....	10 08
Hosts, large, 120.....	0 42	“ Williams' shaving, 4 boxes..	14 00
Music paper, 2 quires.....	1 00		
Psalters with music, 12.....	8 40		
Diocese de Montreal.....	6 00		
Death register.....	2 00		
Communion wine, 1 bottle....	0 75		
	263 63		



St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

Prison Utensils—Con.		Electric Light.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Lye, 48 doz.....	23 04	Mouldings, 10,000 ft.....	105 00
Pearline, 6 boxes..	27 00	Cutting plyers, 5 pairs....	6 45
Washboards, 2....	0 40	Pocket knives, 6.....	2 00
Towelling, 468 yds....	42 12	Dumont corner braces, 2....	6 50
Twels, 1,483.....	136 03	Climbers, 1 pair.....	3 00
Tampico, 51 lbs.....	4 59	Hack saw frame.....	0 90
Rice root, 25 lbs.....	4 00	R. L. wire, 1,4036 ft.....	387 55
Watchman clock dials, 500....	7 50	Fuse, 10 lbs.....	2 30
Parisian blue, 13½ lbs....	2 75	W. P. No. 2 wire, 3,320 lbs..	680 60
Corn brooms, 55 doz.....	220 00	Empress lamps, 1,082....	185 14
Boxes, 82.....	32 55	Socket bushings, 400....	1 60
Soup plates, 1½ doz....	1 50	Ed. key sockets, lined, 300....	43 50
Dinner plates, ½ doz....	1 00	Gas attachments, 26....	1 04
Tumblers, ¾ doz....	0 94	Split knobs, 100....	1 85
Water jug.....	0 60	Black tape, 10 lbs....	3 50
Kalsomine brushes, 1 doz....	26 10	Allen's soldering compound, 5 lbs.	3 25
Razors, 1 doz.....	10 50	Branch co., 65.....	15 50
Putz pomade, 4 gross....	16 50	Lamp cord, 800 yds....	32 00
Birch brooms, 29 doz....	11 60	Rubber covered wire, 7,750 ft..	102 11
Crambo combs, 24 doz....	13 20	“ “ stranded,	
Whisks, 5 doz.....	6 25	1,200 ft.....	42 00
Grate.....	1 25	Galv. iron wire, 85 lbs....	5 10
House brush....	1 35	Hack-saws, 1 doz....	0 60
Rubber packing, 22 lbs.....	12 10	Splicing compound, 2 lbs....	1 00
Potash kettle, 690 lbs....	25 88	Box.....	0 10
Tanglefoot, 1 box.....	0 40	Moulding rosettes, 600....	63 00
Hair brush....	1 59	Cut-outs, 4.....	1 20
Comb.....	0 20	Ed. porcelain sockets, 3.....	0 54
Butchers' knives, 2....	2 30	Goose-necked brackets, complete,	
Barbers' combs, 1 doz....	1 30	11.....	24 75
Dominion flag, 1....	16 80	Receptacles, 500....	65 00
Spoons, 12 doz.....	4 80	Bare copper wire, 3 lbs....	0 60
Sponge, 1.....	0 50	Solder, 20 lbs.....	4 00
Bunting, 36 yds....	7 20	Cire loom, 200 ft....	11 90
Cora mats, 24.....	17 75	Torch.....	3 25
Razor hone....	0 50	Tubes, 500.....	7 13
Corkscrew....	0 25	Consulting engineer, R. J. Parke..	400 00
Kalsomine brushes, 1 doz....	26 10	Boilers (A), 2 (part payment)..	1,000 00
Dinner plates, 1 doz.....	1 00	Induced draft fans, 2; Cyclone	
Drinking glass.....	0 15	grates, 2 sets; Bundy tank trap,	
Crock.....	0 25	1; Bundy expansion head (part	
	1,511 61	payment).....	490 00
		No. 15 National feed water heater;	
		Northey pump, 6 x 3¼ x 7 inches;	
		Tandem compound McEwan en-	
		gine, fittings, necessary pipes and	
		connections, 1 lot; No. 30 Kilo-	
		watt direct connected generator,	
		1; No. 75 Kilowatt direct connect-	
		ed generator and connections	
		(part payment)....	3,112 50
			6,816 46
Libraries.		Farm Crops.	
Books (French), 127 vols....	89 80	Paris green, 274 lbs....	48 58
“ (English), 55 vols....	29 32	Binder twine, 200 lbs..	18 00
Subscriptions to papers and maga-		Hay wire, 162 lbs..	5 95
zines.....	31 10	Peat mould, 251 loads....	25 10
	150 22	Seeds, 5 lots....	104 22
		Fertilizer, 1 ton....	28 00
		Wire fencing, 400 rods....	16 80
		Staples, 60 lbs..	2 17
Police Weapons.			
Revolvers.....	26 10		
“ repaired.....	2 75		
	28 85		
Fire Protection.			
Hose, 50 ft....	6 50		
Couplings.....	0 30		
Nozzle, 1.....	0 50		
Brass hose gate valves....	36 00		
	43 30		



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## St. Vincent de Paul—Continued.

<i>Farm Crops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Farm Implements—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Barbed wire, 105 lbs.....	3 20	Deer hair, 29 lbs.....	4 35
Land plaster, 16 bags.....	9 60	Scythe stones, 12.....	1 12
	261 62	Leather covered buckles, 2 doz..	0 66
By refund of expenditure....	3 00	Front bands, 2.....	0 40
	258 62	Spraying apparatus.....	18 00
		Chain traces, 4 pairs.....	3 00
		Harness leather (russet), 18 lbs....	9 00
		Garden rakes, 1 doz.....	3 00
		Digging forks, 1 doz.....	8 15
			401 75
<i>Farm Stables.</i>		<i>Piggery.</i>	
Horse-shoes, 100 lbs.....	3 90	Straw, 36 tons, 1,820 lbs.....	150 04
	3 90	Oats, 501 bags, 56 lbs.....	351 27
		Oat middlings, 45 tons.....	731 25
		Young boar pig.....	15 00
			1,247 56
<i>Farm Implements.</i>		<i>Shops Generally.</i>	
Harness leather, 267½ lbs.....	74 90	Awls, 4 gross.....	7 00
Black buckles, 3½ gross.....	4 52	Peg awl handles, 3 doz.....	2 25
Traveller tree.....	0 45	Machine needles, 2,060..	29 27
Garden hoes, 1 doz.....	4 27	Peg awls, 4 boxes.....	4 00
Brass bridges, 1 pair.....	0 20	Cabinet rasps, 1 doz.....	5 60
Stirrup buckles, nickel, 6.....	0 38	Cylinder needles, 60.....	1 83
Pad screws, ½ doz.....	0 25	Round bast. files, 3 doz.....	4 54
Saddle nails, 1,006.....	1 08	Square bast. files, 1 doz..	1 38
Ferrets and hooks, 2 sets..	1 37	Tailor's chalk, 12 boxes.....	5 28
Snaps, 5 doz.....	1 25	Thimbles, 2 gross .....	2 50
Straw forks (4 tine), ½ doz..	3 55	Brock wrench chains, 2.....	2 25
Hay forks (3 tine), 1 doz.....	4 20	Cabinet files, 8 doz.....	43 00
Saddle felt, 20½ lbs.....	8 20	Tape measures, 5 doz.....	1 63
Scythes, ½ doz.....	6 00	Plane iron, 1.....	0 40
Duck, 5 yds.....	0 60	Toe stretcher.....	0 85
Bits, ½ doz.....	1 50	Planer knives, 2.....	5 28
Scotch cart axle, 136 lbs..	8 94	Axes, 9.....	8 30
Axle steel, 240 lbs.....	9 00	Mach. hand tap.....	1 37
Seeder.....	49 00	Harness gum tool.....	0 65
Axle boxes, 6..	6 10	Plane cutters, 2.....	1 00
Axle nuts, 4.....	1 00	Saddler's needles, 13 papers.....	0 78
Teeth for harrow, 6.....	3 60	Horse clippers.....	3 00
Axle collars, 4.....	1 00	Hand for lacing collars.....	0 75
Harness hooks, 2 doz.....	1 60	Lamp shears, 2 pairs.....	1 55
Whip.....	0 50	Steel stamp.....	0 50
Ferrules, 2 doz.....	1 10	Singer sewing machine, 49 pieces..	8 32
B. H. leather, 116½ feet..	25 63	Conductor's punch.....	1 00
Collar check, 21 yds.....	12 60	Saddlers' punches, 3.....	0 75
Grindstone, 77 lbs.....	0 96	Tailors' shears, 12 pairs.....	4 00
Brass buckles, 9 doz.....	8 70	Bits, 'assorted,' 37.....	9 16
Loop buckles, ½ gross.....	1 20	Saddlers' awls, 4 doz.....	0 60
Roller heads, 156 lbs.....	10 00	Try squares, 2.....	0 45
Mower castings, 1 lot.....	9 65	Thread clamp.....	0 30
Felloes, 2 sets.....	3 54	Needle spring.....	0 10
Sundries for hay press.....	3 25	Buff knives, ½ doz.....	1 50
Spokes, 2 sets.....	6 00	Shank lasters, ½ doz.....	1 80
Grain separator.....	24 00	Peg breakers, ¼ doz.....	1 00
Enamelled cloth, 6 yds.....	2 40	Lasts, 24 pairs.....	6 72
Manure forks, 2 doz.....	12 84	Oil stone, 1 lb.....	0 35
Plow reins, 4 sets.....	2 50	Joiner's plane.....	1 30
Pine tar, 15 lbs.....	1 50	Jack plane.....	1 10
Crank shaft.....	0 50	Smooth plane.....	2 00
Axle-tree nuts, 1 set..	1 50	Block plane.....	0 45
Rake teeth, ½ doz.....	1 50	Steel scrapers, ¾ doz.....	1 80
Brass rings, 2 doz.....	3 00	Clamp.....	0 27
Oat shell, 60 lbs.....	1 80	Spades, 3 doz.....	24 81
Pole strap buckles, 2 doz.....	2 40	Clay pick handles, 43½ doz.....	37 63
Rosettes, 2.....	0 50	Hickory handles, 42 doz.....	12 60
German snaps, 2 doz.....	1 00		
Scythe snaths, ½ doz.....	3 00		
Collar leather (black), 21½ lbs.....	6 67		
Collar leather (russet), 50 ft.....	8 00		
Whet stones, 1 doz.....	0 72		
Spring catches for harrow, ½ doz..	1 50		
Express on same.....	0 25		
Saddle loops, ½ doz.....	2 40		







## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

St. Vincent de Paul—*Concluded.*

<i>Summary—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Summary—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Lighting.....	1,015 89	Fire protection....	43 30
Water supply....	1,112 00	Electric light.....	6,816 46
Prison stable and vehicles.....	1,153 10	Farm crops.....	258 62
Maintenance of buildings..	4,940 18	“ stables....	3 90
“ of machinery....	284 93	“ implements....	401 75
“ of armoury.....	0 40	“ piggery.....	1,247 56
“ of chapels....	263 63	Shops generally.....	858 63
Stationery.....	577 19	Land.....	50 78
King's Printer.....	415 88	Buildings.....	1,220 15
Postage.....	103 70	Quarry.....	106 46
Telegrams.....	24 34	Advertising.....	111 89
Telephones.....	140 85	Escapes.....	32 38
Freight.....	333 40	Travelling expenses.....	1,013 35
Furniture and furnishings....	77 64	Legal expenses.....	72 38
Machinery.....	389 85	Miscellaneous special.....	92 95
Beds and bedding.....	914 73		
Prison utensils.....	1,511 61		
Library.....	150 22		106,962 26
Police weapons.....	28 85		

## DORCHESTER.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Salaries—Police.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, J. A. Kirk....	2,000 00	Deputy warden, Charles Ross.....	1,500 00
Surgeon, R. Mitchell, 7 months..	767 62	Chief keeper, L. Hutchinson, 2 m..	133 32
“ E. P. Doherty, 5 m. and 10 days....	620 93	Keepers, 3 at \$600.....	1,800 00
Accountant, J. A. Gray.....	1,200 00	“ (night) 1 at \$600, 3 m.....	150 00
Prot. chaplain, Rev. J. R. Campbell	600 00	Guards, 18 at \$500.....	9,000 00
R. C. chaplain, Rev. A. D. Cormier	600 00	“ 1 at \$500, 10 m.....	416 60
Storekeeper, F. A. Landry.....	700 00	“ 1 at \$500, 9 m.....	374 94
Steward, W. J. Macleod....	700 00	“ 2 at \$500, 5 m.....	416 60
Engineer, J. A. Piercy.....	900 00	“ 1 at \$500, 1 m.....	41 66
Hosp. overseer and school instructor, G. B. Papineau.....	800 00		13,833 12
Matron, Miss McMahon....	500 00	<i>Uniforms.</i>	
Deputy matron, Miss Cumming.....	400 00	Serge, 260 yds....	218 00
Messenger, James McDougall....	550 00	Frieze, 34½ yds....	39 96
Fireman, D. Belliveau, 5 m. and 18 days....	232 49	Cloth, 8½ yds....	22 09
	10,571 04	Venetian, 6 yds....	14 10
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>		Sateen, 7 yds.....	1 37
Architect, Jas. Adams, 10 m., 7 d	1,276 75	Enamel duck, 1 yd.....	0 65
Blk'smith instructor, John Downey	700 00	Lining, 14 yds..	2 10
Shoemaker, instructor, N a t h a n Tattrie.....	700 00	Lining (sleeve), 15 yds....	4 13
Tailor instructor, W. R. Burns.....	700 00	Oakleaf braid, 6 yds....	3 60
Baker instructor, A. M. McDonald .	700 00	Braid, 3¼ doz....	1 91
Farm instructor, A. P. Pipes..	700 00	Auft buttons, 2 doz.....	0 20
Carpenter instructor, L. H. Chambers, 7 months....	408 31	Gilt buttons, 2 gross.....	7 22
Mason instructor, John McDougall, 7 months.....	408 31	Embossed crowns and lions, 3.....	7 50
Stable guards, 2 at \$500.....	1,000 00	“ “ 3½ prs.	7 00
	6,593 37	Cap straps, 4 doz....	1 60
		“ peaks, 4 doz.....	10 00
		“ sweat bands, 4 doz....	4 00
		Warden's cap, 1.....	12 50
		Linen hats, 48....	31 20
		Leggins, 1 pair....	1 25
		Mitts, 3½ doz. pairs.....	25 50
		Gaiter uppers, 15 pairs.....	16 25
		Balmoral uppers, 31 pairs.....	52 25
		French fronts, 28 pairs.....	42 00



Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>		<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Sole leather, 298 lbs.....	62 58	Check, 1,088 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.....	468 17
Kip, 50 lbs.....	25 00	Kersey, 1,632 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.....	351 04
Welt leather, 4 sides.....	16 00	Brown holland, 190 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.....	21 17
Sheep skins, 7 doz.....	30 00	French canvas, 197 yds.....	13 05
Boot web, 3 pieces.....	1 35	Flannel, 100 yds.....	13 00
K. F. dressing, 2 gals.....	4 40	Tanned duck, 90 yds.....	15 75
Railway freight.....	0 50	Unbleached duck, 59 yds.....	6 78
	666 21	Denim, 338 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	65 96
		Gray cotton, 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	9 23
<i>Retiring Allowance.</i>		Twilled cotton, 127 yds.....	10 80
Charles Ross, deputy warden, on		Knitting yarn, 400 lbs.....	124 00
account.....	233 72	Coloured handkerchiefs, 30 doz.....	15 00
		Wadding, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bales.....	10 00
<i>Police Mess.</i>		Thread, 12 gross.....	43 44
Beef, 2,715 lbs.....	143 74	Linen thread, 20 lbs.....	37 80
Pork, 67 lbs.....	13 24	Straw hats.....	5 90
Mutton, 56 lbs.....	2 80	Beeswax, 3 lbs.....	1 05
Flour, 2 brls.....	8 60	Coat buttons, 4 gross.....	3 00
Codfish, 358 lbs.....	13 43	Vest buttons, 3 gross.....	1 65
Sugar, 593 lbs.....	29 05	Trouser buttons, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ great gross..	8 30
Butter, 625 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	112 59	Sole leather, 2,588 lbs.....	530 46
Coffee, 70 lbs.....	14 00	Upper leather, 502 lbs.....	165 66
Tea, 53 lbs.....	8 48	Shoe thread, 36 lbs.....	25 20
Onions, 26 lbs.....	0 64	Shoe tacks, 35 lbs.....	5 25
Pepper, 20 lbs.....	3 00	Zinc nails, 160 lbs.....	20 80
Biscuit, 47 lbs.....	2 46	Iron nails, 40 lbs.....	2 40
Molasses, 1 gal.....	0 38	Hungarian nails, 60 lbs.....	6 60
Vinegar, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.....	0 50	Pegs, 3 bushels.....	3 60
	352 91	Moccasins, 4 pairs.....	6 00
		Lasting tacks, 6 gross.....	1 50
<i>Rations.</i>		Eyelets, 12 M.....	3 00
Flour, 463 brls.....	1,990 90	Peg awl haft, 2 doz.....	1 80
Beef, 14,712 lbs.....	778 13	Sal-soda, 224 lbs.....	2 24
Mutton, 2,455 lbs.....	122 75	Soap, 1,287 lbs.....	32 75
Suet, 86 lbs.....	4 30	Railway freight.....	0 73
Molasses, 883 gals.....	335 54		2,033 08
Oatmeal, 7,624 lbs.....	162 02	<i>Hospital.</i>	
Cornmeal, 4,116 lbs.....	56 58	Drugs and medicines..	205 69
Sugar, 4,658 lbs.....	178 15	Eggs, 33 doz.....	4 70
Codfish, 6,562 lbs.....	246 07	Apples, 2 pecks.....	0 65
Pork, 1,633 lbs.....	130 76	Biscuits, 4 lbs..	0 70
Split pease, 2,352 lbs.....	52 92	Oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 20
Pot barley, 784 lbs.....	17 64	Whiskey, 2 gals.....	10 20
Beans, 3,996 lbs.....	118 98	Brandy, $\frac{1}{2}$ gal.....	3 50
Rice, 20 lbs.....	0 73	Pill boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	0 55
Japan tea, 700 lbs.....	112 00	Bottles, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	6 85
Congo tea, 532 lbs.....	85 12	Corks, 4 gross.....	1 28
Pepper, 50 lbs.....	7 50	Suspensories, 1 doz.....	1 25
Onions, 1,398 lbs..	34 98	Goggles, 2 doz.....	1 50
Salt, 5,787 lbs.....	26 61	Spectacles, 2 doz.....	1 30
Lard, 256 lbs.....	23 70	Metal syringe, 1.....	0 40
Baking soda, 112 lbs.....	2 80	Fountain syringe, 1.....	1 00
Potatoes, 651 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush.....	202 01	Davidson syringe, 2.....	3 50
Vinegar, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.....	6 70	Glass syringe, 1 doz.....	1 42
Christmas Extras—		Iodoform gauze, 1 yd.....	0 21
Raisins, 84 lbs.....	5 88	Carbolized gauze, 2 yds.....	0 38
Cassia, 5 lbs.....	0 90	Absorbent cotton, 2 lbs.....	0 70
Ginger, 4 lbs.....	0 80		245 78
Vanilla, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1 32	<i>Freedom Suits.</i>	
Geese, 228 lbs.....	22 80	Tweed, 501 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	163 07
	4,728 59	Shirting, 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds.....	6 30
		Silesia, 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ yds.....	6 59
		Sleeve lining, 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	13 80
		Cottonade, 216 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	33 56
		Drill, 313 yds.....	26 05



Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Freedom Suits—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Prison Stable and Vehicles.</i>	\$ cts.
Gray cotton, 197½ yds.....	9 86	1 horse.....	135 00
White cotton, 16 yds.....	1 92		
Farmers' satin, 300 yds.....	26 29	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>	
Dress goods, 19 yds.....	4 89	Fire paint, 1,391 lbs.....	69 55
Linings, 26 yds.....	3 03	White lead, 726 lbs.....	50 75
Lining (cotton), 32 yds.....	3 20	Magnetic paint, 250 lbs.....	19 30
Jackets (women's), 3.....	8 00	Alabastine, 60 lbs.....	3 60
Undervests (women's), 3.....	0 90	Red paint, 125 lbs.....	6 63
Hats (women's), 3.....	1 50	Black paint, 100 lbs.....	5 00
Braid, 9 yds.....	0 36	Red paint, 2 gals.....	2 50
Steels, 2 sets.....	0 24	Oxide paint, 2 gals.....	2 50
Hooks and eyes, 2 cards.....	0 06	Coach varnish, 1 gal.....	7 25
Handkerchiefs, 2.....	0 10	Japan varnish, 5 gals.....	5 00
Gloves, 2 pairs.....	0 60	Rubbing varnish, 1 gal.....	4 00
Braces, 4 pairs.....	0 60	Dryers, 1 gal.....	0 65
Handkerchiefs, 10 doz.....	5 00	Black iron, 1,297 lbs.....	43 56
Neckties, 8½ doz.....	9 97	Galv. iron, 108 lbs.....	4 86
Felt hats, 8½ doz.....	40 00	Refined iron, 1,530 lbs.....	39 58
Braces, 8 doz.....	9 60	White wood, 315 ft.....	19 20
Undershirts, 8½ doz.....	21 75	Hardwood, 3,348 ft.....	30 13
Drawers, 8½ doz.....	21 75	Hardwood, 25 logs.....	12 50
Overshirts, 8½ doz.....	33 75	Powder kegs, 5.....	12 50
Sewing silk, 2 lbs.....	17 00	Fuse, 400 ft.....	2 40
Button-hole twist, 4 lbs.....	19 00	Spikes, 7 kegs.....	28 00
Linen thread, 20 lbs.....	37 80	Nails (4d.), 4 kegs.....	13 40
Thread in skeins, 5 lbs.....	1 50	“ (6d.), 2 kegs.....	6 50
Sole leather, 289 lbs.....	57 80	“ (8d.), 10 kegs.....	31 00
Hose, 3 pairs.....	0 45	“ (10d.), 16 lbs.....	48 80
Balmoral uppers, 2 pairs.....	2 50	“ (40d.), 12 kegs.....	36 00
	588 99	Cement, 86 brls.....	227 90
<i>Convicts' Travel Allowances.</i>		Fireclay, 3 bags.....	4 05
1 at \$4.....	4 00	Pumice stone, 5 lbs.....	0 41
3 “ 5.....	15 00	Elbows and sleeves.....	24 54
20 “ 6.....	120 00	Wire staples, 20 lbs.....	1 20
3 “ 7.....	21 00	Soap, 1,050 lbs.....	18 38
13 “ 8.....	104 00	Emery cloth, 2 quires.....	1 50
18 “ 10.....	180 00	Grommets, 2 gross.....	2 50
10 “ 12.....	120 00	Cupboard blocks, 1 doz.....	1 50
4 “ 15.....	60 00	Yale locks, 1 doz.....	21 60
	624 00	Rim locks and knobs, 6.....	2 00
<i>Transfer of Convicts.</i>		Chest locks, 6.....	0 63
1 convict transferred to Windsor, N.S.....	19 36	Yale lock, 1.....	1 75
1 convict transferred to St. John.	10 02	T hinges, 4 doz.....	3 20
	29 38	Sash fasteners, 1 doz.....	0 75
<i>Interments.</i>		Coat hooks, 1 doz.....	0 12
Clothing and coffin fittings.....	53 90	Carpenter pencils, 1 doz.....	0 40
<i>Heating.</i>		Whitewash brushes (O.K.), 2.....	14 50
Soft coal, 859 <sup>1840</sup> / <sub>2240</sub> tons.....	2,828 92	Varnish brushes, 2.....	0 80
Hard coal, 38 tons.....	178 60	Quebec heaters, 2.....	27 35
Keeping on fires.....	2 00	Iron heater (tailor's).....	100 79
	3,009 52	Red Cloud stove, 1.....	9 20
<i>Lighting.</i>		Stove, 1.....	8 00
Coal oil, 1,607 gals.....	329 44	Cook-stove, 1.....	5 00
Matches, 20 gross.....	7 00	Stove castings.....	17 61
	336 44	Railway freight.....	13 13
Less—Refund of expenditure.	52 90		1,013 97
	283 54	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
		Machine oil, 87 gals.....	26 10
		Cylinder oil, 40 gals.....	26 00
		Olive oil, 2 gals.....	2 85
		Gasoline, 5 gals.....	2 50
		Stock tar, 5 gals.....	2 00
		Lace leather, 2 sides.....	8 00
		Cotton waste, 151 lbs.....	9 82
		Repairs to belting.....	5 00
		Inspection of boilers.....	10 00
		Hoe saw-bits, 350.....	12 25
		Leather belting, 32½ ft.....	5 56







SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## Dorchester—Continued.

<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops Generally.</i>	\$ cts.
Granite pot, 1....	0 85	Carpenters' tools, 3 sets....	84 91
Pot, 5 gals., 1....	1 55	Bits, 3 sets....	6 50
Jugs, 2 gals., 1....	0 90	Brass bound rules, 3 doz....	10 50
Vegetable dishes, 2....	1 20	Plane irons, 1 doz....	2 51
Tumblers, 1 doz....	0 50	Dividers, 1 pair....	0 35
Sauce pans, 2....	0 60	Saw-blades, 1 doz....	0 70
Cups and saucers, 1 doz....	0 90	Twist drills, 1 set....	1 65
Table spoons, 2 gross....	8 00	Link chain, 20 ft....	1 10
Teaspoons, 1 doz....	0 70	Steel wire rope, 150 ft....	5 25
Cod line, 1....	0 25	Assorted files, 2 doz....	5 00
Railway freight....	2 50	Clippers, 1 pair....	2 00
	253 93	Compass saws, 3 sets....	3 75
<i>Library.</i>		Wire netting, 85½ sq. ft....	16 25
Newspapers....	20 00	Duplex burners, ½ doz....	1 88
Map of Maritime Provinces,.....	1 25	Harness knives, 3....	0 75
	21 25	Harness needles, 46 papers....	1 80
<i>Office Books.</i>		S. M. needles, 50 papers....	1 25
Register....	4 00	Lasting tacks, 6 gross....	1 50
		Shoe rasps, 3 doz....	6 00
<i>Farm Crops.</i>		Heel shaves, 1 doz....	9 00
Wire fencing, 247 rods....	154 10	Tape measures, 1 doz....	0 50
Cedar posts, 300....	49 50	R. H. shovels, 2 doz....	14 00
Binder twine, 300 lbs....	28 68	Burnishing ink, 3 doz. bottles....	5 40
Garden and field seeds....	142 58	Sewing awls, 2 gross....	3 30
Potato phosphates, 2 tons....	62 05	Peg awls, 3 gross....	2 40
Imperial phosphates, ¼ ton....	8 25	Chalk, 2 boxes....	0 90
Paris green, 25 lbs....	4 50	Repairs to sewing machines....	6 95
	449 66	Tailor's goose irons, 3....	3 90
<i>Farm Stables.</i>		Manilla rope, 960 ft....	71 35
Oats, 1,550½ bush....	584 28	Single wood blocks, 3....	7 25
Bran, 2 tons....	41 00	Double wood blocks, 3....	10 75
Straw, 6 tons, 800 lbs....	22 65	Die and cutter ....	2 25
Working oxen, 2 pairs....	160 00	Mortar hoes, 2....	1 20
Steers, 3 pairs....	125 00	Pointing trowels, 6....	2 00
Horses, 1 team....	300 00	Masons' trowels, 9....	8 55
Halters, 2....	2 00	Bricklayers' trowels....	6 90
Harness snaps, 12 doz....	2 40	Plastering trowels, 3....	3 00
Harness buckles, 10 doz....	1 50	Corner trowels, 2....	0 80
Pound fees....	5 60	Kalsomine brushes, 2 doz....	20 25
Railway freight....	19 94	Masons' lines, 2 doz....	0 75
	1,264 37	Spur grummets, 1 gross....	1 25
<i>Farm Implements.</i>		Lathing hatchets, 3....	1 50
Mowing machines, 2....	90 00	Brush, 1....	1 00
Horse rake, 1....	23 05	Acid, 6 lbs....	1 04
Manure forks, 1 doz....	6 50	Shingle ties, 50 lbs....	5 00
Hay fork handles, 1 doz....	1 20	Subscription (Tailors' Journal)....	10 00
Marsh plow, 1....	5 00		354 84
Plow sides, 8....	2 80	<i>Buildings.</i>	
Land sides, 8....	6 20	Lime, 175 casks....	194 54
Plow points, 12....	4 80	White lead, 525 lbs....	37 50
Axes, 3 doz....	24 00	Red lead, 25 lbs....	1 93
Axe-handles, 2 doz....	2 00	Putty, 586 lbs....	12 48
Chain, 130 lbs....	11 70	Shellac, 1 gal....	2 25
Bone mill, 1....	60 00	Raw oil, 176 gals....	149 60
Set team harness, 1....	48 00	Boiled oil, 45 and 7-9 gals....	40 28
Harness leather, 4 sides....	22 96	Glass, 33 boxes....	90 60
Buckles, 6 doz....	0 90	Sashes, 64 pairs....	86 40
Snaps, 12 doz....	2 40	Pine lumber, 10,113 ft....	303 39
Sections and rivets for mower....	1 25	Vents, 64....	24 32
Galvure, 6 boxes....	1 50	Tarred paper, 70 rolls....	60 40
Polish, 12 boxes....	2 40	Nails (4d.), 5 kegs....	16 75
	317 56	Powder, 2 kegs....	5 00
		Refined iron, 4,865 lbs....	124 05
		Sheet lead, 547 lbs....	31 45
		Fuse, 100 ft....	0 60
		Iron pipe, 2 pieces....	3 53
		Galv. iron, 20 sheets....	9 45
		Screws, 36 gross....	9 00
		C. I. washers, 130....	17 85



Dorchester—Concluded.

<i>Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Summary—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Wire window guards, 42.... ..	112 00	Prison stables.... ..	135 00
Railway freight.... ..	15 65	Maintenance of buildings.... ..	1,013 97
	1,349 02	“ machinery.. ..	467 86
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		“ chapel.... ..	132 00
Escapes.... ..	2 00	Stationery and printing.. ..	385 79
Advertising..... ..	46 85	Postage.... ..	70 00
Travelling expenses .. ..	305 49	Telegrams.... ..	26 19
Legal expenses.... ..	15 00	Telephone.. ..	54 67
	369 34		5,578 54
<b>SUMMARY.</b>		<i>Prison Equipment.</i>	
<i>Staff.</i>		Furniture and furnishing.. ..	783 20
Salaries.... ..	30,997 53	Machinery.... ..	2,084 27
Uniforms.... ..	666 21	Beds and bedding..... ..\$258 04	
Retiring allowances.... ..	233 72	Less—Refund of expendi-	
Police mess..... ..	352 91	ture..... .. 42 11	215 93
	32,250 37	Prison utensils.... ..	253 93
<i>Maintenance of Convicts.</i>		Library..... ..	21 25
Rations..... ..	4,728 59	Office books.... ..	4 00
Prison clothing.... ..	2,033 08		3,362 58
Hospital..... ..	245 78	<i>Industries.</i>	
	7,007 45	Farm crops.. ..	449 66
<i>Discharge Expenses.</i>		“ stables.... ..	1,264 37
Freedom suits.... ..	588 99	“ implements.... ..	317 56
Convicts' travel allowances.. ..	624 00	Shops generally..... ..	354 84
Transfer of convicts.... ..	29 38		2,386 43
Interments.... ..	53 90	<i>Capital.</i>	
	1,296 27	Buildings.... ..	1,349 02
<i>Working Expenses.</i>		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Heating.... ..	3,009 52	Escapes.... ..	2 00
Lighting.... ..\$336 44		Advertising..... ..	46 85
Less—Refund of expendi-		Travelling expenses..... ..	305 49
ture..... .. 52 90		Legal expenses..... ..	15 00
	283 54		369 34
		<b>Total.... ..</b>	<b>53,600 00</b>



MANITOBA.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Uniforms—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Warden, Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine.....	2,200 00	Uniform for warden....	57 50
Surgeon, R. McDonald, 2 m. at \$1,500	250 00	Pipe clay, 10' lbs....	0 50
“ R. W. Neill, 9 m. 19 d. at		Canadian frieze, 200 yds....	280 00
\$1,500.....	1,204 17	Machine silk, 4 lbs....	26 00
Protestant chaplain, Rev. F. M.		Brass buttons, 4 doz.....	14 40
Finn.....	800 00	Coon coats, 4.....	152 00
R. C. chaplain, Rev. G. Clouthier..	800 00	Scarlet military cloth, 2½ yds.....	8 13
Accountant, John Mustard....	1,100 00	Gilt vest buttons, 36 doz.....	6 30
Storekeeper and steward, B. F.		Gilt coat buttons, 144 doz.....	39 60
Power.....	950 00	Linen thread, 6 lbs....	12 90
Assistant steward, E. Freeman....	650 00	Silesia, 139 yds....	11 12
Hospital overseer and schoolmaster		Gaiter elastic, 5 yds....	2 25
J. O. Beaupré, 1 year at \$900; ar-		Badges, 12.....	19 50
rears, \$85.12.....	985 12	Dolge's felt, 20½ lbs....	10 13
		Mohair braid, 12 doz.....	4 50
	8,939 29	Tubular braid, 12 doz.....	7 50
Less—Refund of expenditure.	20 16	Chain gimp, 24 yds....	1 92
		Felt hats, 27.....	60 75
	8,919 13	Puggarees, 27.....	20 25
<i>Salaries—Industrial.</i>		Stetson felt hats, 3.....	13 50
Engineer and blacksmith, J. Smith,		Silk puggarees, 3.....	3 00
1 y. at \$1,000; arrears, \$8.51.....	1,008 51	Rubber tissue, 1 lb....	1 50
Carpenter instructor, E. Lusignan.	700 00	Brown duck, 264 yds....	38 28
Tailor instructor, F. Mercer....	700 00	Toilet soap, 4 doz.....	1 20
Mason instructor, D. Farquhar.....	1,000 00	Steel shanks, 2 doz.....	0 72
Shoemaker instructor, T. Miller....	700 00	Brass buckle.....	0 15
Farm instructor, Wm. Grahame...	700 00		1,528 43
		Less—Refund of expenditure.	3 30
	4,808 51		1,525 13
<i>Salaries—Police.</i>		<i>Retiring Allowances.</i>	
Deputy warden, A. Manseau,.....	1,500 00	R. McDonald, M.D....	484 37
Keeper, E. Harris....	600 00		
Guards, 2 at \$650.....	1,300 00	<i>Police Mess.</i>	
“ 8 at \$600.....	4,800 00	Beef, 1,625½ lbs....	95 36
“ 6 at \$600, and arrears, \$85.12		Butter, 184¾ lbs....	34 35
each.....	4,110 72	Granulated sugar, 215 lbs....	11 74
Fireman, W. H. Shead, 3 m. at \$500,		Tea, 53 lbs.....	8 48
8 m. 26 d. at \$600.....	573 65		149 93
	12,884 37	<i>Rations.</i>	
<i>Uniforms.</i>		Fresh fish, 1,196 lbs..	47 84
Spanish glycerine, 2 doz.....	4 20	Beef, 26,809½ lbs....	1,562 56
Shoe blacking, 7 doz.....	1 82	Ice, 60 tons....	30 00
Brown duck, 154 yds....	22 33	Butter, 168½ lbs....	29 54
Farmer's satin, 83½ yds.....	10 02	Sugar, brown, 4,444 lbs....	209 71
Overcoat buttons, 48 doz.....	3 40	Oatmeal, 6,817 lbs....	158 75
Military braid, 24 doz.....	9 50	Tea, 392 lbs.....	62 72
Hooks and eyes, 12 doz.....	0 20	Coffee, 25 lbs....	9 00
Felt padding, 48¾ yds....	19 50	Rice, 700.....	31 00
Welt leather, 52 lbs.....	19 76	Salt, 4,116 lbs....	45 37
Sheep skins, coloured, 12....	4 00	Hops, 61 lbs..	9 76
Parisian paste, 20 lbs....	2 00	Lard, 40 lbs.....	3 16
Ash stain, 1 gal.....	1 00	Beans, 2,058½ lbs....	74 15
French calf skins, 65½ lbs....	71 64	Vinegar, 41 gals....	11 48
Gaiter webb, 2 bolts.....	0 90	Molasses, 36½ gals....	21 72
Goat skins, glazed, 6....	5 00	Yeast gems, 17 doz.....	6 12
Gilt dressing, 3 doz.....	6 00	Pepper, 40 lbs....	8 80
Kangaroo skins, 6.....	8 50	Split pease, 785 lbs....	19 63
Gloves, 29 pairs.....	28 21	Pot barley, 15 lbs.....	0 37
Gold cord, 24 yds....	2 40	Grinding wheat, 507½ bushels....	63 43
Blue serge, 522 yds..	503 95		
Tracing braid, 24 doz	3 00		
Persian lamb cap....	7 50		



Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Rations—Con.</i>		\$	cts.	<i>Hospital Supplies—Con.</i>		\$	cts.
Sacks, 196....		18	03	Dr. Chown, consultation....		15	00
Rolled oats, 20 lbs....		0	50	Pill boxes, 48 doz....		5	60
Baking powder, 10 lbs....		4	25	Tin salve boxes, 12 doz....		2	00
Flour, 500 sacks....		950	00				
Christmas Extras—						346	37
Apples, 2 barrels....		9	00	<i>Freedom Suits.</i>			
Currants, 12 lbs....		1	50	French calf skins, 19½ lbs....		21	18
Mixed peel, 5 lbs....		0	75	Under shirts....		10	83
Ground cinnamon, ½ lb....		0	20	Felt hats, 18.....		8	00
Essence of lemon, 2 bottles....		1	00	Collar buttons, 12 doz..		1	50
Raisins, 28 lbs....		3	50	Button hole twist, ¾ lbs....		2	40
		3,393	84	Handkerchiefs, 48.....		2	00
Less—Refund of expenditure		3	37	Top shirts, 12.....		4	00
		3,390	47	Suspenders, 24.....		2	50
<i>Prison Clothing.</i>				Collars, 24.....		2	00
Linen thread, 24 lbs....		45	15	White wax, 4 lbs.....		0	40
Vest buttons, 48 doz....		2	60	Pebble grain leather, 49 ft....		6	37
Iron buttons, 24 gross....		3	00	Boot elastic, 6 yds.....		2	70
Shirt buttons, 15 gross....		2	25	Cordovan, 53¾ ft....		9	68
Shoe tacks, 5 lbs....		0	73	Bottom filling, 17 lbs.....		2	55
Buckles, 12 doz....		1	50	Tweed, 220 yds.....		68	30
Brass wire rivets, 37 lbs....		12	95	Felt hats, 12.....		5	00
Burnishing ink, 1 doz.....		1	50	Gloves, 24 pairs.....		8	40
Gum tragacanth.....		0	45	Mufflers, 12.....		5	75
Barbers' hemp, 12 lbs....		7	20	Drawers, 28 pairs.....		8	40
Gray cotton, 853 yds....		61	96	Neckties, 26.....		3	50
Harvesting gloves, 4.....		1	20	Freedom suits clothing (2)....		14	50
Starch, 32 lbs....		1	66	Calf skins, 41 lbs.....		45	10
Stay tape, 84 doz....		3	50	Steel shanks, 6 doz.....		0	60
Cow-hide leather, 56½ lbs.....		21	37	White shirts, 1 doz.....		5	50
Iron wire rivets, 25 lbs....		2	50	Caps, 12.....		6	75
“ nails, 30 lbs....		2	10	Kangaroo skins, 6.....		8	50
White duck, 172 yds....		21	50			256	41
Kersey, 1,190½ yds....		260	42	<i>Travel Allowances.</i>			
Moose hides, 8.....		48	00	Convicts' travel allowances, 2 at \$20		40	00
Woollen yarn, 200 lbs....		66	00	“ “ 2 at \$15		30	00
Machine twist, 2 lbs....		3	00	“ “ 17 at \$10		170	00
Denim, 331 yds....		67	86	“ “ 9 at \$5		45	00
Ball blue, 11 lbs....		1	21	“ “ 1 at \$4		4	00
Twilled cotton, 499½ yds....		38	71	“ “ 1 at \$8		8	00
Canvas, 104½ yds....		7	04	Railway fares.....		399	15
Cordovan, 103¾ ft....		18	68			696	15
Straw hats, 6 doz....		7	80	<i>Transfers.</i>			
Sole leather, 1,007 lbs....		221	54	Convict transferred to Kingston Penitentiary....		163	35
		933	38				
<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>				<i>Heating.</i>			
Drugs....		236	04	Egg coal, 25½ tons....		154	50
Tobacco....		7	00	Soft coal, 325 and 13-20 tons..		2,198	13
Sugar, granulated, 20 lbs....		1	10	Tamarac wood ,94 and 19-32 cords.		464	48
Alcohol, ½ gal....		2	55	Poplar wood, 92 and 7-16 cords..		256	98
Brandy, ¾ gal....		4	50			3,074	09
Whiskey, ¾ gal....		1	05	Less—Refund of expenditure.		9	05
Snuff, 1 lb....		0	80			3,065	04
Dr. McLeod, 4 visits..		20	00	<i>Lighting.</i>			
Dr. McLeod, holding inquest....		25	70	Coal oil, 1,302 gals..		416	75
Trusses, 2.....		5	00	Lamp wicks, 24 doz....		0	50
Clinical thermometers, 2....		2	00	Matches, 240 doz.....		8	40
Corks, 120 doz....		2	60	Signal oil, 10 gals....		7	50
Bottles, 280....		7	05	Candles, 36 lbs....		4	23
Glass syringes, 1 doz..		1	25			437	38
Thermometers, 2.....		0	68				
Flannel, 5 yds.....		0	70				
Anti-toxine syringe....		4	00				
Eggs, 3 doz.....		0	50				
Elastic knee supporter.....		1	25				



## SESSIGNAL PAPER No. 34

## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Prison Stables.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Horse-shoeing.....	11 40	Globe valves, 6.....	17 80
Patent dash leather, 4 ft.....	1 20	Elbows, 65.....	4 76
Plush, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.....	0 50	Hook plates, 36.....	7 68
Services of veterinary surgeon..	18 00	Tees, 13.....	2 35
Spurs, 1 pair.....	2 00	Battery zincs, 12.....	1 00
	33 10	Yale padlocks, 13.....	21 25
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		Stovepipe dampers, 6.....	0 75
Lumber, soft wood, 29,578 ft....	968 24	Weather strip, 84 ft.....	4 20
“ hard wood, 2,393 ft....	190 03	Cut tacks, 12 pkgs.....	0 35
Iron, 1,084 lbs.....	34 33	Plugs, 20.....	1 25
Paint oil, 192 2-9 gals.....	182 26	Sash locks, 36..	5 25
Nails, 2,630 lbs.....	111 48	Door knobs, 12.....	9 75
Screws, 32 gross.....	10 16	Mortice locks, 12.....	6 50
Chloride of lime, 250 lbs.....	25 00	Plain fence wire, 54 lbs..	2 70
Paint, wet 1,200 lbs.....	88 80	Whiting, 6 barrels.....	30 84
“ dry 1,206 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	43 66	Steel butts, 24.....	2 16
Laths, 12,000.....	54 00	Fire grate, 1.....	5 00
Cement, 82 barrels.....	364 90	Gravity zincs, 6.....	3 60
Galvanized iron, 4,411 lbs.....	242 61	“ coppers.....	2 40
Concentrated lye, 8 doz. tins..	6 40	Bluestone, 25 lbs.....	2 00
Emery cloth, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. sheets....	4 60	Salamoniack, 10 lbs.....	2 00
Putty, 621 lbs.....	16 45	Black lead, 12 doz.....	1 70
Glass, 2 boxes.....	16 50	Blank keys, 1 doz.....	7 50
“ 800 ft.....	54 50	Oil stone.....	7 50
Turpentine, 87 and 27-100 gals..	75 93	Door plate buttons, 6 doz..	2 10
Japan, brown, 20 gals.....	18 00	Drawer knobs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 25
Steam pipe, 661 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.....	163 46	Clothes hooks, 1 doz.....	0 35
Glue, 62 lbs.....	16 50	Spiral door springs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz....	0 55
Rent of coal shed site.....	1 00	Hard oil, 2 gals.....	3 00
Iron rivets, 10 lbs.....	0 75	Putz pomade, 84 tins.....	1 75
Branch headers, 22.....	13 00	Bushings, 10.....	1 08
Plaster of Paris, 3 barrels.....	10 95	Water closet .....	5 00
Bricks, 22,700.....	227 00	Closet pan.....	12 00
Cast-iron footings, 12.....	10 60	Rubber connections, 1 set.....	1 00
Steel beams, 4.....	63 50	Floor flange.....	1 50
Soil bends, 4.....	1 66	Tees, 6.....	1 70
Plasterer's hair, 18 bushels.....	4 90	Box bell.....	1 00
Deck cornice, 158 ft.....	23 70	Moulding, 325 ft.....	6 50
Eave trough, 225 ft.....	20 25	Night fireman's wages, 1 m. 11 d...	75 80
Hip coping, 40 ft.....	4 80	Battery cells, 2.....	1 30
Dormer window caps, 8..	50 40	Screw eyes, 1 box.....	0 50
Iron nuts, 15 lbs.....	1 25	Tee hinges, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	1 85
“ washers, 30 lbs.....	1 48	Water tank.....	295 00
Carriage bolts, 324.....	4 04	Insect powder, 3 lbs.....	1 05
Stovepipes, 75 lengths.....	7 50	Black Japan, 5 gals.....	4 50
“ elbows, 12.....	2 00	Cupal varnish, 4 gals.....	4 00
Coach screws, 74.....	3 40	Japan dryers, 4 gals.....	8 00
Garden seeds.....	16 60	Key rings, 12.....	0 50
Repairs to steam boilers.....	30 30	Fence staples, 25 lbs.....	1 09
Oven plate, 22 lbs.....	1 76		4,104 59
Sash weights, 700 lbs.....	21 00	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
Window sashes, 28 pairs.....	80 90	Concentrated lye, 16 doz. tins.....	15 20
Sash cord, 16 lbs.....	4 48	Soap, 1,385 lbs.....	72 40
Glaziers' points, 6 papers.....	0 48	Tallow, 200 lbs.....	12 00
Fire bricks, 1,392.....	65 42	Washing soda, 1,574 lbs.....	39 55
Galv. shingles, 10 squares..	80 00	Cotton packing, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	0 45
Vitrified P. traps, 2.....	5 00	Steam boiler.....	350 00
“ bends, 1.....	0 75	Windmill castings, 2.....	5 75
Soil pipe, 50 ft.....	15 88	Repairs to machinery.....	50 50
D hubs, 6.....	2 40	Iron plates, 2.....	1 00
Spring steel, 83 lbs.....	3 74	Babbitt metal, 20 lbs.....	1 80
Check valves, 2..	5 35	Leather belts, 106 ft.....	28 50
Fire clay, 7 sacks.....	21 00	Cylinder cocks, 3.....	1 50
Float flanges, 2.....	2 00	Inspirator.....	9 00
Lead bends, 2.....	2 70	Lard oil, 10 gals.....	15 00
Brass ferrules, 4.....	1 60		602 65
Lead S. trap, 1.....	1 00		
“ pipe, 45 lbs.....	3 38		
Enamel sink.....	4 00		
Angle valves, 12.....	13 20		



Manitoba—Continued.

Maintenance of Armoury.	\$ cts.	Prison Utensils.	\$ cts.
Revolver cartridges, 650....	6 66	Washboards, 6....	1 50
Carbine cartridges, 560.....	12 60	Soup ladle ....	0 20
Repairs to firearms..	6 00	Covered pail....	0 75
Field glasses, 2.....	25 00	Whisks, 6.....	0 70
Plush, ½ yd.....	0 60	Castile soap, 20 lbs.....	1 80
	50 86	Bannister brushes, 30....	11 50
Maintenance of Chapel.		Shoe brushes, 6.....	1 37
Protestant organist, Geo. Slater ...	50 00	Scrub brushes, 60....	9 20
Roman Catholic organist, M. Beau- pré.....	50 00	Shaving brushes, 6....	1 50
Hymn books, 175.....	55 50	Aspinal's enamel....	4 50
Repairs to organs.....	14 50	Corn brooms, 72....	18 90
Washing and repairs to chapel linen	22 80	Copper kettles, 4.....	14 00
Sanctuary oil, 5 gals.....	6 75	Barber's clippers, 3 pairs....	5 85
Albs, 2.....	15 00	Hair brooms, 6.....	6 60
Surplice.....	4 00	Tin scoops, 2....	0 50
Benediction stole.....	5 00	Officers' towels, 12....	2 00
“ bourse.....	2 00	Mops, 6.....	0 67
Ciborium veil.....	5 00	Tin cups, 48.....	2 00
Parte dieu....	2 50	“ dipper.....	0 30
	233 05	Cups and saucers, 6..	0 60
Stationery.		Convicts' combs, 72.....	5 40
King's Printer.....	266 33	Lamp burners, 72.....	4 60
Stationery..	320 90	Lanterns, 6....	4 50
	587 23	“ globes, 70....	4 08
Postage.....	38 00	Sheet iron, 31 lbs....	1 55
Telegrams..	83 42	Lamp glasses, 17 doz.....	9 88
Telephones....	55 15	Clothes baskets, 2....	2 35
Freight.....	362 37	“ lines, 150 ft....	0 75
Less—Refund of expenditure..	0 25	Scoop shovels, 6.....	7 50
	362 12	Cheese cloth, 10 yds.....	0 35
Furniture and Furnishing.		Fire ladders and truck, 1 set....	246 00
Artificial flowers..	6 00	Fibre pails, 12....	3 85
Vases, 4.....	4 00	Flag.....	15 75
Cocoa matts, 6....	4 80	Cell pails, 12....	15 50
Clock dials, 2 boxes....	10 50	Saucepan.....	0 50
Repairs to clocks.....	11 00	Buck saws, 6....	2 40
Oil cloth, 4 pieces.....	16 00	Hail clipper springs, 18....	2 10
Table legs, 4.....	1 50	Hammer handles, 24.....	4 00
Green baize, 10 yds....	6 50	Spade.....	0 90
Brass chair nails.....	0 66	Lawn mower....	6 50
Cupboard catches, 6....	0 88	Watering cans, 3.....	1 60
Window blinds, 8.....	16 00	Cell lamps, 24....	3 00
Linoleum, 29 yds....	32 63	Small keg....	1 50
“ border, 24½ yds....	7 35		429 00
Carpet tacks, 6 pkgs....	0 25	Library.	
Varnish, 1 qt.....	0 40	Books, 225.....	83 50
	118 47	Newspapers, 3..	10 67
Beds and Bedding.		Binding, 204 books....	13 64
Counterpanes, 18....	11 70	Illustrated papers....	35 50
Twilled cotton, 129 yds....	10 00	Magazines..	10 00
Ticking, 219 yds....	35 04		153 31
	56 74	Office Books.	
		Directory....	4 00
		Manufacturers' Buyers' Guide..	5 00
			9 00
		Fire Protection.	
		Fire extinguishers, 18....	270 00
		Farm Crops.	
		Fence posts, 200....	30 00
		Fence wire, 803 lbs.....	33 08
		Seed potatoes, 20 bushels....	10 00
		“ oats, 546 and 6-34 bush..	237 97
		“ barley, 150 bush.....	105 00
		“ corn, ½ bush.....	0 88
		“ grass, 25 lbs.....	4 32



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## Manitoba—Continued.

<i>Farm Crops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops Generally—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Binder twine, 180 lbs.....	18 00	Sandpaper, 15 quires.....	2 25
Taking convicts' dinner to hay field	4 25	Sewing machine repairs..	5 75
Threshing grain, 995 bush.....	54 62	Files, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	9 07
Garden seeds.....	20 53	Ladle.....	0 25
Wire fencing, 30 rods.....	15 00	Pliers.....	1 00
Rent of hay land.....	54 28	Force cup.....	1 00
Sacks, 62.....	9 40	Chipping hammer.....	1 00
Formal n, 1 lb.....	0 80	Tap borer.....	0 55
	598 13	Tack mould.....	3 50
<i>Farm Stables.</i>		Soldering pot.....	2 00
Drilling well 101 ft..	227 25	Caulking tools.....	1 50
Horseshoe nails, 30 lbs.....	4 20	Yarning tools.....	1 40
Horseshoes, 55 lbs.....	2 64	Drift plugs.....	1 00
Horse-shoeing.....	2 60	Turn pins.....	1 25
Oats, 550 bushels.....	241 50	Dresser.....	1 15
Horse brushes, 12.....	13 25	Bossing slick.....	1 40
Tie chains, 12.....	3 25	Bending springs, 1 set..	5 00
Horse.....	150 00	Shave hooks, 3.....	1 35
Seed measure.....	0 25	Knitting machine repairs.....	6 63
Horse tooth rasp.....	0 50	Tailor's needles, 90 pkgs.....	0 78
Dandy brushes, 6.....	4 50	Book of instructions.....	0 25
Harness soap, 5.....	1 04	Tailor's shears, 1 pair.....	2 50
Raw linseed oil, 5 gals.....	5 10	Kalsomine brushes, 12.....	13 88
	656 08	Plasterer's trowels, 3.....	3 75
<i>Farm Implements.</i>		Sewing machine oil, 1 gal.....	1 25
Repairs to implements.....	9 07	Wire screen, 27 ft.....	8 65
Windmill.....	94 00	Borax, 5 lbs.....	0 50
Mill grinder.....	21 00	Pipe stocks, 1 set.....	40 00
Pump jack.....	20 00	Measuring tapes, 12.....	1 50
Straw cutter.....	27 00	Auger bits, 2.....	0 70
Manilla rope, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	2 64	Brace bit.....	0 50
Hay forks, 18.....	8 75	Spirits of ammonia, 1 gal.....	1 90
Wagon rims, $\frac{1}{2}$ set.....	1 58	Varnish brushes, 4.....	1 23
Sweat pads, 16.....	6 40	Blacksmith's coal, 2 tons..	25 00
Sickle grinder.....	8 00	Paint brushes, 28.....	12 83
Axle grease, 24.....	2 50	Muriatic acid, 1 pint.....	0 65
Erecting windmill.....	15 75	Pipe cutting wheels, 3.....	0 60
Horse collars, 2.....	7 00	Wrench jaw.....	1 00
Carriage bolts, 100.....	1 61	Lasts, 36 pairs.....	14 40
Washers, 5 lbs.....	0 50	Oilers, 3.....	0 18
Sleigh bells, 12.....	3 00	Screw drivers, 5.....	0 38
Lever socket.....	0 50	Wrenches, 2.....	0 20
Tree pruner.....	1 00	Button-hole cutter.....	3 00
Machine oil, 3 gals.....	0 99	Hand-saws, 5.....	7 95
Scythes, 4..	2 84		239 25
“ snaths, 4.....	2 00	<i>Road Making.</i>	
“ stones, 12.....	1 60	Teaming of broken stone and gravel, 3 days.....	9 00
	237 73		
<i>Shops Generally.</i>		<i>Walls.</i>	
Charcoal, 55 bushels.....	6 87	Repairs to crow-bar..	2 00
Carpenter's lead pencils, 14 doz..	2 10	Mason's wages, 364 days.....	1,092 00
“ rules, 24.....	0 70	Hauling lime.....	23 00
Lathing hatchets, 4.....	1 68	Hammer handles, 13 doz.....	15 85
Whitewash brushes, 13.....	2 73	Steel, 530 lbs.....	72 85
Tailor's chalk, 2 boxes..	1 00	Half round iron, 162 lbs.....	7 24
Darning needles, 72.....	0 30	Mash hammers, 6.....	6 00
Cutting paper, 1 roll	2 00	“ 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	4 09
“ 73 lbs.....	4 38	Lime, 1,527 bush.....	249 12
Tape measures, 24.....	1 00	Crowbars, 77 lbs.....	6 16
Tailor's thimbles, 36..	0 45	Drilling hammers, 14 lbs.....	2 10
Sewing machine needles, 749..	11 61	Sledge hammer.....	2 40
Lasting tacks, 48 doz.....	0 80	Carriage bolts, 200..	2 68
Sewing awls, 12 doz.....	1 50	Teaming sand.....	3 00
Bristles, 1 lb.....	6 00	Steel wheelbarrows, 2.....	14 00
Lasting jack.....	3 50	Stone wheelbarrows, 2.....	11 00
Shoe rasps, 12.....	2 00	Manilla rope, 208 lbs.....	33 80
		2-ft. rules, 12.....	0 90
		Carpenter's lead pencils, 12 doz....	1 80



Manitoba—Concluded.

Walls—Con.	\$ cts.	SUMMARY—Con.	\$ cts.
Derrick pole.....	5 76	Working Expenses.	
Spirit level.....	1 25	Heating.. ..	3,065 04
Iron blocks, single, 2.....	6 20	Lighting.. ..	437 38
“ double, 2.....	10 20	Prison stables and vehicles....	33 10
Mason’s line, 400 ft.....	1 00	Maintenance of buildings....	4,104 59
	1,574 40	“ of machinery.. ..	602 65
Miscellaneous.		“ of armoury....	50 86
Escapes.....	83 40	“ of chapel....	233 05
Advertising.....	44 00	Stationery.....	587 23
Travelling expenses.. ..	459 40	Postage.....	38 00
Legal expenses.....	24 50	Telegrams.....	83 42
	611 30	Telephones.....	55 15
Less—Paid 1899-1900.....	75 00	Freight.....	362 12
	536 30		9,652 59
Miscellaneous—Special.		Prison Equipment.	
Prizes for rifle and revolver com- petition.....	30 00	Furniture and furnishing.. ..	118 47
		Beds and bedding....	56 74
SUMMARY.		Prison utensils....	429 00
Staff.		Library.. ..	153 31
Salaries—general.. ..\$ 8,919 13		Office books.....	9 00
Police..... 12,884 37		Fire protection....	270 00
Industrial..... 4,808 51			1,036 52
	26,612 01	Industries.	
Uniforms.....	1,525 13	Farm crops....	598 13
Retiring allowances....	484 37	“ stables.....	656 08
Police mess.....	149 93	“ implements....	237 73
	28,771 44	Shops generally....	239 25
Maintenance of Convicts.		Road making....	9 00
Rations.....	3,390 47		1,740 19
Prison clothing....	933 38	Capital.	
Hospital supplies.. ..	346 37	Walls.....	1,574 40
	4,670 22	Miscellaneous.	
Discharge Expenses.		Advertising.....	44 00
Freedom suits.....	256 41	Travelling expenses.....	459 40
Travel allowances.. ..	696 15	Legal expenses.....	24 50
Transfer.....	163 35	Escapes.....	83 40
	1,115 91	Special.....	30 00
			641 30
			49,202 57
		Less—Paid 1899-1900.....	75 00
		Total expenditure....	49,127 57



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SALARIES.	Yearly Salary.	Total.
<i>General.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. C. Whyte, warden, 12 months.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Rev. Thos. Scouler, Protestant chaplain, 12 months.....	800 00	800 00
Rev. Chas. DeVriendt, Roman Catholic chaplain, 12 months.....	800 00	800 00
W. A. DeWolf Smith, surgeon, 12 months.....	600 00	600 00
J. W. Harvey, accountant and warden's clerk, 12 months....	1,200 00	1,200 00
B. Burr, storekeeper, 12 months.....	800 00	800 00
R. J. Robertson, steward, 12 months.....	800 00	800 00
W. J. Carroll, hospital overseer and school instructor, 12 months....	800 00	800 00
		7,800 00
<i>Industrial.</i>		
2 instructors, 12 months.....	750 00	1,500 00
3 " 12 " .....	700 00	2,100 00
1 " 9 " 18 days.....	700 00	560 00
		4,160 00
<i>Police.</i>		
D. D. Bourke, deputy warden, 12 months....	1,500 00	1,500 00
1 keeper, 8 months.....	700 00	466 64
1 " 12 " .....	600 00	600 00
13 guards, 12 months.....	600 00	7,800 00
1 " 8 " .....	600 00	400 00
1 " 3 " 22 days.....	600 00	187 81
1 " 2 " 22 " .....	600 00	137 81
		11,092 26
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
General.....	7,800 00	
Industrial.....	4,160 00	
Police.....	11,092 26	
		23,052 26







SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

## British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Travel Allowances—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Tobacco.....	1 55	7 men at \$20.....	140 00
Eggs, 21 doz.....	4 62	Fares.....	371 95
Butter, 1½ lbs.....	0 45		928 95
Tea, 2 lbs.....	1 00	Less refund of expenditure..	22 90
Brandy (XXX), 4½ qts.....	6 75		906 05
Porter, 5½ doz.....	5 50		
Soda crackers, 2 tins.....	0 70	<i>Transfers.</i>	
Mutton, 35½ lbs.....	3 45	Tickets, 2nd class, New Westmr. to	
Ham, 4 lbs.....	0 72	Toronto, 2.....	169 05
Mustard, 2 lbs.....	0 80	Tourist section ticket, 1.....	15 00
Oysters, 1 tin.....	0 35	" berths " 2.....	15 00
" 'fresh,' 2 pts.....	1 00	Ticket, Mission Junc. and return, 1	3 30
Chicken, 1.....	0 75	1st class ticket, Kingston to To-	
Lobster, 2 tins.....	0 70	ronto, 1.....	5 40
Oranges, 2 doz.....	0 85	2nd class ticket, Toronto to New	
Pig's feet, 1 tin.....	0 35	West, 1.....	56 95
Rye whiskey, 1 pt.....	0 35	Tourist berth, 1.....	7 50
Ground ginger, 5 lbs.....	0 75	Expenses transfer officers, '2 trans-	
Corn starch, 2 lbs.....	0 12	fers'.....	750 50
Beef, 2 lbs.....	0 15	Subsistence in transfers.....	17 00
Cracked wheat, 5 lbs.....	0 25	Valise, 1.....	2 75
Condensed coffee, 2 tins.....	0 60		1,042 45
Fresh coffee, ½ lb.....	0 20	Less—Refund of expenditure.	283 90
Liebeg's meat, 1 doz.....	4 75		758 55
Drugs.....	149 46	<i>Heating.</i>	
Medical appliances.....	6 65	B. B. C., coal, 144 tons 1,950 lbs....	739 37
Dr. J. C. Farish, account for con-		Nut coal, 146 tons, 1,942 lbs.....	484 93
sultation.....	5 00		1,224 30
Dr. G. W. Braggs, account for con-		Less—Refund of expenditure.	69 15
sultation.....	5 00		1,155 15
Less refund of expenditure..	202 82	<i>Lighting.</i>	
	2 43	Gas, 696,800 cubic ft.....	1,085 58
	200 39	Warden's residence.....	24 00
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>		Coal oil, 54.77 gals.....	14 61
Neckties, 4 doz.....	6 20	Matches, 2 tins.....	2 50
Felt hats, 3 doz.....	14 25	Auer light mantles, 2.....	1 00
Braces, 3½ doz.....	4 65		1,127 69
Metal trouser buttons, 4 gross.....	0 48	<i>Water Supply.</i>	
" fly " 4 ".....	0 44	City water.....	30 66
Coat buttons, 10 gross.....	9 00	Duplex pump, 1.....	277 00
Vest " 9 ".....	4 50	Oto-positive injector, 1.....	6 00
Buckles and clasps, 1½ gross.....	0 34	Freight on pump.....	18 62
Tweed, 286¾ yds.....	88 00		332 28
Flannel, 185¾ yds.....	25 19	<i>Prison Stables and Vehicles.</i>	
Stay binding, 2 gross.....	1 10	Whip socket, 1.....	0 50
Machine silk, 8 lbs.....	64 00	Shaft tips, 2.....	0 40
Felt padding, 15 yds.....	5 25	Buggy washers, 5.....	0 65
Italian cloth, 25 yds.....	5 37		1 55
Sole leather, No. 1, 34½ lbs.....	8 56	<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>	
Cordovan leather, 65 ft....	11 05	Common soap, 2,994 lbs.....	111 04
Pebble " 46¾ ft.....	7 01	Turpentine, 74 gals.....	64 50
Calf skin, Canadian, 14 ft.....	8 40	Tacks, 8 oz. pkts.....	3 20
	263 79	Glass, 9 cases.....	40 80
<i>Travel Allowances.</i>		Iron and steel, 1,317 lbs.....	51 65
1 man at \$2.50.....	2 50	Lumber.....	637 33
3 men at \$5.....	15 00	White lead, 800 lbs.....	64 00
1 " 6.....	6 00	Pipe and fittings, assorted.....	43 85
4 " 7.50.....	30 00	Cut nails, 1,300 lbs.....	49 25
14 " 10.....	140 00		
3 " 12.....	36 00		
4 " 12.50.....	50 00		
1 " 14.....	14 00		
6 " 15.....	90 00		
1 " 16.....	16 00		
1 " 17.50.....	17 50		



British Columbia—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	\$	cts.	Maintenance of Armoury.	\$	cts.
Wire moulding nails, 65 lbs.....	6	50	Salary of armourer.....	24	00
Sundry paints.....	41	96	S. & W. cartridges, 1 M.....	9	60
Locks and catches, 4½ doz.....	12	75	L.M. rifle cartridges, 1½ M.....	22	50
Asphaltum, 4 gals.....	4	00	Dominion flag, 1 only.....	16	50
Hard oil, 8 gals.....	12	00	Repairs to revolver.....	2	00
Raw oil, 135 2-9 gals.....	128	90			
Japan, 32 gals.....	30	00		74	60
Lime, 34 bbls.....	51	00	Maintenance of Chapels.		
Cement, 20 lbs.....	90	00	Salary of organists, 2....	100	00
Varnish, 1 gal.....	2	50	Laundry account, R.C. chapel....	13	25
Butts and hinges, 3 doz.....	3	80	Candles, 18 lbs.....	1	80
Screws, 9 gross.....	3	60	Carpet, 30 yds.....	19	50
Fly paper, 12 boxes.....	6	00	“ paper, 30 yds.....	1	50
Brass rings, 14 doz.....	1	20	Curtain loops, 1 pr.....	0	50
Ice, 4,930 lbs.....	24	66	“ hooks, 2 prs.....	0	20
Blue, 47 pkgs.....	2	12	Red rep, 17 yds.....	21	25
Lye, 240 lbs.....	21	60	Missal.....	7	50
Wire cloth, 50 ft.....	3	37	Devotional books, 4 doz.....	17	40
“ netting, 450 ft.....	16	87	Gown and cassock.....	75	00
Gas brackets, 8.....	6	20		257	90
Stovepipe joints, 16.....	1	95	Printing and Stationery.		
“ fittings, 4.....	0	75	Repairs to typewriter.....	3	75
Fire clay, 200 lbs.....	5	00	Freight on wrapping paper.....	9	03
Block tin, 26 lbs.....	9	10	Supplies.....	456	48
Manilla rope, 32½ lbs.....	5	73		469	26
Twine, 11 lbs.....	2	75	Postage.		
Door spring, 1.....	0	20	Rent of post box.....	5	00
Blass chain, 4 ft.....	0	15	Stamps.....	30	00
Screw pulleys, 2.....	1	25		35	00
Gas globes, 3.....	1	00	Telegrams.		
Drapery hooks, 2 doz.....	0	10	Telegraph account.....	120	95
Brass tubing, 11 ft.....	2	20	Telephones.		
Borax, 10 lbs.....	1	20	Rent of instruments.....	108	00
Galv. iron sink, 1.....	16	75	Tolls on trunk line.....	3	62
Plaster of Paris, 1 bbl.....	4	25		111	62
Key blanks, N.P., 1 doz.....	0	50	Freight.		
Resin, 5 lbs.....	0	18	Freight.....	26	63
Stockholm tar, ½ gal.....	0	35	Furniture and Furnishing.		
Cauldron, 60-gal., 1.....	15	00	Chair bottoms, 1 doz.....	3	75
Sash cord, 5 lbs.....	1	60	Front door mat.....	12	50
Tinned rivets, 2 pkgs.....	0	80	Revolving chair irons, 2....	7	00
Clout nails, 2 lbs.....	0	40	Repairs to clocks.....	5	60
Babbit metal, 10½ lbs.....	2	10		28	85
Grate bar castings, 4....	3	15	Machinery.		
Stove lids, 1set.....	1	19	Martin's brick machine and boiler,	1,398	00
Sulpho-napthol disinfect't, 54 gals.	55	00	complete.....	400	20
Sal soda, 20 lbs.....	0	20	Freight on same.....	1,798	20
Iron neck bolts, 2-inch, ½ doz.....	1	50	Beds and Bedding.		
Perfection faucet, 1.....	1	25	Forfar linen, 340 yds.....	74	80
Hooks and eyes, 3 doz.....	0	75	Gray blankets, 144.....	226	08
Coal tar, 1 bbl.....	7	00	Tick, 222 yds.....	37	46
Pig lead, 10 lbs.....	0	50		338	34
Lamp black, 1 lb.....	0	15			
Cylinder oil, 1 case.....	5	20			
Corner oval enamel basins, 2....	17	00			
Fittings for same.....	11	70			
Freight on sulpho-napthol.....	13	31			
Cartage on basins.....	0	25			
	1,726	11			
Less—Refund of expenditure.	3	46			
	1,722	65			
Maintenance of Machinery.					
Leather belting, 13 ft.....	2	34			
Tuck's packing, 24 ft.....	0	70			
Sheet rubber packing, 1 yd.....	3	75			
Plain bib, 1.....	1	00			
Machine oil, 10 gals.....	5	00			
Pet cock, 1.....	0	50			
Fitting for knitting machine.....	0	58			
	13	87			



British Columbia—Continued.

<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Farm Crops—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Corn brooms, 6 doz.....	21 00	'Smith's Entomology,' 1 vol.....	3 50
" whisks, 8 doz.....	14 00	Scotch teeze, 300 plants.....	60 00
Scrub brushes, 19 doz.....	17 75	Giant seeder, 1.....	2 00
Shoe brushes, 1 doz.....	2 75	Ram, 1.....	40 00
Rack combs, 3 doz.....	3 00	Breeding sow, 1.....	26 00
Fine combs, 3 doz.....	1 50	Bran, 8 sacks.....	5 60
Flat tin cans, 3 doz.....	0 65	Seed oats, ½ ton.....	16 00
Heavy iron bake pans, 2.....	3 00	" pease, ½ ton.....	30 00
Tin measures, 2.....	0 50	" barley, 500 lbs.....	7 50
" soup dishes, 6 doz.....	12 00	" timothy, 50 lbs.....	4 00
" " plates, 4 doz.....	2 00	" red clover, 50 lbs.....	8 50
" cups, 3 doz.....	4 50	" artichokes, 200 lbs.....	5 00
Three-quart cans, 3 doz.....	5 19	Sundry seeds.....	21 51
Tin box, 1.....	1 20	Service of bull.....	4 00
Galv. iron pails, 2 doz.....	8 50		
" " with covers, 3 doz.....	19 80		479 36
Petroleum faucet, 1.....	0 35	<i>Farm Stables.</i>	
Molasses gate, 1.....	0 50	Stable sponges, 1 doz.....	5 00
Scoop shovels, ½ doz.....	6 00	Axle grease, 2 doz.....	3 00
Wooden faucets, ½ doz.....	0 19	Castile soap, 22½ lbs.....	2 03
Agate cups and saucers, ½ doz.....	0 50	Horseshoe nails, 25 lbs.....	3 25
" plates, ½ doz.....	0 50	Horseshoes, 200 lbs.....	10 40
Coffee pot, 1.....	1 00	Wagon axles, 2.....	6 50
Milk jug.....	0 40	Rubber truck harness, 1 set.....	30 00
Lantern glasses, 6.....	0 75	Waggon bolsters, 3.....	4 50
Galv. ron boiler, 66-gal., 1.....	27 25	Snaffle bits, 1 pr.....	2 50
Fittings for same.....	0 23	Overdraw bit, 1.....	0 50
Cartage for same.....	0 25	Zinc collar pads, ½ doz.....	3 00
Shears, 7 prs.....	9 00	Oak-tan harness leather, 89 lbs.....	26 70
Hair clipper fittings.....	13 50	" " " light, 39 lbs.....	11 70
Shaving soap, 10 lbs.....	3 50	Horse brushes, ½ doz.....	0 56
Barber's tweezers, 1 pr.....	0 65	Waggon rims, 3½-inch, 1 set.....	8 00
Glass jug, 1.....	0 80	Harness blacking, 1 doz. tins.....	2 00
Tumbler, 1.....	0 15	German snaps, 2 doz.....	1 00
Tray, 1.....	1 25	Waggon spokes, 56.....	11 20
Spittoons, 6 doz.....	18 00	Seine twine, No. 12, 2 lbs.....	0 50
Tin sheets, 20 x 28, 12 sheets.....	2 04	Harness soap, 1 doz.....	2 40
Repairing and cleaning cop. boilers.....	16 55	Chop feed, 20½ tons.....	393 00
Packing on brushes and tinware..	1 61	Bran, 16,960 lbs.....	128 20
Freight on same.....	6 02	Veterinary services.....	17 50
	228 33		
Less—Refund of expenditure.....	1 67		673 44
	226 96	<i>Farm Implements.</i>	
<i>Library.</i>		Spray pump.....	4 50
Library books, 243 vols.....	190 42	" .....	8 00
Subscription to 'Criminal'.....	2 00	Seneca nozzle.....	0 75
" Ottawa 'Journal'.....	3 00	Hose, ½-inch, 60 ft.....	6 00
" Daily 'Globe' ..	2 00	Blk. pipe, 2 ft.....	0 18
" 'Vancouver World'.....	4 50	Clamps and couplings, 4.....	0 50
" 'Columbian'... ..	6 00	Manure-fork handles, 2 doz.....	3 40
" 'Can. Magazine' ..	5 00	Shovel handles, 2 doz.....	4 00
	212 92	Garden rakes, ½ doz.....	1 80
<i>Police Weapons.</i>		" special.....	0 40
Bowring revolver.....	11 50	Plow shares, ½ doz.....	4 50
Cartridges.....	2 00	" plates.....	2 00
	13 50	Scythe blades, 3.....	3 00
<i>Farm Crops.</i>			39 03
Manure, 349 loads.....	174 50	<i>Piggery.</i>	
Paris green, 41 lbs.....	17 35	Brewer's grains, 160 loads.....	80 00
Hellebore, 43 lbs.....	12 90	Whole corn, 5 tons.....	120 00
London purple, 25 lbs.....	8 75	Boar.....	20 00
Wire-bound hose, ½-inch, 50 ft.....	7 00		220 00
" " 150 ft.....	22 50	<i>Carpenter Shop.</i>	
" fittings.....	2 75	Double plane irons, 2-inch, 2½-inch,	
		2½-inch, 8.....	4 37
		Single plane irons, 2-inch.....	0 92



British Columbia—Continued.

Carpenter Shop—Con.	\$	cts.	Shoe Shop—Con.	\$	cts.
Slim taper files, assorted, 5 doz....	6	76	Wax machine thread, 3 lbs.....	7	50
Wall brushes, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	15	75	Shoe thread, 10 lbs.....	8	00
Whitewash brushes, 4 doz.....	15	00	“ wax, 10 lbs.....	0	80
Saw for Langdon mitre box.....	3	50	Awl hafts, 4 doz.....	1	00
Upholsterer's needles, short and long, 2.....	0	30	Awls, sewing, 1 gross.....	1	80
Upholsterer's needles, curved, 2...	0	40	Shoe pegs, 6 gals.....	1	20
Bit stock drills, 1 set.....	3	40	“ ink, 2 gals.....	1	50
Brass chair nails, 1 M.....	0	40	Raw-hide mallet.....	4	00
Axe handles, 4 doz.....	8	00		83	80
Auger bits, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1	25	Less—Refund of expenditure.	1	00
Hacksaw blade, 10-inch.....	1	20		82	80
Plush, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds.....	2	30	Bakery.		
Webbing, 6 yds.....	0	30	Baker's sieve.....	1	00
Gimp, 4 yds.....	0	20	Flour, 110 bbls.....	440	00
Tacks, 1 pkg.....	0	10		441	00
Moss, 4 lbs.....	0	60	Escapes.		
Try squares, 3.....	1	20	Expenses re escape of convict.....	31	05
Bailey iron rabbiting plane.....	1	75	Advertising same.....	19	80
Bench screws, 2.....	1	20		50	85
Sash tools, 1 doz.....	2	00	Advertising.		
Auger bits, 'Jennings,' 2.....	0	42	The 'Columbian' (tenders), 1900-1	11	00
Socket firmer chisels, 4.....	3	00	“ 'Daily Province' “ 1901-2	11	00
Sledge handles, 4 doz.....	7	00	“ 'World' “ 1901-2	11	00
Pick handles, 2 doz.....	4	30	“ 'Times' “ 1901-2	8	25
Compass saws, 2.....	0	75		41	25
Bevel-edge firmer chisels, 4.....	2	40	Travelling Expenses.		
Sand paper, 15 qrs.....	3	38	G. B. Lamarche.....	1	50
Varnish brushes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	4	05	W. J. Carroll.....	1	50
Turning chisel, 2.....	1	50	E. J. Adams.....	196	80
Fork handles, 2 doz.....	4	00	Warden Whyte.....	31	75
Shovel handles, 2 doz.....	4	00	J. Doyle.....	1	25
Scythe stones, 1 doz.....	0	75	Car tickets.....	1	00
Box locks, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	2	00		233	80
Japan buckles, 1 gross.....	2	00	Less—Refund of expenditure.	37	50
Whiffletree and 2 plates.....	1	00		196	30
Neck-yoke.....	2	50	Legal Expenses.		
	113	95	Swearing accounts....	8	00
Blacksmith Shop.			Alexander Henderson... ..	10	00
Blacksmith coal, 8,018 lbs.....	74	17		18	00
Pipe die.....	1	85	Special Allowances.		
Half-round bastard files, 10-inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3	10	Dental attendance and treatment..	22	50
Tallow, 40 lbs.....	2	00			
Plumber's force pump.....	6	25	SUMMARY.		
	87	37	Staff.		
Tailor Shop.			Salaries—		
French chalk, 1 box.....	0	90	General... .. \$ 7,800 00		
Needles, 50 pkgs.....	1	50	Industrial.... .. 4,160 00		
Machine needles, 39 doz.....	9	55	Police... .. 11,062 26	23,022	26
Tailor sponges, 2 doz.....	2	40		956	75
Spool cotton, 2 gross.....	7	50	Uniforms.....	1,460	89
Subscription to 'Art Journal'.....	10	00	Retiring allowances.....	184	16
Freight on chalk.....	0	25	Police mess.....		
	32	10		25,623	86
Shoe Shop.					
Channel nails, 35 lbs.....	7	00			
Brass “ 90 “ .....	31	50			
Iron “ 80 “ .....	6	40			
Shoe “ 30 “ .....	4	50			
“ hooks, 17 gross.....	1	20			
Leather cement, 2 doz. bottles....	1	50			
“ knife, 14-inch.....	1	50			
Shoe sponges, 2 doz.....	1	20			
Bristles, 4 ozs.....	2	00			
Machine thread, 1 doz. spools.....	1	20			



British Columbia—Concluded.

Maintenance of Convicts.	\$ cts.	Prison Equipment.	\$ cts.
Rations.....	3,186 09	Furniture and furnishing....	28 85
Prison clothing.....	614 96	Machinery.....	1,798 20
Hospital Supplies....	200 39	Beds and bedding.....	338 34
	4,001 44	Prison utensils.....	226 96
Discharge Expenses.		Library.....	212 92
Freedom suits.....	263 79	Police weapons.....	13 50
Travel allowance.....	906 05		2,618 77
Transfers....	758 55	Industries.	
	1,928 39	Farm crops.....	479 36
Working Expenses.		“ stables.....	673 44
Heating.....	1,155 15	“ implements.....	39 03
Lighting...	1,127 69	Piggery.....	220 00
Water supply.....	332 28	Shops generally....	757 22
Prison stables and vehicles.....	1 55		2,169 05
Maintenance of buildings....	1,722 65	Miscellaneous.	
“ “ machinery..	13 87	Escapes.....	50 85
“ “ armoury....	74 60	Advertising....	41 25
“ “ chapels..	257 90	Travelling expenses....	196 30
Stationery.....	469 26	Legal expenses....	18 00
Postage....	35 00	Special allowance....	22 50
Telegrams....	120 95		328 90
Telephones.....	111 62		42,119 56
Freight....	26 63		
	5,449 15		







APPENDIX K

LIST OF OFFICERS







LIST OF OFFICERS.  
KINGSTON.

	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	Warden.....	Methodist .....	April 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	\$ 2,600
aD. O'Leary...	Deputy warden. . . . .	Roman Catholic .....	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon.....	" .....	Sept. 8, 1854	" 4, 1897	" 4, 1897	1,800
R. R. Creighton .....	Accountant.....	Presbyterian .....	Aug. 29, 1861	Feb. 1, 1882	Dec. 20, 1892	1,200
Rev. C. E. Cartwright.....	Protestant chaplain.	Church of England...	May 15, 1837	Oct. 25, 1875	Oct. 25, 1875	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald.....	Roman Catholic chaplain.	Roman Catholic.....	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster.....	Warden's clerk .....	Church of England...	" 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1898	800
W. S. Hughes.....	Chief keeper and Clerk of Industries.	Presbyterian.....	June 2, 1861	Jan. 13, 1893	" 1, 1896	1,400
T. W. Bowie.....	Store-keeper.....	" .....	April 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	900
E. J. Adams.....	Chief trade instructor.	" .....	Feb. 26, 1861	April 6, 1894	Feb. 1, 1896	1,000
W. H. Derry.....	Engineer.....	Congregationalist .....	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,000
Chas. Baylie .....	Electrician .....	" .....	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	800
R. McDonald .....	Assistant electrician.	Roman Catholic.....	March 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	June 1, 1894	500
C. H. Martin.....	Steward.....	Methodist .....	Feb. 5, 1858	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	900
W. A. Gunn.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor.	Church of England...	" 16, 1845	June 1, 1890	June 1, 1890	800
T. Thompson .....	Asst. " .....	Methodist .....	Jan. 17, 1843	Feb. 1, 1869	Mar. 1, 1896	600
T. A. Keenan .....	Asst. storekeeper .....	Roman Catholic.....	April 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	600
T. P. Connor.....	Supt. binder twine department.	" .....	Nov. 2, 1862	July 1, 1894	July 1, 1894	1,500
Jno. Price.....	Asst. " .....	Church of England...	April 16, 1848	" 4, 1894	" 1, 1894	900
Rose A. Fahey.....	Matron .....	Roman Catholic.....	Aug. 15, 1849	March 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	600
Mary Smith.....	Deputy matron.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 4, 1852	June 1, 1889	June 1, 1889	400
C. A. Sullivan.....	Overseer sewage works .....	Roman Catholic.....	Mar. 25, 1869	Jan. 1, 1894	July 1, 1896	550
Wm. Coward.....	Baker instructor.....	Methodist .....	June 19, 1855	June 6, 1878	June 6, 1878	700
Richard Young..	Mason " .....	" .....	Oct. 31, 1850	April 6, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890	700
Robt. Pogue.....	Shoe " .....	Church of England...	June 1, 1848	Sept. 1, 1887	Sept. 1, 1887	700
C. Robinson.....	Tailor " .....	Methodist .....	Sept. 24, 1850	Aug. 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	700
P. Moncrieff .....	Tinsmith " .....	Presbyterian.....	Mar. 6, 1862	" 1, 1888	Sept. 5, 1895	700
B. H. Sherring.....	Stonecutting " .....	Church of England...	May 13, 1851	" 22, 1892	Oct. 1, 1894	700
J. A. McCaugherty .....	Farm " .....	Presbyterian.....	Dec. 22, 1865	April 1, 1893	April 1, 1893	700
John Gordon.....	Mason " .....	" .....	May 7, 1860	Oct. 2, 1894	Oct. 2, 1894	700
R. J. Burns.....	Carpenter " .....	Church of England...	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	June 1, 1895	700
T. W. Gibson .....	Quarry " .....	Methodist .....	Nov. 6, 1857	July 8, 1896	July 8, 1896	700
H. L. Walker .....	Blacksmith " .....	Church of England...	Mar. 25, 1865	" 3, 1897	" 3, 1897	600
+J. C. Weir .....	Night keeper .....	Presbyterian.....	Oct. 15, 1850	Oct. 31, 1876	March 1, 1901	600

a Inspector of Dominion police December 2, 1882, to August 9, 1897.  
+ Appointed Guard Oct. 31, 1876; appointed Steward Sept. 1, 1881; removed Aug. 2, 1897; appointed Guard Aug. 1, 1899.



KINGSTON—Continued.

	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
Jno. Kennedy . . . . .	Keeper . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	July 21, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	600
Alex. Atkins . . . . .	" . . . . .	Presbyterian . . . . .	" 21, 1857	July 1, 1878	July 1, 1891	600
Thos. Moore . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1844	May 9, 1870	Mar. 1, 1899	600
P. O'Connor . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	" 7, 1853	Dec. 18, 1882	D.c. 18, 1893	700
c.E. D. O. Macdonell . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	June 8, 1846	Sept. 26, 1876	Feb. 5, 1894	700
Chas. Bostridge . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Nov. 20, 1848	April 10, 1882	Aug. 1, 1899	700
J. A. Rutherford . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	" 1, 1899	600
P. M. Beaupré . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Jno. Bannister . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Sept. 13, 1851	May 23, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Jas. Doyle . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	Oct. 19, 1860	" 27, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Patrick Madden . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	April 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	" 1, 1899	600
A. McConville . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1885	500
Michael Koen . . . . .	Guard . . . . .	" . . . . .	May 25, 1842	" 12, 1886	" 12, 1886	500
Wm. Mooney . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Mar. 1, 1858	" 4, 1885	" 4, 1885	500
Thos. Fowler . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	" 22, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1889	500
A. Thompson . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	June 20, 1850	" 1, 1889	" 1, 1889	500
Wm. Holland . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Mar. 26, 1850	" 1, 1889	" 1, 1889	500
E. R. Davis . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	" 29, 1850	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	500
Wm. Ryan . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	Nov. 14, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890	500
J. R. Birmingham . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1858	Sept. 8, 1890	Sept. 8, 1890	500
Jno. Givens . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892	500
C. S. Wheeler . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892	500
Edward Johnston . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1851	Aug. 23, 1892	Aug. 23, 1892	500
Geo. McCauley, jr. . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Sept. 19, 1863	" 24, 1892	" 24, 1892	500
F. Hornbrook . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Dec. 15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1892	Sept. 1, 1892	500
Wm. Kenny . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893	500
Jno. O'Neil . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	Dec. 5, 1860	Feb. 1, 1894	Feb. 1, 1894	500
Jas. Bennett . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Jan. 9, 1854	" 14, 1894	" 14, 1894	500
R. Corby . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	May 9, 1869	May 7, 1894	May 7, 1894	500
John Hughes . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Nov. 4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895	500
Samuel McCormack . . . . .	" . . . . .	Presbyterian . . . . .	" 3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895	500
G. H. T. Marsh . . . . .	" . . . . .	Church of England . . . . .	Aug. 23, 1866	Sept. 25, 1895	Sept. 25, 1895	500
T. H. Hennessy . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	Nov. 13, 1861	" 26, 1895	" 26, 1895	500
S. J. Greer . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Mar. 17, 1859	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895	500
W. N. Carrigan . . . . .	" . . . . .	Presbyterian . . . . .	Aug. 16, 1874	Jan. 1, 1896	Jan. 1, 1896	500
R. D. Dowsley . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896	500
R. Bryant . . . . .	" . . . . .	Methodist . . . . .	Feb. 12, 1872	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
T. Reid . . . . .	" . . . . .	Presbyterian . . . . .	Nov. 9, 1871	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Geo. Sullivan . . . . .	" . . . . .	Roman Catholic . . . . .	April 20, 1875	Aug. 22, 1898	Aug. 22, 1898	500



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

V. Eccles	Guard	Roman Catholic	May	27,	1865	Sept	1,	1898	Sept.	1,	1898	500
M. P. Reid	"	Church of England	Jan.	3,	1871	Aug.	24,	1898	Aug.	24,	1898	500
d/Thomas Tobin	"	Roman Catholic	Nov.	20,	1849	Sept.	1,	1887	Mar.	1,	1899	500
W. H. Matthews	"	"	Oct.	20,	1865	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	500
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept.	1,	1861	"	1,	1899	"	1,	1899	500
Jos. Saunders	"	Presbyterian	Nov.	30,	1859	"	1,	1899	"	1,	1899	500
J. C. Franklin	"	Methodist	May	8,	1875	"	1,	1899	"	1,	1899	500
D. German	"	"	April	4,	1870	"	1,	1899	"	1,	1899	500
J. McQuade	"	"	June	24,	1859	Dec.	6,	1897	Dec.	1,	1899	500
eR. Patterson	"	"	April	1,	1849	Aug.	7,	1894	May	23,	1900	500
W. J. Calvert	"	Presbyterian	Sept.	9,	1866	Nov.	1,	1900	Nov.	1,	1900	500
Edw. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	"	2,	1878	"	1,	1900	"	1,	1900	500
S. N. Watts	"	Church of England	April	18,	1866	"	1,	1900	"	1,	1900	500
Percy Johnson	"	"	May	17,	1871	"	1,	1900	"	1,	1900	500
P. Byrns	"	Roman Catholic	Nov.	28,	1869	"	1,	1900	"	1,	1900	500
R. M. Davis	"	Methodist	April	7,	1878	"	1,	1900	"	1,	1900	500
D. J. McCarthy	"	Roman Catholic	Jan.	4,	1867	Feb.	19,	1901	Feb.	19,	1901	500
M. Tobin	Stable guard	"	April	6,	1846	Dec.	7,	1891	Dec.	7,	1891	500
P. Stover	"	Methodist	Aug.	4,	1854	Sept.	1,	1894	Sept.	1,	1894	500
Jas. Weir	"	"	Oct.	4,	1856	May	4,	1896	May	4,	1896	500
R. Irwin	Fireman	Church of England	Oct.	12,	1867	Sept.	1,	1898	Sept.	1,	1898	500
I. Seymour	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	2,	1867	Jan.	10,	1899	Jan.	10,	1899	500
C. H. Fenning	"	Church of England	July	26,	1860	Aug.	1,	1899	Aug.	1,	1899	500
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	Roman Catholic	April	18,	1857	April	1,	1872	May	1,	1884	600

c Appointed at Manitoba Penitentiary September 21, 1876 ; removed from office September 9, 1892 ; reappointed to present office on above date.  
d Dismissed August 22, 1898, reappointed March 1, 1899.  
e Retired April 1, 1900 ; reappointed May 23, 1900.



## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
* J. A. Duchesneau, M.D.	Warden	Roman Catholic	Sept. 8, 1832	Dec. 15, 1875	April 13, 1898	2,400
O. Beauchamp	Deputy warden	"	June 22, 1851	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 21, 1899	1,500
Rev. L. O. Harel	Roman Catholic chaplain	"	Aug. 30, 1847	April 27, 1887	April 27, 1887	1,200
" J. Rollit	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	April 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200
L. A. Fortier, M.D.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 18, 1834	April 13, 1898	April 13, 1898	1,600
G. S. Malepart	Accountant	"	May 23, 1849	Sept. 21, 1880	Sept. 21, 1880	1,200
E. Lachapelle	Warden's clerk	"	Oct. 27, 1860	May 7, 1898	May 7, 1898	700
G. B. Lamarche	Store keeper	"	April 23, 1842	" 20, 1873	" 20, 1873	900
H. C. Fatt	Assistant store keeper	Church of England	" 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	Dec. 1, 1899	500
G. A. Pratt	Chief trade instructor	"	Nov. 28, 1862	Feb. 20, 1899	Feb. 20, 1899	1,500
J. Dorais	Electrician	Roman Catholic	April 2, 1876	May 27, 1901	May 27, 1901	800
N. Charbonneau	Steward	"	June 20, 1847	July 1, 1873	June 30, 1888	800
E. Champagne	Engineer	"	Dec. 20, 1853	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	900
E. Leclair	Fireman	"	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1899	500
D. O'Shea	Hospital overseer	"	" 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882	" 24, 1890	750
J. T. Dorais	School instructor	"	Oct. 16, 1843	July 24, 1882	July 24, 1882	800
E. Kenny	Farm	"	May 16, 1851	Jan. 1, 1876	Jan. 1, 1876	700
D. O'Borne	Mason	"	Dec. 4, 1843	June 1, 1877	May 1, 1881	700
A. Rochon	Baker	"	Oct. 20, 1844	Mar. 1, 1882	" 1, 1893	700
O. Cadieux	Tailor	"	Aug. 11, 1864	April 8, 1901	April 8, 1901	700
V. Lortie	Shoemaker	"	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	July 15, 1895	700
W. Prevost	Quarry	"	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	Aug. 31, 1896	700
G. R. Lacase	Carpenter	"	Oct. 14, 1844	Jan. 1, 1899	May 29, 1899	700
E. Leblanc	Blacksmith	"	Mar. 20, 1861	April 1, 1901	April 1, 1901	700
E. Picard	Stonecutter	"	Sept. 20, 1857	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899	700
V. Bisson	Tinsmith	"	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	Feb. 1, 1900	700
U. Chartrand	Chief keeper	"	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878	April 8, 1899	1,200
W. W. Gibson	Night keeper	Church of England	Oct. 22, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886	Oct. 11, 1897	600
G. Chartrand	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 6, 1841	July 1, 1876	Mar. 1, 1886	600
J. B. Lemay	"	"	Aug. 2, 1838	June 1, 1879	June 30, 1888	600
G. Nixon	"	Church of England	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	Aug. 21, 1894	600
J. D. Fitzgibbon	"	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	Oct. 11, 1897	600
J. Desjardins	"	"	Mar. 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897	April 9, 1899	600
G. Charbonneau	"	"	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888	July 1, 1898	600
J. Lawlor	"	"	April 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	Feb. 1, 1900	600
P. Blondin	"	"	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	" 1, 1900	600
A. Plouffe	Guard	"	April 9, 1846	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883	500







DORCHESTER.

	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
John A. Kirk.....	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	Mar. 1, 1837	Dec. 12, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899	\$ 2,000
Arthur B. Pipes.....	Deputy Warden.....	Church of England.....	Mar. 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	June 6, 1901	1,500
Edward P. Doherty, M. D.....	Surgeon.....	Roman Catholic.....	Oct. 18, 1861	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 22, 1901	1,400
John A. Gray.....	Accountant.....	Presbyterian.....	May 30, 1853	Sept. 1, 1880	Sept. 1, 1880	1,200
Rev. J. Roy Campbell.....	Protestant chaplain.....	Church of England.....	Aug. 7, 1841	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883	600
Rev. A. D. Cormier.....	Roman Catholic chaplain.....	Roman Catholic.....	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	600
F. A. Landry.....	Storekeeper.....	".....	Jan. 28, 1843	Nov. 15, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	700
W. J. Macleod.....	Steward.....	".....	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	" 1, 1898	700
Jas. A. Piercy.....	Engineer.....	Methodist.....	Aug. 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	900
L. S. Hutchinson.....	Chief keeper.....	Church of England.....	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1901	800
G. B. Papineau.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor.....	Roman Catholic.....	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Elizabeth McMahon.....	Matron.....	".....	April 7, 1870	Jan. 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	500
Elizabeth Cumming.....	Deputy matron.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	400
John Downey.....	Blacksmith instructor.....	Baptist.....	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	700
Nathan Tattrie.....	Shoemaker.....	Presbyterian.....	April 3, 1844	Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 1, 1877	700
L. H. Chambers.....	Carpenter.....	Roman Catholic.....	April 20, 1853	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1900	700
John McDougall.....	Mason.....	".....	May 6, 1861	April 5, 1891	Dec. 1, 1900	700
W. R. Burns.....	Tailor.....	".....	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	700
A. M. McDonald.....	Baker.....	".....	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	Nov. 1, 1894	700
Willard Lawrence.....	Night keeper.....	Church of England.....	May 14, 1849	Sept. 27, 1899	April 1, 1901	600
Wm. Hogan.....	Keeper.....	Roman Catholic.....	April 17, 1843	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
Henry Godsoe.....	".....	".....	Dec. 25, 1833	Aug. 1, 1869	" 1, 1897	600
Wm. Alexander.....	".....	Methodist.....	Aug. 31, 1846	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1898	600
John Corcoran.....	Guard.....	Roman Catholic.....	April 12, 1847	" 1, 1880	July 1, 1880	500
Jas. A. Lane.....	".....	".....	Oct. 14, 1843	" 1, 1880	" 1, 1882	500
Robert Colburn.....	".....	".....	July 10, 1856	Aug. 1, 1881	Jan. 1, 1882	500
James Luther.....	".....	Methodist.....	June 29, 1849	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	500
Joseph LeBlanc.....	".....	Roman Catholic.....	".....	".....	".....	500
Adolphus Allain.....	".....	Church of England.....	Feb. 1, 1855	July 10, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	500
T. Frank Gillespie.....	".....	".....	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892	500
N. A. Burden.....	".....	".....	25, 1852	".....	Feb. 1, 1893	500
Angus A. McDonald.....	".....	Roman Catholic.....	Feb. 27, 1866	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1893	500
John McCaull.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	500
Chas. S. Elsdon.....	".....	Methodist.....	Sept. 4, 1869	".....	".....	500
Sinclair McDougall.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	Oct. 18, 1871	".....	".....	500
Arthur Brown.....	".....	".....	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
George Drilio.....	".....	".....	April 27, 1865	".....	".....	500
John H. DeForest.....	".....	Church of England.....	June 26, 1870	".....	".....	500
Stephen H. Getson.....	".....	Presbyterian.....	Feb. 3, 1883	".....	".....	500



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

John McLeod.....	"	Sept.	20, 1860	1, 1898	"	1, 1898	500
Patrick Connell.....	"	Aug.	6, 1849	1, 1880	Feb.	15, 1899	500
Lauchlin McDonald.....	"	July	28, 1876	1, 1901	June	1, 1901	500
John S. Milton.....	Stable guard	Nov.	2, 1853	1, 1894	July	1, 1898	500
Thomas Walsh.....	"	Jan.	1, 1859	1, 1896	"	1, 1898	500
James McDougall.....	Messenger	July	19, 1841	1, 1873	"	1, 1883	550
D. P. Belliveau.....	Fireman	Jan.	28, 1860	14, 1901	Jan.	14, 1901	500

MANITOBA.

A. G. Irvine.....	Warden	Dec.	7, 1837	1, 1870	May	13, 1892	2,200
A. Manseau.....	Deputy warden	Jan.	14, 1858	1, 1891	July	2, 1898	1,500
R. W. Neill, M. D.....	Surgeon	May	24, 1869	12, 1900	Sept.	12, 1900	1,500
Rev. F. M. Finn.....	Protestant chaplain,	Feb.	9, 1832	1, 1898	Mar.	1, 1898	800
Rev. G. Cloutier.....	Roman Catholic chaplain	"	1, 1851	4, 1883	April	11, 1898	800
J. Mustard.....	Accountant.	June	12, 1844	16, 1883	"	1, 1894	1,100
B. F. Power.....	Storekeeper and steward	"	14, 1846	18, 1892	Feb.	1, 1894	950
E. Freeman.....	Assistant steward	May	12, 1856	1, 1886	Dec.	11, 1899	650
J. O. Beaupré.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor	July	2, 1859	28, 1885	Nov.	1, 1892	900
J. Smith.....	Engineer and blacksmith	Dec.	8, 1848	10, 1883	"	1, 1889	1,000
E. Lusignan.....	Carpenter instructor	May	11, 1852	1, 1892	April	1, 1892	700
D. Farquhar.....	Mason	Feb.	15, 1849	16, 1893	Mar.	16, 1893	1,000
W. R. Grahame.....	Farm	Oct.	19, 1860	1, 1891	July	24, 1893	700
T. Miller.....	Shoemaker	Dec.	17, 1857	10, 1892	Oct.	23, 1895	700
F. Mercer.....	Tailor	Feb.	27, 1845	30, 1899	May	30, 1899	700
E. Harris.....	Keeper	July	15, 1867	10, 1895	Jan.	1, 1899	600
W. Eddles.....	Guard	"	17, 1858	19, 1885	Aug.	19, 1885	650
G. Addison.....	"	May	15, 1838	29, 1881	Sept.	20, 1885	650
P. McFarlane.....	"	Mar.	29, 1854	1, 1888	Feb.	1, 1888	600
D. G. Sutherland.....	"	"	6, 1850	11, 1888	Dec.	11, 1888	600
C. Gingras.....	"	Jan.	2, 1864	1, 1891	Feb.	1, 1891	600
E. Bourke.....	"	Mar.	2, 1867	1, 1891	Sept.	1, 1891	600
A. Gillies, jr.....	"	Oct.	9, 1865	1, 1898	Mar.	1, 1898	600
A. Ward.....	"	June	6, 1855	1, 1898	May	1, 1898	600
W. H. French.....	"	Mar.	24, 1873	4, 1899	April	4, 1899	600
J. Hogue.....	"	Nov.	13, 1874	11, 1899	May	11, 1899	600
T. Douglas.....	"	Feb.	8, 1869	1, 1899	June	1, 1899	600
T. A. Chapman.....	"	June	27, 1871	17, 1899	July	17, 1899	600
A. J. Fletcher.....	"	May	10, 1875	12, 1899	Sept.	12, 1899	600
R. Abbott.....	"	Oct.	11, 1873	16, 1899	"	16, 1899	600
W. J. Smith.....	"	Mar.	27, 1864	16, 1899	"	16, 1899	600
A. M. Gunn.....	"	Jan.	21, 1867	9, 1900	May	9, 1900	600
W. H. Shead.....	Fireman	June	4, 1869	1, 1898	May	1, 1898	600



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.		Date of First Appointment.		Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
								\$
J. C. Whyte.....	Warden.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov.	27, 1896	Nov.	27, 1896	2,000
D. D. Bourke.....	Deputy warden.....	Roman Catholic.....	" 15, 1845	July	23, 1886	April	1, 1896	1,500
Rev. Thomas Scouler.....	Protestant chaplain.....	Presbyterian.....	July 10, 1843	Jan.	1, 1897	Jan.	1, 1897	800
Rev. Chas. De Vriendt.....	Roman Catholic chaplain.....	Roman Catholic.....	April 7, 1861	"	13, 1899	"	13, 1899	800
W. A. De Wolf Smith, M. D.....	Surgeon.....	Church of England.....	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov.	1, 1887	June	30, 1890	600
Jas. W. Harvey.....	Accountant and warden's clerk.....	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June	29, 1895	Feb.	27, 1896	1,200
Benjamin Burr.....	Storekeeper.....	Reformed Episcopal.....	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct.	1, 1888	May	1, 1899	800
R. J. Robertson.....	Steward.....	Presbyterian.....	Jan. 28, 1865	"	11, 1887	Oct.	1, 1895	800
W. J. Carroll.....	Hospital overseer and school instructor.....	Roman Catholic.....	Mar. 15, 1860	July	23, 1886	"	1, 1895	800
George McKenzie.....	Shoemaker instructor.....	Presbyterian.....	July 4, 1854	Nov.	1, 1883	Nov.	1, 1883	750
Alex. Coutts.....	Blacksmith.....	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct.	1, 1886	Oct.	1, 1886	750
John Martin.....	Baker.....	Roman Catholic.....	April 20, 1872	"	10, 1900	"	10, 1900	700
J. N. Aitchison.....	Tailor.....	Presbyterian.....	Mar. 14, 1868	Aug.	9, 1898	Aug.	9, 1898	700
H. Disney.....	Carpenter.....	Church of England.....	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar.	1, 1895	Mar.	1, 1895	700
John McNiven.....	Farm.....	Presbyterian.....	May 6, 1856	June	1, 1889	Oct.	1, 1895	700
H. McKee.....	Keeper.....	"	" 24, 1849	Nov.	7, 1884	"	2, 1895	600
E. Stewart.....	Guard.....	"	Aug. 16, 1852	April	1, 1885	April	1, 1885	600
James Doyle.....	"	Roman Catholic.....	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct.	1, 1886	Oct.	1, 1886	600
Patrick Smyth.....	"	"	" 17, 1843	Feb.	21, 1879	Feb.	21, 1879	600
Thomas Sampson.....	"	Methodist.....	May 25, 1859	April	1, 1890	April	1, 1890	600
W. A. Patchell.....	"	Church of England.....	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug.	18, 1890	Aug.	18, 1890	600
R. J. Atkins.....	"	Methodist.....	Dec. 3, 1860	April	1, 1885	Sept.	1, 1892	600
Ralph Dynes.....	"	Roman Catholic.....	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan.	1, 1894	Jan.	1, 1894	600
A. McNeill.....	"	Presbyterian.....	June 17, 1862	"	29, 1894	"	29, 1894	600
Thos. G. Lobb.....	"	Church of England.....	May 31, 1857	Oct.	1, 1895	Oct.	1, 1895	600
William Walsh.....	"	Roman Catholic.....	Feb. 14, 1864	June	1, 1896	June	1, 1896	600
R. J. Sainsbury.....	"	"	Dec. 13, 1872	April	1, 1899	April	1, 1899	600
Edward Walmsley.....	"	Church of England.....	Feb. 8, 1870	May	10, 1899	May	10, 1899	600
John Imlah.....	"	Presbyterian.....	July 20, 1860	"	15, 1900	"	15, 1900	600
M. Lavelle.....	"	Roman Catholic.....	June 17, 1867	Mar.	9, 1901	Mar.	9, 1901	600
P. Devine.....	"	"	July 30, 1875	April	8, 1901	April	8, 1901	600



APPENDIX L

FARM REPORTS







KINGSTON.

STATEMENT of amount of expenditure and value of produce raised.

	Amount.	Total.	Produce.	Quantity.	Average Price.		Amount.		Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Seed, grain and potatoes.....	127 26		Pork, dressed.....	20,529	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	1,480	18		
Implement, tools, repairs, &c.....	111 50		Hogs, live weight. ....	14,640	0 05 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	871	25		
Dining hall refuse.....	75 00		Hay.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 70	10	642	10		
Manure.....	76 00		Straw.....	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 60	47	204	47		
Threshing grain.....	44 03		Oats.....	2,154	0 28	11	607	11		
Grinding feed.....	28 81		Potatoes.....	1,088 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	00	341	00		
Hard coal.....	18 66		Cabbage.....	13,021	0 01	21	130	21		
Paris Green and bug finish.....	19 25		Beets.....	281	0 40	38	112	38		
Binder twine.....	15 81		Beans.....	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13	85	95	85		
Boar pig.....	15 00		Onions.....	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 60	14	94	14		
Stationery.....	8 65		Onions.....	766	0 03 $\frac{1}{4}$	69	24	69		
Freight and express charges.....	2 50		Carrots.....	213	0 31	95	65	95		
Flower seeds and bulbs.....	26 21		Tomatoes.....	122 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 37	14	45	14		
Convict labour, days, 3,182 at 30c.....	954 60		Sour Krout. ....	3,568	0 01 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	45	35		
Horse " " 1,059 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 50c.....	529 75		Corn in ears.....	163	0 04 $\frac{1}{8}$	80	6	80		
Teamsters salary, two, \$500.00.....	1,000 00		Radishes.....	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 40	90	13	90		
Instructors, one, \$700.00.....	700 00		Parsnips.....	27	0 50	50	13	50		
		3,753 03	Turnips.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	50	14	50		
Balance (net profit).....		1,063 19	Corn stalks.....	20	0 10	200	2	00		
			Rhubarb.....	62	0 03	86	1	86		
			Celery.....	20	0 03	60	0	60		
			Squash.....	07	0 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	85	0	85		
			Apples.....	03 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 56	83	1	83		
			Cherries.....	07	0 08	56	0	56		
		4,816 22			.....	.....	.....	.....	4,816	22

JOHN A. McCAUGHERTY,  
*Farm Instructor.*



ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1901

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statements for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The year's work shows an increase in the production over the previous one. The raising of pork was a success, 31,516 pounds were delivered to the institution; 124 old pigs fed, together with an increase of 286; the total expenditure in cash would be 4½ cents per pound for the dressed pork, while the value of the increase in live stock can be credited to convict labour. The Montreal market price for dressed pork was from \$9.50 to \$10.50 the year round, while \$7 was the price allowed by our storekeeper. This discrimination reduces the farm revenue \$945.48, or three cents per pound under market rate on 31,516 pounds. A correct farm statement cannot be shown if the current market rates are not adhered to.

There is an urgent necessity to have additions made to the barns, piggery and wagon sheds; these buildings are too small for the requirements of the farm.

I am pleased to say that both officers and convicts were most painstaking and agreeable while under my direction, no trouble whatever was experienced during the year. Farm work for convicts is a strong incentive to good conduct and industry, and the more that are brought under this influence the better for the institution and the criminal class.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

EDW. KENNY,  
*Farm Instructor.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT. .

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Sundry stock on hand .....	2,620 00	By Farm produce, viz.:—	
Seeds, fertilizers, &c... ..	239 45	Pork, 31,516 lbs. at 7c .....	2,206 12
Piggery, feed, straw, 1 boar pig...	1,247 56	Potatoes, 2,005 bags at 40c. to	
Convict labour, 6,641 days at 30c..	1,992 30	45c .....	775 35
Horse " 1,449 " 50c..	724 50	Hay, 67 <sup>10</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> tons at \$8 to \$9 ..	564 87
Farm instructor's salary .....	700 00	Oats, 23 <sup>557</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> " \$20....	465 57
Teamster guard " .....	500 00	Straw, 49 <sup>1150</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> " \$4.....	195 30
		Mixed grain, 4 <sup>220</sup> / <sub>2000</sub> tons at \$20	82 20
	8,023 81	Mangels, 33 tons at \$5.....	165 00
Balance.....	82 09	Turnips, 10½ tons, 220 bush...	106 25
		Carrots, 166½ bush. at 25c.....	41 63
		Onions, 188 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> " 40 to 50c.	76 44
		Barley, 37 bush .....	23 80
		Cabbage, 3,172 heads at 2c....	63 44
		Waggon grease, 600 lbs. at 6c..	36 00
		Sundry sales to customers.....	26 57
		Convict labour.....	27 45
		Stock on hand, viz.:—	
		124 old pigs at \$15.....	1,860 00
		286 young pigs at \$3.50...	1,001 00
		200 bags potatoes at 40c...	80 00
		1,756 lbs. of onions, salted,	
		at 1c.....	17 56
		51 bush. of barley.....	22 95
		Manure .....	268 40
	8,105 90		8,105 90



DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the operations on the penitentiary farm for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The season on the whole was rather wet. May was wet and cold, and seeding was backward. June and July were favourable to growing crops. August was a fair month for hay making, and the English hay was good, both in quality and quantity.

Part of September and all of October were very wet; this made the harvest and the gathering of the root crop late, almost a failure. During the year we cleaned up about nine (9) acres of rough land, and this is all under crop this season.

The live stock on the farm is in good shape, and although we slaughtered eleven cattle for the use of the prison, and sold fourteen fat steers, we will send to winter quarters the largest number in the history of the penitentiary.

Thanking you for your many favours.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. PIPES,  
*For Farm Instructor.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Hay, grain and vegetable seeds	142 58	By 270 tons English hay at \$7.50..	2,025 00
Fertilizers.....	74 80	47 " Broadleaf hay at \$4.50	211 50
Binder twine....	28 68	50 " ensilage at \$2.50.....	125 00
3 pairs steers.....	125 00	1,300 bushels oats at 30c.....	390 00
2 " working oxen....	160 00	80 " buckwheat at 40c	32 00
Farm implements, tools, &c...	317 56	100 " barley at 60c.....	60 00
Instructor's salary.....	700 00	1,945 " potatoes at 30c..	583 50
Stable guard's salary....	500 00	3,136 " turnips at 20c....	627 20
Use of 6 horses.....	750 00	512 " carrots at 30c....	153 60
Vegetables to piggery.....	307 83	87 " beets at 30c.....	26 10
6,809 days' convict labour at 30c	2,042 70	20 " parsnips at 30c..	6 00
		350 " mangels at 25c...	87 50
		306 heads cabbage at 4c.....	12 24
		6,529 lbs. pork at 6c.....	391 74
		6,455 " beef.....	343 91
		4,527 qts. milk at 5c.....	226 35
		13 oxen sold.....	762 15
		Milch cow sold.....	42 00
		25 young pigs sold.....	59 00
		Service of bull.....	3 00
		" boar....	3 00
Balance.....	1,036 64	Pasturage.....	15 00
	6,185 79		6,185 79



MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, September 23, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report as farm instructor at Manitoba penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1901.

I am pleased to say our crops this year are very good, amounting to 7,019 bushels, of which 4,430 were oats, yielding 58 bushels per acre; and 2,459 bushels barley, yielding 42 bushels per acre; and 130 bushels wheat, yielding 19 bushels per acre. We began seeding on April 22, and began harvest on August 6. Hay has also been plentiful this year. We have 150 tons broome grass, yielding over three tons per acre; and timothy, a little over one ton per acre.

On the evening of the 25th of April we had a very strong wind storm, which did considerable damage in the stable yard, all of which was reported at the time.

In repairing the weigh scales they were moved to a more convenient place in the yard; also the implement shed was moved and placed beside the driving shed, and a shed built for the wagons, mostly from old lumber taken from the buildings on the Bedson estate.

Our cattle are doing well; we have 50 head.  
The warden still takes a great interest in the farm and stock.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. R. GRAHAME,  
*Farm Instructor.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To Farm instructor's salary.... ..	700 00	By 161 bushels wheat at 63c.....	101 43
Drilling farm well..... ..	227 25	696 " oats at 40c.....	278 40
Fencing.... ..	17 08	1,528 " barley at 40c.....	611 20
Use of teams..... ..	428 12	1,128 " potatoes at 30c....	564 00
Rent of hay land..... ..	54 28	226 " turnips at 15c.....	33 90
Binder twine..... ..	18 00	100 " beets at 30c.....	30 00
Threshing grain..... ..	54 62	143 " carrots at 30c.....	42 90
2,378 days' convict labour.....	713 40	9,660 lbs. cabbage at ½c.....	48 30
Field and garden seeds..... ..	248 03	1,275 " onions at 1c.....	12 75
Implements, tools and repairs.	325 76	254 " greens at ½c.....	1 27
Horse..... ..	150 00	495 " beef at 6c.....	29 70
Drugs..... ..	7 50	51 " green hide at 5c.....	2 55
Feed..... ..	737 99	10,584 " pork at 7c.....	740 88
		7,385 " live hogs at 5½c.....	387 71
		85 " radishes at ½c.....	0 43
		425 " green beans at ½c....	2 13
		119½ tons hay at \$5.....	598 75
		1,495 gals. milk..... ..	152 03
		9 pails tomatoes at 25c.....	2 25
		8½ doz. heads celery at 20c....	1 70
		22 " garden plants at 10c...	2 20
		Bull service..... ..	13 00
		Boar " .....	9 75
		Small pig..... ..	3 00
		Balance..... ..	11 80
	3,682 03		3,682 03



BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 6, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

Last summer we had a plague of cut worms which destroyed the greater part of our crop, only with unremitting care and labour did we save the balance.

I am pleased to report for the coming season that the present outlook for a good crop is very encouraging, as the season has been favourable for our side-hill farm.

The pedigreed sheep the warden purchased last year are doing well, and are steadily increasing.

The thirty-two acres mentioned in last year's report are still being improved, and when fenced will add greatly to the pasturage.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. MCNIVEN,  
*Farm Instructor.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To 160 loads brewer's grains.....	80 00	By 795 gals. milk.....	141 01
Implements, &c.....	98 35	100,805 lbs. potatoes.....	504 03
Paris green, &c.....	47 23	5,995 " turnips....	20 00
General repairs.....	226 66	39,962 " carrots....	133 20
Cauldron.....	15 00	1,328 " onions..	6 68
Manure, 349 loads.....	174 57	4,521 " cabbage...	15 08
'Smith's Entomology,' 1 vol....	3 50	1,591 " beets....	5 30
Service of bull.....	4 00	188 " cauliflower...	0 63
Seeds.....	117 76	3,727 " parsnips...	12 43
4,000 lbs. mangolds.....	13 33	4,000 " mangolds..	13 33
50,000 " potatoes....	250 00	130 " lettuce..	0 44
24,000 " carrots....	79 33	15 " radishes...	0 05
2,500 " turnips.....	8 34	122 " leeks....	0 62
1,988 " pease.....	28 89	10 " rhubarb...	0 05
1,400 " parsnips....	4 09	Cabbage plants..	1 05
2,000 " coal....	3 30	4,700 lbs. pease...	70 50
5 tons whole corn.....	120 00	8,500 " oats....	85 00
Labour of horses, 192 days.....	96 00	1,850 " barley....	27 75
" convicts, 3,627 days.	1,088 10	52,600 " hay..	263 00
Salary of farm instructor.....	700 00	151 cords wood...	302 00
		4,849½ lbs. pork...	339 47
		39 sucking pigs...	49 50
		249½ lbs. mutton..	22 45
		Sheepshead....	0 30
		100 lbs. straw..	0 10
		125 days labour of convicts....	37 50
		271 lbs. calf....	24 39
		400 " bran..	3 00
		45 loads manure (on hand)..	22 50
		3 tons whole corn (on hand)....	72 00
		12 loads manure (sold)....	6 00
		Balance..	1,080 09
	3,159 45		3,159 45







APPENDIX M

REGINA JAIL.







REGINA JAIL.

REGINA, September 6, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports, financial statements and statistical tables of the Regina jail for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

Having assumed my duties as jailer on the 1st of July last, I may be pardoned if I wait the ripening of my opinion before making suggestions or recommendations relative to matters in connection with this prison.

However, I wish to make exception in one instance. I would recommend that the land in connection with this jail be utilized more extensively for farming operations.

There are about one hundred acres of the quarter section attached to this jail that are most desirable for that purpose, if modern methods of cultivating the soil were adopted.

I am satisfied that such operation in the course of two years would become a source of considerable revenue to this prison, and would reduce the per capita cost considerably below what it is at present. It would also be a most desirable employment for the prisoners, for I am strongly of the opinion that no employment is more beneficial for convicts than cultivating the soil.

I will have more to say on this subject, as well as other matters, when you will favour this jail with a visit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. U. MACIVOR,

Jailer.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS.

	LUNATICS.			PRISONERS.			Total.	Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1900.....				20	2	22	22	
Received since ..	6	1	7	31	5	36	43	65
Discharged since...								
Removed to Brandon Asylum.....	5	1	6				6	
Released by order of Lieut.-Governor.....	1		1				1	
Expiration of sentence.....				33	4	37	37	
Pardoned.....				2		2	2	
Hanged. ....				1		1	1	
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1901.....				15	3	18		47
								18

Daily average, 20.



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SURGEON'S REPORT.

REGINA, July 11, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you the surgeon's report of Regina jail for the year ending June 30 last.

The usual average good health has been maintained since I took charge for Dr. Edwards, which, as shown by the register had existed previously, very few serious cases of illness having occurred.

The sanitary arrangements about the jail have not been entirely satisfactory in the past, but the future offers promise of improvement in this respect.

I would respectfully beg to again call your attention to a matter which appears in last year's report, namely, provision for isolation in the case of a prisoner contracting a contagious disease. At present there is absolutely none, which was a source of some anxiety during the recent epidemic of small-pox in the Territories. It is a matter for congratulation, however, that nothing of the kind has broken out among the prisoners confined here.

During the early part of my term of service the heating of the jail was not satisfactory, due, I believe, partly to the fact that the steam was not kept up for a sufficient length of time in the day. The heating was much improved by the jailer complying with my request to have the steam on for longer periods. I would suggest that a thorough examination of the heating system be made before next winter, because there were times during the one just past when the thermometer remained at 48° F. to 55° F. for hours. This, I think you will agree with me, scarcely conduces to the welfare of those subjected to it.

In conclusion, I beg to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the officers of the jail.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
DAVID LOW, M.D.,  
For Surgeon.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

CASES TREATED.

Cases Treated.	No.	Cases Treated.	No.
Toothache....	11	Myalgia.....	2
Lunacy.....	6	Pain in hip.....	2
Catarrh of throat....	6	Urticaria..	2
Constipation...	5	Cramps.....	2
Headache....	5	Chill.....	1
Cough....	3	Asthma....	1
Grippe....	3	Insomnia.....	1
Earache.....	3	Thrush.....	1
Indigestion....	3	Injured leg.....	1
Frequent micturition.....	2	Abscess....	1
Numbness in feet.....	2	Tuna sycosis....	1
Eczema.....	2	Pediculosis....	1
Scabies....	2	Bursitis.....	1
Conjunctivitis....	2	Tonsillitis.....	1
Nasal catarrh....	3	Gun shot wound....	1
Pemphigus.....	2	Ague.....	1
Intestinal colic....	2	Parturition....	1
Fever remittent.....	2	Pain in jaw.....	1
Cardiac disease.....	2	Phinitis....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	Synovitis....	1
Pleurodynia....	2		
		Total cases treated....	94



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Stock of drugs on hand June 30, 1900 .....	\$173 83
Drugs purchased during year.....	48 35
	<hr/>
	\$222 18
Stock of drugs on hand June 30, 1901 .....	145 94
	<hr/>
Amount used during year.....	\$ 76 24

MATRON'S REPORT.

REGINA, September 4, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that since entering upon my duties as acting matron on February 4, the following prisoners have been under my care.

There were two female prisoners when I commenced my duties, and one received since. One of them, an Indian woman, who is being held here in custody as a Crown witness, gave birth to a child, male, on the 19th March. During her illness I was greatly assisted by one of the other prisoners.

The prisoners are employed much the same as I understand was usual, being kept fairly busy with such work as washing, scrubbing, ironing, sewing, &c., although they could do much more at times were it available.

The conduct of all prisoners under my care has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

E. MATHESON,  
*Matron.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

PER CAPITA COST.

(Daily average, 20.)

	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1900.	Expenditure, 1900-01.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand, June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....	17 60	5,365 38	.....	5,382 98	16 45	5,366 53	268 28
Maintenance of convicts....	1,676 48	1,210 32	149 00	3,035 80	1,497 84	1,537 96	76 90
Discharge expenses.....	16 65	181 65	.....	198 30	15 55	182 75	9 14
Working expenses... ..	232 84	1,724 25	63 50	2,020 59	195 07	1,825 52	91 28
Prison equipment.....	479 60	63 67	.....	543 27	371 09	172 18	8 61
Industries.....	27 65	58 55	.....	86 20	23 05	63 15	3 16
Miscellaneous .....	.....	29 50	.....	29 50	.....	29 50	1 48
Total .....	2,450 82	8,633 32	212 50	11,296 64	2,119 05	9,177 59	458 85

Gross cost. ....	\$458 85
Deduct for revenue, .....	4 50
	<hr/>
Net cost per capita.....	\$ 454 35



## List of Persons received.

Name.	Term.	When Received.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.	Remarks.
John Morrison.. {	C. for T .....	1900.	Moosomin .....	27	Farmer .....	Murder .....	Removed to Moosomin, Nov. 10.
Herbert W. Carter	To be hanged .....	July 4	Moosomin .....	27	Farmer .....	Murder .....	Hanged Jan. 17, 1901.
George Stone.....	1 month or \$34 .....	Nov. 16	Moosejaw .....	34	Barber .....	Intoxication.....	Released by order of court, July 9.
John L. Starr....	12 m. hard labour.	July 9.	Moosemin.....	22	Farm hand.....	Theft.....	
Chas. Langford...	Insane.....	" 16.	Indian Head.....	...	...	...	Removed to Brandon asylum, July 23.
Adolph Wilson.. {	C. for T .....	" 21.	Moosejaw .....	42	Farmer .....	Mauslaughter.....	Released on bail, July 28.
Gilbert Favel.....	4 m. hard labour..	Aug. 3	" .....	20	Rancher.....	Theft .....	Removed to court, Aug. 16.
Elizabeth Keepanis	C. for T .....	" 16	Fort Qu'Appelle..	34	Labourer.....	Murder.....	
Alfred Sparrow...	Crown witness....	" 4.	" .....	47	Domestic.....	...	Removed to Brandon asylum, Aug. 10.
Thos. Desjarlais...	Insane.....	" 4.	" .....	...	...	...	Removed to court, Aug. 21.
Mrie. Martin Daniel	C. for T .....	" 7.	" .....	21	Farmer .....	Rape.....	" Aug. 28.
Octave Hennequin	" .....	" 10.	" .....	33	Wife.....	Theft.....	Removed to Brandon asylum, Sept. 6.
Anna Palmquist. {	Insane.....	Sept. 5.	Wolseley.....	...	...	...	Removed to court at Whitewood, Nov. 17.
William Simpson..	C. for T .....	28.	Moosomin .....	32	Wife.....	Concealment of child birth ..	
John Sinclair.....	23 m. hard labour.	Nov. 23.	Whitewood.....	52	Watchmaker.....	Theft.....	
Florentina Nova-	3 m. .....	Oct. 10.	Maple Creek.....	26	Horsebreaker....	Supplying intoxicants to In-	
kosky .....	6 m. .....	" 10.	" .....	...	...	dians .....	
George Keefe.....	C. for T .....	" 19.	Yorkton .....	13	Domestic.....	Murder.....	Removed to court at Yorkton, Dec. 12.
John Davy.....	2 yrs. hard labour.	" 27.	Calgary .....	27	Stonecutter .....	Indecent assault .....	
John Dillen.....	15 m. .....	27.	" .....	17	Rancher.....	Theft.....	
Sandor Maitie .....	C. for T .....	Nov. 16.	Moosejaw .....	23	Labourer.....	" .....	Removed to court, Dec. 18.
Bertie Malnar .. {	1 year hard labour.	Dec. 18.	Regina .....	27	" .....	" .....	
Stefan Ludwig....	3 m. .....	Nov. 23.	Whitewood.....	27	" .....	" .....	
Lesko Slivinsky...	3 m. .....	" 23.	" .....	27	" .....	" .....	
Arthur J. Reed. {	6 m. .....	" 23.	" .....	27	" .....	Assault.....	
Thos. M. Motion..	3 yrs. .....	Dec. 10.	Edmonton.....	12	" .....	Burglary.....	Pardoned June 10, 1901.
Kakoon (Indian	3 yrs. .....	" 10.	" .....	10	" .....	" .....	
Arthur Covey .....	18 m. .....	" 13.	Regina .....	32	Mechan'l engineer.	False pretenses .....	
John Wroble .....	1 yr. .....	" 13.	" .....	32	" .....	Escape .....	
Thos. M. Motion..	C. for T .....	1901.	" .....	20	Ranchman.....	Theft.....	Removed to court, Jan. 25, 1901.
Kakoon (Indian	Insane.....	Jan. 14.	" .....	20	Ranchman.....	Theft.....	Removed to Brandon asylum, Jan. 26, '01.
Arthur Covey .....	3 m. hard labour..	" 22.	Fort Qu'Appelle..	23	Farmer .....	Theft.....	Discharged by order of Lieut. Governor,
John Wroble .....	Insane.....	" 25.	Regina .....	...	...	...	Mar. 14, 1901.
	Insane.....	" 30.	Spring Creek Ranch	...	...	...	



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Henry Miller.....	3 m. hard labour..	Feb.	2..	Moosomin ..	70	Carriage maker....	Vagrancy.....	
Thos. M. Motion..	1 m. and \$100....	Mar.	19..	Regina. ....	20	Ranchman.....	Theft.....	
John Materia... {	C. for T.....	April	2..	Indian Head. . .	23	Labourer .....	" .....	Removed to court, April 12.
	1 year hard labour.	"	12..	Regina.....	49	Farmer .....	Arson .....	Released on bail, April 6, 1901.
Andrew Dundas..	C. for T.....	"	5..	Indian Head.....	24	Butcher .....	" .....	Removed to Brandon asylum, April 18.
Joseph Dundas...	" .....	"	5..	" .....	26	Section foreman..	" .....	
John Miller.....	Insane. ....	"	10..	Moosejaw .....	21	Labourer .....	Assault with intent .....	Removed to court, April 15.
James Crewe ... {	C. for T.....	"	12)	Sintaluta.....	11	Farm labourer....	Theft.....	" May 20.
	6 m. hard labour..	"	15)	Fort Qu'Appelle ..	12	" .....	" .....	"
Frank Diment....	C. for T.....	May	10..	Whitewood.....	12	" .....	" .....	
Albt. Wm. Elmes {	" .....	"	10..	Moosomin.....	12	Breaking jail .....	Concurrent.	
	1 year hard labour.	June	21..	Saltcoats.....	24	Wife.....	Assault .....	Removed to Brandon asylum, May 21.
Mary Fustuk.....	1 m.	"	21..	Qu'Appelle.....	31	Labourer .....	Burglary....	
Jos. Parisienne...	2 m.	May	12..	Moosomin.....	41	" .....	Uttering false bills.....	Removed to court, June 1.
John Fisher .....	Insane.....	"	14..	Moosejaw.....	28	" .....	Housebreaking.....	
Jacob Berg ..... {	1 year hard labour.	"	18..	Regina.....	40	Buttermaker.....	Fraud.....	
	C. for T.....	"	22..	Indian Head..				
Joseph Lennie....	6 m. hard labour..	June	1..	Moosomin.....				
James McAdam ..	C. for T.....	"	26..					
	1 year .....	Feb.	20..					



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movements of Prisoners for the past Ten Years.

YEARS.	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.												Daily Average.								
	Prisoners, gen-eral.			Lunatics.		Total.			Pardon.						Lunatic Asylums		Deaths.			Escapes.		Other Jails or Penitentiaries.		Total.			Remaining at end of year.
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1891-92..	40	2	12	3	52	5	57	40	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	17	17
1892-93..	37	2	9	4	46	6	52	39	...	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	16	15
1893-94..	55	.....	13	5	68	5	73	51	1	...	...	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	14	19
1894-95..	55	4	11	2	66	6	72	46	2	1	...	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	19	23
1895-96..	20	5	18	5	38	10	48	16	3	...	...	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	23	22
1896-97..	34	3	15	3	49	6	55	33	6	...	...	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	21	21
1897-98..	31	2	15	6	46	8	54	40	4	1	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	11	20
1898-99..	36	4	28	2	64	6	70	31	4	...	1	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	21	15
1899-00..	34	5	8	4	42	9	51	31	3	3	...	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	20	23
1900-01..	31	5	6	1	37	6	43	34	4	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	20



STATE of Education.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Write only....	1	.....	1	Neither..	7	1	8
Read and write..	15	1	16		23	2	25

OCCUPATION.

	Male.	Fem le.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Barber..	1	.....	1	Mechanical engineer .	1	.....	1
Buttermaker..	1	.....	1	Ranchers..	2	.....	2
Carriage-maker..	1	.....	1	Ranchman.....	1	.....	1
Farmers...	2	.....	2	Stonecutter...	1	.....	1
Farm labourers....	2	.....	2	Watchmaker..	1	.....	1
Horse breaker...	1	.....	1	Wives....	.....	2	2
Labourers....	9	.....	9		23	2	25

CRIMES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault....	.....	1	1	Intoxication... ..	1	.....	1
“ with intent. .	1	.....	1	Murder..	1	.....	1
Burglary... ..	3	.....	3	Supplying intoxicants			
Concealment of child-				to Indian....	1	.....	1
birth..	.....	1	1	Theft....	11	.....	11
False pretenses..	1	.....	1	Uttering false bills....	1	.....	1
Fraud... ..	1	.....	1	Vagrancy..	1	.....	1
Indecent assault....	1	.....	1		23	2	25

PUNISHMENTS.

	Male.		Male.
Dark cell on B. and W. diet...	20	Confined to cell on B. and W. diet..	7
Reprimanded..	43	Oregon boot..	1
Deprivation of lamp light...	5		76

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS.

	REGINA JAIL.			PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES.			COUNTY JAILS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First term.....	23	2	25	3	....	3	2	.....	2



CIVIL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Single.. . . . .	15	.....	15	Married.... . . . .	8	2	10
					23	2	25

MORAL HABITS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.... .	3	1	4	Intemperate.. . . . .	3	.....	3
Temperate.... . . . .	17	1	18		23	2	25

ETHNOLOGY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.... . . . .	23	2	25

NATIONALITY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Austrian... . . . .	.....	1	1	Norwegian.... . . . .	1	.....	1
Canadian... . . . .	5	.....	5	Russian.... . . . .	3	.....	3
English... . . . .	5	.....	5	Scottish.... . . . .	3	.....	3
German... . . . .	3	.....	3	Swede... . . . .	.....	1	1
Hungarian.... . . . .	2	.....	2		23	2	25
Irish.... . . . .	1	.....	1				

PARDONS.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
Steffan Ludwig.....	Burglary . . . . .	Edmonton.
Lesko Slevinsky.....	" . . . . .	"



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AGE.

Name.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Name.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 20 years....	4	.....	4	Between 60 and 70 years.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 “ 30 “ ....	12	1	13	“ 70 “ 80 “ ..... 1	.....	.....	1
“ 30 “ 40 “ ....	3	1	4		23	2	25
“ 40 “ 50 “ ....	2	.....	2				
“ 50 “ 60 “ ....	1	.....	1				

CREED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Baptist.. . . . .	1	.....	1	Presbyterian.. . . . .	5	.....	5
Church of England....	5	.....	5	Reformed Church.. . .	2	.....	2
Lutheran... . . . .	2	1	3	Roman Catholic.... .	6	1	7
Methodist.. . . . .	2	.....	2		23	2	25

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1 month.. . . . .	2	.....	2	15 months with hard labour.	1	.....	1
2 months with hard labour. ....	.....	1	1	23 “ “ “ ..	.....	1	1
3 “ “ “ ..	4	.....	4	2 years “ “ ..	1	.....	1
4 “ “ “ ..	1	.....	1	2½ “ “ “ ..	1	.....	1
6 “ “ “ ..	4	.....	4	3 “ “ “ ..	2	.....	2
1 year.. . . . .	1	.....	1	To be hanged.... . . . .	1	.....	1
1 “ with hard labour....	4	.....	4		23	2	25
12 months with hard labour.	1	.....	1				

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To 5 lbs. twine at 14c.....	0 70	By 250 bushels potatoes at 40c.....	100 00
Sundry seeds.....	29 50	4 “ parsnips at 35c.....	1 40
4 pigs at \$3.50.....	14 00	6 “ carrots at 35c.....	2 10
300 days convict labour at 30c.	90 00	1,150 heads cabbage at 2c.....	23 00
Allowance for use of oxen from prison stable.....	65 00	225 bushels turnips at 10c.....	22 50
Balance (net profit).....	71 80	5 tons sheaf oats at \$10.....	50 00
	271 00	3 “ slough hay at \$4.50.....	13 50
		1,170 lbs. live pork at 5c.....	58 50
			271 00



EXPENDITURE.

<i>Salaries—General.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Rations—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Jailer, A. L. Lunan, 1 year.....	1,000 00	Eacon, 17½ lbs. at 15c.....	2 63
Surgeon, O. C. Edwards, M.D., 1 yr.	360 00	Side beef, 2,726 lbs. at 7c.....	190 82
Dep. jailer and bursar, J. G. Black,		Whitefish, 4½ lbs. at 8c.....	0 36
1 year.....	800 00	Ham, 16½ lbs. at 17c.....	2 73
Fireman, J. McDougall, 1 year.....	500 00	Split peas, 100 lbs. at 2 9-10c.....	2 90
Acting matron, Flora Hourie, 7		Coffee, 150 lbs. at 16½c.....	24 75
mos. 3 days at \$200.....	118 26	Pork, 10 lbs. at 12½c.....	1 25
Acting matron, E. Matheson, 4 mos.			1,110 69
25 days at \$200.....	80 27	<i>Christmas Extras.</i>	
Assistant fireman, C. Godson, 2		Vanilla, 1 bot.....	0 25
mos. 22 days at \$500.....	113 35	Mixed peel, 1 lb.....	0 25
Assistant fireman, H. A. Ryan, 1		Currants, 7 lbs. at 16½c.....	1 15
mo. 11 days at \$500.....	56 67	Raisins, 5 pkgs. at 15c.....	0 75
	3,028 55	Flour, 7 lbs. at 3½c.....	0 25
<i>Police.</i>		Halibut, 30 lbs. at 12½c.....	3 75
Turnkeys, 3 at \$500..	1,500 00		6 40
Guards, 28 days at \$500.....	38 22	<i>Prison Clothing.</i>	
" 4 mos. 51½ days at \$500.....	236 94	Cotton, 20 yds. at 5c.....	1 00
" 4 " 41 " \$500.....	222 61	Flannelette, 35 yds. at 10c.....	3 50
" 16½ days at \$500.....	22 19	Tape, 3 doz. at 25c.....	0 75
	2,019 96	Mitts, 1 doz.....	6 00
<i>Uniforms.</i>		Marking ink, 1 qt.....	1 00
Black seal caps, 3 at \$1.48.....	4 44	Cotton, 36 yds. at 5c.....	1 80
Persian lamb caps, 2 at \$7.46½.....	14 93	Spools, 2 doz. at 50c.....	1 00
Helmets, 6 at \$1.25.....	7 50	Vests, 2 at 35c.....	0 70
Duty (20 per cent).....	1 50	Safety pins, 4 doz. at 5c.....	0 20
Postage.....	0 89	Shawl.....	1 25
Altering uniform.....	20 50	Flannel, 4 yds. at 35c.....	1 40
Service caps, 2 at \$1.27½.....	2 55	" 4 " 40c.....	1 60
Brown duck caps, 3 at 54c.....	1 62	Flannelette, 4 yds. at 5c.....	0 20
Uniform coats, 4 at \$12.....	48 00	" 5 " 13c.....	0 65
Trousers, 1 pr.....	3 51	" 10 " 10c.....	1 00
Service caps, 2 at \$1.02.....	2 04	Shirts, 2 at 50c.....	1 00
Suit.....	11 83	Boots, 1 pr.....	1 00
" .....	11 63	Sole leather, 21½ lbs. at 30c.....	6 38
" 2 at \$11.59½.....	23 19	Gingham, 15 yds. at 10c.....	1 50
Boots, 5 prs. at \$4.50.....	22 50	Thread, 2 doz. spools at 50c.....	1 00
Serge, 1 yd.....	1 70		32 93
Altering uniforms.....	30 00	<i>Hospital Supplies.</i>	
	316 87	I. R. sheeting, 1 yd.....	1 50
<i>Rations.</i>		Bed pan.....	1 50
Bovril, 4 ozs. (1 bottle).....	0 70	Insufflator.....	0 70
" lb. bottle.....	1 75	Clinical thermometer.....	2 00
Ev. apricots, 1 box, 25 lbs. at 17c..	4 25	Absorbent cotton, 2 lbs. at 55c....	1 10
Yellow sugar, 337 lbs. at 5½c.....	18 53	Syringes, ½ doz. at 90c.....	0 45
Corn meal, 4 sacks at \$2.50.....	10 00	Absorbent cotton, 3 lbs. at 55c....	1 65
Pears, 1 doz tins.....	2 40	Dental plaster, 5 lbs. at 7c.....	0 35
Soda biscuits, 6 boxes at 25c.....	1 50	Flannel, 2 yds. at 25c.....	0 50
Ground rice, 5 lbs. at 13c.....	0 65	Muslin cotton, 6 yds. at 10c.....	0 60
" 5 " 12c.....	0 60	" 2 " 20c.....	0 40
Tapioca, 5 lbs. at 8c.....	0 40	" 6 " 20c.....	1 20
Sago, 5 lbs. at 8c.....	0 40	Sundries (drugs).....	48 35
Mixed fruits, 1 case.....	4 80		60 30
Tapioca, 5 lbs. at 10c.....	0 50	<i>Freedom Suits.</i>	
Ground rice, 5 lbs. at 12½c.....	0 63	Smock.....	2 00
Sago, 5 lbs. at 10c.....	0 50	Cap.....	0 75
Bread, 13,399 lbs. at 2c.....	267 98	Suit.....	11 00
Eggs, 172 doz. at 20c.....	34 40	Drawers, 1 doz. prs.....	6 00
Butter, 139¾ lbs. at 20c.....	27 95	Hose, 2 prs. at 20c.....	0 40
Milk, 964 qts. at 6c.....	57 84	Boots, 1 pr.....	1 15
Boneless beef, 3,738 lbs. at 9c.....	336 42		21 30
Shanks, 831½ lbs. at 4c.....	33 26		
Salmon, 2¾ lbs. at 12½c.....	0 34		
Chops, 35½ lbs. at 15c.....	5 33		
Beefsteak, 220½ lbs. at 15c.....	33 09		
Suet, 33 lbs. at 10c.....	3 30		
Oatmeal, 1,540 lbs. at \$2.45.....	37 73		



## SESSICNAL PAPER No. 34

## EXPENDITURE—Continued.

<i>Travel Allowances.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
1 at \$2.20.....	2 20	Venetian red, 20 lbs. at 7c.....	1 40
1 at \$2.70.....	2 70	Hire of 2 jack-screws, 2 days at \$1	
1 at \$3.80.....	3 80	each.....	4 00
1 at \$4.85.....	4 85		727 91
2 at \$9.45.....	18 90	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
1 at \$14.30.....	14 30	Machine oil, 5 gals. at 50c.....	2 50
1 at \$18.35.....	18 35	Drawn-brass cylinder for engine...	5 50
1 at \$19.25.....	19 25	Labour, taking out old and putting	
1 at \$20.80.....	20 80	in new cylinder.....	4 60
1 at \$27.10.....	27 10	Brass cylinder rings, 6 at 90c.....	5 40
1 at \$28.10.....	28 10	Red lead, 20 lbs. at 12½c.....	2 50
	160 35	Tallow, 20 lbs. at 10c.....	2 00
<i>Heating.</i>		Boiler inspection fee .....	5 00
Wood, 11½ cords at \$3.70.....	42 55		27 50
Crow's Nest coal, 100 tons at \$6.88.	688 00	<i>Postage.</i>	
Galt coal, 14,430 lbs. at \$6.75 per ton	48 70	Sundries.....	3 02
	779 25		
<i>Lighting.</i>		<i>Telegrams.</i>	
Coal oil, 368 gals. at 27½c.....	101 20	Sundries.....	18 40
<i>Prison Stable and Vehicles.</i>		<i>Telephones.</i>	
Rock salt, 20 lbs. at 4c.....	0 80	6 mos. rent to June 30.....	15 00
Hay, 15,630 lbs. at \$4.50 per ton....	35 17		
Horseshoeing.....	1 50	<i>Truckage.</i>	
Livery.....	3 00	Sundries.....	1 00
	40 47		
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		<i>Freight.</i>	
Lumber, D.S., 1,525 ft. at \$23.....	35 08	Sundries.....	10 50
Mortise lock.....	3 00		
Portland cement, 1 bbl.....	6 00	<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>	
Galv. beaded ceiling, 12 sheets, 1 x ½	14 90	Table oilcloth.....	0 30
Facker's tar soap, 2 cakes at 30c...	0 60	Art square carpet.....	9 50
Lead trap, 1½-inch.....	1 25	Sateen, 11 yds. at 20c.....	2 20
Staples, 5 lbs. at 6c.....	0 30	Muslin, 9 yds. at 35c.....	3 15
Chloride of lime, 25 lbs. at 10c.....	2 50		15 15
Lumber, 533 ft. at \$23.....	12 26	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	
Soap, 70 lbs. at 5½c.....	3 68	Cotton, 59¾ yds. at 12½c.....	7 47
" 625 lbs. at 5½c.....	32 81	Sheeting, 15 yds. at 25c.....	3 75
Repairs to water crib.....	550 00		11 22
Wire staples, 5 lbs. at 7c.....	0 35	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
Lights glass, 24 x 30, 4 at 65c.....	2 60	Combs, ½ doz. at \$2.....	1 00
" 24 x 24, 6 at 50c.....	3 00	Egg cups, 1 doz.....	0 35
" 16 x 28, 6 at 40c.....	2 40	Butter dish.....	0 35
Cast iron foot valve with strainer,		Cups and saucers, ½ doz. at 90c....	0 45
3-inch.....	3 00	Plates, ½ doz. at \$1.....	0 50
Rim night latch.....	1 00	Towels.....	4 80
'T' hinges, 6-inch, 1 pr.....	0 20	Mopsticks, 1 doz.....	1 95
Yale prison lock.....	15 00	Brooms, 2 doz. at \$4.....	8 00
Keys, 4 at \$1.50.....	6 00	Glass cutter.....	0 15
Fire bricks, 12 at 15c.....	1 80	Cane, 15 ft. at 4c.....	0 60
Fire clay, 20 lbs. at 6c.....	1 20	Pill boxes, 6 doz. at 25c.....	1 50
Repairs to clock.....	1 50	Ointment boxes, 6 doz. at 25c.....	1 50
Bolts, ¾ x 5, 36 at 3c.....	1 08	Washboard.....	0 35
Whiting, 10 lbs. at 5c.....	0 50	Atomizers, 2 at 90c.....	1 80
Putz pomade, 2 doz. at 85c.....	1 70	Sad irons, 1 set.....	1 75
Jeye's fluid, 1 gal.....	3 50		
Hair, 1 bush.....	0 45		
Putz pomade, 1 doz.....	0 45		
Lime, 4 bush. at 50c.....	2 00		
B. japan, 2 gals. at \$2.....	4 00		
Turps, 2 gals. at \$1.20.....	2 40		
B. oil, 5 gals. at \$1.20.....	6 00		



EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

<i>Prison Utensils—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Shops.</i>	\$ cts.
Three-burner oil stove.....	3 00	Zinc nails, $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 lbs. at 25c.....	1 00
Steel spider.....	0 45	Pig tin, 2 lbs. at 55c.....	1 10
Five-gallon can, with pump.....	1 75	Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 67 lbs. at \$4.50.....	3 02
Combs, 2 doz. at \$1.....	2 00	Flat iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ , 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at \$5.....	5 93
Crutches, 1 pr.....	2 00	Iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at \$6.....	0 81
Granite saucepan.....	0 50	Bolts, $\frac{3}{8}$ x 5, 12 at 3c.....	0 36
Washboard.....	0 35	“ $\frac{3}{8}$ x 2, 12 at 2c.....	0 24
Granite teapot.....	1 00	Zinc nails, $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 8, 3 lbs. at 35c.....	1 05
Two-gallon crocks, 2 at 40c.....	0 80	“ 1-in., 3 lbs. at 28c.....	0 84
Crock covers, 2 at 20c.....	0 40		
	37 30		14 35
<i>Farm Crops.</i>		<i>Escapes.</i>	
Twine (1 ball), 5 lbs. at 14c.....	0 70	Livery.....	2 00
Sundry seeds.....	29 50		
	30 20		
<i>Piggery.</i>		<i>Advertising.</i>	
Pigs, 4 at \$3.50.....	14 00	Advt. re supplies.....	27 50

SUMMARY STATEMENT.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Staff:—</i>		
Salaries—General.....	\$3,028 55	
“ Police.....	2,019 96	
	5,048 51	
Uniforms.....	316 87	5,365 38
<i>Maintenance of Convicts:—</i>		
Rations.....	1,110 69	
Christmas extras.....	6 40	
Prison clothing.....	32 93	
Hospital supplies.....	60 30	1,210 32
<i>Discharge Expenses:—</i>		
Freedom suits.....	21 30	
Travel allowances.....	160 35	181 65
<i>Working Expenses:—</i>		
Heating.....	779 25	
Lighting.....	101 20	
Prison stable and vehicles.....	40 47	
Maintenance of buildings.....	727 91	
“ machinery.....	27 50	
Postage.....	3 02	
Telegrams.....	18 40	
Telephones.....	15 00	
Truckage.....	1 00	
Freight.....	10 50	1,724 25
<i>Prison Equipment:—</i>		
Furniture and furnishing.....	15 15	
Beds and Bedding.....	11 22	
Prison utensils.....	37 30	63 67
<i>Industries:—</i>		
Farm crops.....	30 20	
“ piggery.....	14 00	
Shops.....	14 35	58 55
<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>		
Escapes.....	2 00	
Advertising.....	27 50	29 50
		8,633 32



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## REVENUE STATEMENT.

<i>Jail Revenue.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By wood cutting.....	4 75	
ice cutting.....	1 75	
piggery account.....	58 50	
		65 00
<i>Casual Revenue.</i>		
By sale of horse.....		25 00
		90 00

J. G. BLACK,  
*Bursar.*

WM. U. MACIVOR,  
*Jailer.*



OFFICERS, June 30, 1901.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						\$ cts.
William U. MacIvor .....	Jailer.....	Presbyterian....	Aug. 14, 1852....	June 15, 1901....	June 15, 1901....	1,000 00
John G. Black.....	Dep. jailer and bursar...	" .....	" 29, 1870....	Aug. 15, 1897....	Sept. 1, 1899....	800 00
Oliver C. Edwards, M.D. ....	Surgeon.....	Baptist.....	Sept. 12, 1850....	" 1, 1897....	Aug. 1, 1897....	360 00
John McDougall .....	Fireman.....	" .....	Oct. 16, 1857. . .	" 15, 1897....	" 15, 1897....	500 00
Elizabeth Matheson....	Acting matron.....	Presbyterian.....	Aug. 3, 1863....	Feb. 4, 1901....	Feb. 4, 1901....	200 00
Arch. McDougall.....	Turnkey.....	Baptist.....	Apl. 27, 1861....	Oct. 1, 1896....	Oct. 1, 1896....	500 00
Alexander B. Dunnett.....	do .....	Presbyterian....	Aug. 12, 1861....	June 1, 1898....	June 1, 1898....	500 00



APPENDIX N

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL







## PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

## JAILER'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 2, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with sundry returns, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

There have been no deaths during the year. There was one case of attempted escape, the particulars of which were forwarded to you at the time. Three prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave.

The daily average during the year was  $6\frac{1}{3}\frac{88}{5}$ . The net per capita cost last year was \$1,216.41, this year there has been a large reduction, the net cost being \$713.34. This is still a larger amount than I would like, but when you consider that during the year daily average was small, that \$500 was expended on lands for farming purposes, \$175 on the acetylene gas machine, also that the heating of the court-house and sheriff's offices is paid for by the jail, and for which we have yet got no returns, you will see that the per capita cost is not excessive.

I would again call your attention to the fact that the caretaking and heating of the court-house and sheriff's offices is being done by the jail. Under the head of heating, in the accompanying statement, you will find the charge for coal is \$272, and I think that one-half of this should be paid by the department that has control of the buildings; one-half of the fireman's salary, \$600, should also be charged to those buildings; we should also be allowed for caretaking, such as sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning windows, and generally taking care of the court-house and the offices. The average annual cost for heating since the opening of the jail has been \$806.88, and the jail should be allowed \$500 per year as a revenue from this source. This would materially reduce the per capita cost. I would ask that you give this your best consideration.

Under the head of 'Lighting' in the financial statement, \$62.75 is shown as the cost of lighting the prison, over one-half of this expense is entailed by lighting the officers' quarters in the jail, and I think should not be charged against the per capita cost.

During the year 10 acres of land were purchased for farming purposes; this was a step in the right direction as we were badly handicapped in furnishing employment for the prisoners. This land will require fencing, and I hope that in the near future you will issue instructions to go on with the work.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of procuring a horse, waggon, harness and buckboard for the use of the jail. During the past year \$67 has been expended in cleaning out the cesspool, and \$25 paid out for cartage; if we had a horse and waggon this work could be done by the prisoners, thereby saving this amount which would soon pay for the cost and keep of the outfit. The cesspool is built of wood, and has become thoroughly saturated with sewage, and the people living in the neighbourhood are complaining of the stench; if we had the horse and waggon it could be emptied every week instead of every month as at present. In addition to this we will require a horse and outfit for the farm, and I hope that at an early date you will see your way clear to allow me to purchase one.

I would again draw your attention to the fact that we require a better water supply. The well-boring machine that was working here last fall, bored down over 700 feet, and the water obtained was, on analysis, proven utterly unfit for use. Some other method of procuring the necessary water supply will have to be used, as a supply of pure water for the prison is absolutely required.



1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

A number of complaints have been made by the prisoners at being compelled to wear the heavy woollen clothing during the summer months. I would suggest that if possible lighter clothing be prescribed for summer wear. This would be better for the health and comfort of the prisoners, and would be a saving to the jail. Cotton shirtings and duck suits of regulation pattern could be used.

I again express the hope that in the near future the whole of the building will be given over for jail purposes. We require more room, and there is constant friction between the jail and court-house officials. On every Sunday morning services are conducted in the jail by the ministers of the different churches, and we are compelled to hold the service in the corridor of the prison, a small space 5 feet wide by 18 feet long. On last Sunday morning 14 persons were crowded into it during service. There are two rooms on the second floor that at one time were used by the judge of the Supreme Court—one as an office and one for holding chambers. The department has rented two large rooms in the town hall for the judge to be used for the above named purpose, and the two rooms in this building are only used when criminal cases are being tried, all civil suits are tried in the town hall. Court is only held on an average 4 times a year in the court-house, and these two rooms are vacant during the balance of the year. I would suggest that I be allowed control and use of these two rooms on condition that when court is sitting they be placed at the disposal of the court officials. One of the rooms to be used for holding Sunday service in, and for a visitor's room; the other as an office for the deputy jailer and bursar. At the present time the jailer and the bursar occupy the same office, a small room, 10 feet by 12 feet, in which to transact all business in connection with the jail. It would of course be preferable that the whole building be handed over to the jail on condition that all rooms required for court purposes be at the disposal of the court officers when required for a sitting of the Supreme Court; this would also prevent friction between the court and jail officers.

Considerable improvements have been made on the prison grounds during the year. The prisoners have been employed gardening, levelling grounds, sawing wood, washing, scrubbing, and doing all necessary repairs to the prison buildings when required.

Thanking you for your courteous and prompt attention to all matters referred to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. KERR,

*Jailer.*

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

#### SURGEON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 2, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1901.

The prisoners have been on the whole healthy.

As I mentioned last year the cesspool is a standing menace to the health of the neighbourhood.

If we are unable to obtain a properly built cesspool it should at least be kept as clean as possible.

I would advise that it be emptied oftener, say once a week.

There has been no improvement in the water supply this past year; a larger supply is an absolute necessity.



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We should have some means of looking after sick prisoners; the accommodation in the cells is not enough.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

H. A. LESTOCK REID, M.D.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.

CASES TREATED.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Disease.	No. of Cases.
Bronchitis....	1	Injured knee..	1
Diarrhœa....	1	Dementia....	1
Indigestion....	4	Pharyngitis...	1
Melancholia...	1	Hemorrhoids..	1
Tooth extraction...	3	Constipation..	1
Toothache....	3	Malingering..	2
Inflamed navel..	1	Injured sacrum..	1
Dipsomania...	1	Injured Hand....	1
Syphilis....	1	Psoriasis....	1
Varicocele....	1		

Lunatics admitted during year..... 5  
Drugs, &c., purchased in year ..... \$37 80

H. A. LESTOCK REID,  
*Surgeon.*

MATRON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 2, 1901.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.  
The following is a statement regarding prisoners under my charge during that period:—

In custody June 30, 1900.....	0
Received since—	
Insane .....	2
Other prisoners..	1
Total .....	3
Removed to Brandon asylum .....	2
Discharged .....	1
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1901.....	0

I regret to say that one of the prisoners attempted to escape, which was fully reported to you, with the action taken thereon.

The prisoners were engaged at sundry works, such as washing, scrubbing and sewing.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

MARY MONTGOMERY.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,  
Ottawa.



MOVEMENTS OF PRISONERS.

	Lunatics.			Committed for trial or convicted prisoners.			Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1900.....	1	0	1	7	0	7	8	32
Received since . . . . .	3	2	5	18	1	19	24	
Discharged since—								
Transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary.....				1	0	1	1	
Expiration of sentence.....				16	1	17	17	
Removed to Brandon Asylum.....	4	2	6				6	
Ticket-of-leave.....				3	0	3	3	27
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1901.....				5	0	5	.....	5
Number of convicted prisoners included in above...	....	....	....	15	1	16	..	.....

Per Capita Cost.

DAILY AVERAGE  $6\frac{189}{365}$ .

	Supplies on hand July 1, 1900.	Expendi- ture, 1900-1901.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand June 30, 1901.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff .....		2,745 14	.....	2,745 14	.....	2,745 14	422 23
Maintenance of prisoners...	445 65	350 41	36 00	832 06	455 77	376 29	57 89
Discharge expenses.....		81 85	.....	81 85	.....	81 85	12 59
Working expenses.....	286 16	804 74	.....	1,090 90	278 87	812 03	124 93
Prison equipment.....	151 41	127 17	.....	278 58	147 31	131 27	20 19
Industries.....		8 05	.....	8 05	.....	8 05	1 24
Capital .....		500 00	.....	500 00	.....	500 00	76 93
Miscellaneous. . . . .		16 00	.....	16 00	.....	16 00	2 46
	883 22	4,633 36	36 00	5,552 58	881 95	4,670 63	718 56

Gross Cost per Capita .....	\$718 56
Deduct for Revenue.....	5 22
Net per Capita Cost per Annum.. ..	<u>\$713 34</u>

F. W. KERR,  
Jailer and Bursar.



List of Prisoners received.

	Term.	When Received.	Nationality.	Religion.	Married or Single.	Whence Received.	Age.	Occupation.	Crime.
		1900.							
Bernard Heppner	.....	July 12	.....	.....	.....	Rosthern	.....	.....	Insane.
Leslie Kirkpatrick	1 year hard labour.	" 19	Canada.....	Church of England	Single.....	Saskatoon.....	24	Labourer...	Indecent assault.
Robert Thompson	2 mos.	Aug. 22	Scotland.....	Presbyterian.....	" .....	Prince Albert.....	58	Painter.....	Giving intoxicants to interdicted persons.
Mary Rourke	30 days	" 24	Canada .....	Church of England	" .....	" .....	23	Domestic...	Theft.
"	1 mos.	" 24	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	23	" .....	Attempted escape.
Stanlaus Ciazynski	.....	Sept. 6	.....	.....	.....	Duck Lake.....	.....	.....	Insane.
Joseph Ternawsky	2 mos. hard labour	" 20	Russia.....	Roman Catholic ..	Single .....	Rosthern .....	15	Labourer...	Theft.
Peter Hugorchik	Committed for trial	Oct. 5	Austria.....	" .....	Married..	" .....	34	Farmer.....	Horse stealing.
Nancy Sawup	.....	" 31	.....	.....	.....	Cumberland .....	.....	.....	Insane.
Joseph Lebrun	1 year hard labour.	Dec. 6	Belgium .....	Roman Catholic ..	Single .....	Duck Lake.....	37	Farmer .....	Theft.
Elie Malfaire	1 " "	" 6	" .....	" .....	Married..	" .....	46	" .....	Receiving stolen property.
See Pee Quare Can	2 mos.	" 29	Canada .....	None. ....	" .....	" .....	25	Labourer...	Assault.
		1901.							
Roger Lajour	4 mos.	Jan. 3	" .....	Roman Catholic ..	" .....	" .....	30	" .....	Giving liquor to treaty Indians
Joseph Guardipy	1 month	" 3	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	25	" .....	Drunk.
Thomas Sutherland	1 " "	" 3	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	24	.....	"
Ernest Wieler	.....	" 7	.....	.....	.....	" .....	.....	.....	Insane.
John J. Green.	2 mos. hard labour.	Feb. 23	U. States....	Methodist .....	Married..	Prince Albert.....	60	Farmer.....	Vagrancy.
W. W. Febr.	5 years, 50 lashes.	" 28	Russia.....	Luthern.....	" .....	Duck Lake.....	39	" .....	Incest with his two daughters.
Etienne Lafleur	Committed for trial	Mar. 19	Canada .....	Roman Catholic ..	Single.....	" .....	26	" .....	Drunk and disorderly.
Napoleon St. Dennis	9 mos. hard labour.	Apl. 1	" .....	" .....	" .....	" .....	23	Labourer...	Giving liquor to treaty Indians
Joseph Morrisette	6 " "	" 1	" .....	" .....	Married..	" .....	19	" .....	"
Napoleon Ledoux	6 " "	" 1	" .....	" .....	Single .....	" .....	25	" .....	"
Theresa Michaelitza	.....	" 16	.....	.....	.....	Rosthern.....	.....	.....	Insane.
Willian. Bear	15 days hard labour	June 3	Canada .....	Church of England	Married..	Prince Albert.....	37	Labourer...	Drunk and disorderly.
Joseph Connoly	Committed for trial	" 26	Ireland.....	Roman Catholic ..	" .....	" .....	28	" .....	Theft.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movements of the Prisoners since the Opening of the Jail.

	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.												Remaining at End of Year.			Daily Average.
	Prisoners General.		Lunatics.		Total.		Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Lunatic Asylum.		Other Jails or Peniten- tiaries.		Total.							
		Femal'e.	Male.	Femal'e.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Femal'e.	Male.	Femal'e.	Male.	Femal'e.	Male.	Total.	Male.	Femal'e.	Total.					
1898—99 .....	24	10	1	1	25	11	36	22	7	0	1	1	0	0	23	8	31	2	3	5	2355	
1899—00 .....	17	0	2	0	19	0	19	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	8	0	8	343	
1900—01 .....	18	1	3	2	20	4	24	16	1	3	0	2	1	0	24	3	27	5	0	5	61	



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PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic servant... ..	.....	1	1	Painter.. . . . . .	1	.....	1
Farmer.... . . . .	4	.....	4		15	1	16
Labourer... . . . .	10	.....	10				

EDUCATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Read and write.. . . . .	7	1	8	Read only.. . . . . . . . . .	1	.....	1
Cannot read or write.. . . .	7	.....	7		15	1	16

CRIMES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Assault.. . . . . . . . . . .	1	.....	1	Indecent assault.... . . . .	1	.....	1
Drunk.... . . . . . . . . . .	2	.....	2	Theft.... . . . . . . . . . .	2	1	3
Drunk and disorderly.... . .	2	.....	2	Receiving stolen property...	1	.....	1
Giving liquor to Indians.. . .	3	.....	3	Vagrancy... . . . . . . . . .	1	.....	1
Horse stealing... . . . . . . .	1	.....	1		15	1	16
Incest.... . . . . . . . . . .	1	.....	1				

RECOMMITTED.

Name.	Recom- mitments.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Napoléon Ledoux.....	2nd .....	Giving liquor to Indian..	Duck Lake....	March 30, 1901..	6 mo. h. l.

PUNISHMENTS.

None.



CIVIL CONDITION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	9	.....	9	Single.....	6	1	7
				Total..	15	1	16

MORAL HABITS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers.....	.....	1	1	Intemperate..	12	.....	12
Temperate.....	3	.....	3	Total..	15	1	16

ETHNOLOGY.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
White...	7	.....	7	Indian...	3	.....	3
Half-breed....	5	1	6	Total..	15	1	16

NATIONALITY.

	No.		No.
Austria..	1	Scotland.....	1
Belgium...	2	United States....	1
Canada..	10		16
Russia...	1		

PAROLED.

Name.	Crime.	Place.	Male.	Female.	Total.
James Bird.....	Horse stealing.....	Battleford .....	1	.....	.....
Joseph Lebrun .....	Theft .....	Duck Lake..	1	.....	.....
Elie Malfaire.....	Receiv'g stolen property.	" .....	1	.....	3



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AGE.

	No.		No.
Under 30 years...	9	50 to 60 years...	2
30 to 40 years..	4		
40 to 50 " ..	1		16

CREED.

	No.		No.
Church of England....	3	Roman Catholic....	9
Lutheran... ..	1	None (Indian)....	1
Methodist.. ..	1		
Presbyterian.. ..	1	Total.. ..	16

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
15 days.. ..	1	.....	1	9 months.. ..	1	.....	1
30 " .. ..	.....	*1	1	1 year.. ..	3	.....	3
1 month....	2	.....	2	5 years....	1	.....	1
2 months.. ..	4	.....	4				
4 " .. ..	1	.....	1	Total.. ..	15	1	16
6 " .. ..	2	.....	2				

\*One month additional for attempted escape.

FARM ACCOUNT.

DR.	\$ cts.	CR.	\$ cts.
To 90 days convict labour at 30c..	27 00	By 14 bushels carrots at 50c.....	7 00
Sundry seeds.....	8 05	7½ " parsnips at 50c.....	3 75
		132½ " turnips at 20c.....	26 50
		100 cabbage at 8c.....	8 00
		125 bushels potatoes at 25c....	31 25
Balance....	61 45	10 " onions at \$2.....	20 00
	96 50		96 50

REVENUE.

By sale of farm produce ..... \$33 90



EXPENDITURE.

Staff.	\$ cts.	Uniforms.	\$ cts.
Salaries general.... \$1,990 00		Rubber capes, 3 at \$1.75....	5 25
“ police.... 600 00		Officers' boots, 5 pairs at \$4.50..	22 50
	2,590 00	Officers's boots (matron), 2 pairs at \$3.75.....	7 50
Uniforms.....	155 14	Uniform suits, winter....	25 03
	2,745 14	“ summer....	34 30
Maintenance of Prisoners.		Serge, ½ yd....	1 10
Rations....	266 86	Matron's uniform suits, 2 at \$10...	20 00
Christmas extras....	1 20	Officers' mitts, 3 pairs at \$1.75....	5 25
Prison clothing....	44 55	Serge, 1 yd.....	1 56
Hospital supplies.....	37 80	Alterations to uniforms....	3 00
	350 41	Repairs to uniforms....	5 25
Discharge Expenses.		Service caps, 2 at \$1.11....	2 22
Freedom suits .....	2 25	Jailer's cap.....	0 92
Travel allowances....	4 80	Overcoat buttons, 1 doz....	0 25
Transfers.....	74 80	Cowboy hats, 1 at \$6.50, 1 at \$4.50..	11 00
	81 85	Slippers for night guard, 2 pairs at \$1.50.....	3 00
Working Expenses.		Express charges.....	6 95
Heating....	358 00		155 14
Lighting....	237 75	Rations.	
Maintenance of buildings.....	144 14	Bread, 4,081 lbs. at 2½c....	91 82
“ of machinery....	1 60	Beef, 1,172 lbs. at 8c....	93 76
“ of armoury.....	37 39	Oatmeal, 1,040 lbs. at 4c....	41 60
Postage.....	8 00	Molasses, 40 gals. at 75c....	30 00
Telegrams....	17 86	Salt, 300 lbs. at 1½c....	3 75
	804 74	Barley, 117 lbs. at 4c....	4 68
Prison Equipment.		Pepper, 5 lbs. at 25c....	1 25
Furniture and furnishings....	36 50		266 86
Beds and bedding.....	5 00	Christmas Extras.	
Prison utensils....	32 95	Currants....	0 15
Library.....	52 72	Raisins....	0 15
	127 17	Spices....	0 10
Industries.		Peel.....	0 10
Farm.....	8 05	Suet.....	0 15
Capital.		Corn.....	0 15
Lands....	500 00	Apples.....	0 40
Miscellaneous.			1 20
Escapes.....	2 00	Prison Clothing.	
Advertising.....	14 00	Yarn, 6 lbs. at 60c....	3 60
	16 00	Needles, 1 pkge.....	0 15
Salaries—General.		Mitts (buckskin), 6 pairs at \$1....	6 00
Deputy jailer and burser, F. W. Kerr.....	750 00	Larrigan rubber, 8 pairs at \$2....	16 00
Surgeon, H. A. L. Reid, M.D....	240 00	Flannel, 6 yds. at 33½c....	2 00
Matron, Mary Montgomery.....	400 00	Braces, 12 pairs at 30c....	3 60
Fireman (day), Jos. Savard....	300 00	Shirting, 6 yds. at 20c....	1 20
“ (night), Jos. Roraff....	300 00	Long rubber boots, 3 pairs at \$4....	12 00
	1,990 00		44 55
Salaries—Police.		Hospital Supplies.	
Turnkey, Jos. Savard..	300 00	Medicines....	25 15
“ Jos. Roraff....	300 00	Saltpetre, 2 lbs. at 25c....	0 50
	600 00	Rubber ear syringe, 2 at 35c....	0 70
		Carbolic acid....	0 90
		Suspensories, 2 at \$1....	2 00
		“ 1.....	1 15
		Moth balls.....	2 00
		Hard water soap, 1 doz.....	1 10
		Sulphur.....	0 25
		Iodoform.....	0 50
		Iodine.....	0 85
		Glue.....	0 15
		Bandages....	1 50



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## EXPENDITURE—Continued.

<i>Hospital Supplies—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	<i>Maintenance of Buildings—Con.</i>	\$ cts.
Breast pump.....	0 50	Door handle.....	0 25
Iodoform duster.....	0 55	Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 60
	37 80	Screws, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	0 15
<i>Freedom Suits.</i>		Labour, ironing punishment cell door, $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at 40c.....	4 20
Smock.....	1 00	Clothes pins, 20 doz. at 5c.....	1 00
Overalls, 1 pair.....	1 25	Jellstone alabastine, 50 lbs. at 7c..	3 50
	2 25	Copper rivets and burrs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 25
<i>Travel Allowances.</i>		Oil stone.....	0 50
Railway fares, 2 at \$1.45..	2 90	Rubber packing, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	1 05
" 1 at \$1.90.....	1 90	Nails, 35 lbs. at 6c..	2 10
	4 80	Wire nails, 5 lbs at 7c.....	0 35
<i>Transfers.</i>		Glass and putty.....	0 40
Transferring 1 convict to Manitoba Penitentiary.....	74 80	Stone jar.....	0 40
		Repairs to eavetroughing..	3 85
<i>Heating.</i>		Hinges, 1 pair.....	0 10
Coal (Souris), 50 tons at \$5....	250 00	Cleaning cesspool, 10 times....	67 00
Wood, 40 cords at \$2.15.....	86 00	Express charges.....	3 00
Cartage.....	22 00		144 14
	358 00	<i>Maintenance of Machinery.</i>	
<i>Lighting.</i>		Machine oil, 1 gal.....	1 60
Balance acetylene gas machine....	175 00		
Matches.....	2 00	<i>Maintenance of Armoury.</i>	
Carbide of calcium, 10 drums at \$4.50.....	45 00	Revolvers, Colts' long 38, 3 at \$9...	27 00
Repairs, gas machine....	1 50	Cartridges, long 38.....	1 74
Freight..	13 00	Revolver belts and holsters, 3 at \$2.75..	5 50
Cartage....	1 00	Express charges.....	3 15
Exchange on draft.....	0 25		37 39
	237 75	Postage....	8 00
<i>Maintenance of Buildings.</i>		Telegrams....	17 86
Sickle.....	0 40		
Axe-handles, 1 doz.....	3 50	<i>Furniture and Furnishing.</i>	
Brush scythe and snath.....	2 00	Clock, perpetual calendar, 8-day...	11 00
Mouse traps, 6 at 10c.....	0 60	Flag, 9 x 21 ft.....	15 00
Alabastine, 10 pkgs. at 50c..	5 00	Lawn grass seed, 30 lbs. at 35c....	10 50
Plaster Paris, 4 lbs. at 5c.....	0 20		36 50
Yale front door lock.....	4 50	<i>Beds and Bedding.</i>	
Padlock.....	0 35	Hay for prison beds, 1 load.....	5 00
Soda (Sal), 25 lbs.....	1 94		
Blacklead.....	1 00	<i>Prison Utensils.</i>	
Soap, 160 lbs. at 6c.....	9 60	Razor strop....	0 90
Black japan, 2 gals at \$1.50.....	3 00	Bath towels, 6 at 60c.....	3 60
Turpentine, 1 gal.....	1 50	Granite bowls (large), 2 at 25c....	0 50
Hasp and staple.....	0 15	Rubber wringer roller.....	1 50
Glass, 6 lights.....	2 50	Axe mattock.....	1 10
Putty, 10 lbs. at 5c..	0 50	Pick handles, 3 at 25c....	0 75
Glazer's points, 1 pkg.....	0 20	Carpet broom (bristle)....	1 75
Auger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	1 25	Combs, 9 at 25c.....	2 25
Galv. iron for tanks, 30 lbs. at 15c..	4 50	Spades, 3 at \$1.35....	4 05
Solder, 5 lbs. at 35c....	1 75	Key, chain and lock....	0 50
Labour of tinsmith, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. at 40c..	2 60	Granite pail with cover....	0 75
Screws, 1 pkge....	0 20	Cod line, 200 ft.....	0 80
Brace bit, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	0 10	Brush hooks, 2 at \$1.25.....	2 50
Glass, 2 lights 12 x 24 at 25c....	0 50	Axes, 2 at \$1.....	2 00
Putty....	0 10	Lawn mower.....	8 50
Hinges, 1 pair.....	0 25	Grass shears.....	1 50
Rope....	0 85		32 95
Pail.....	1 20		
Black sheet steel, 50 lbs at 10c....	5 00		
Hinges, 1 pair.....	0 20		



EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

	\$ cts.	<i>Advertising.</i>	\$ cts.
<i>Library</i> .....	52 72	Prince Albert ' Advocate '.....	14 00
<i>Farm.</i>		<i>Escapes.</i>	
Garden and flower seeds.....	8 05	Horse hire.....	2 00
<i>Lands</i> .....	500 00	Total.....	4,633 36

OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.
					\$ cts.
F. W. Kerr. ....	Jailer and Bursar....	Baptist... ..	Jan. 3, 1858.	May 20, 1898.	750 00
H. A. L. Reid, M.D..	Surgeon.....	Church of England	Oct. 14, 1868.	Nov. 10, 1898.	240 00
Mary Montgomery....	Matron .....	Presbyterian.. ..	April 21, 1863.	Oct. 13, 1898.	400 00
Jos. Savard.....	Turnkey and Fireman.	" .....	Aug. 15, 1855.	May 1, 1898.	600 00
Jos. Roraff.....	" ..	Roman Catholic...	Nov. 27, 1865.	April 1, 1900.	600 00



APPENDIX O

CONVENTION PAPERS







## CONVENTION PAPERS.

PRECIS OF ADDRESS BY WARDEN DUCHESNEAU AT THE WARDENS' CONVENTION  
HELD AT KINGSTON, JANUARY, 1901.

When I arrived in Europe the Brussels congress had adjourned, and so I thought fit to visit as many of the penitentiaries and prisons as possible. Among the most important prisons I visited are the prison of Fresnes in France—a modern prison provided with everything to carry on the cellular system, which is now considered as the best method to reform criminals. The next prison visited was in Belgium, the prison of St. Gilles. In Belgium the cellular system is almost exclusively used. The prison of Louvain in Belgium is also provided with the cellular system, but is not as complete as St. Gilles.

I visited also the prisons in England—Pentonville in London east, Wormwood Scrubs in London west, and Portland prison. The latter is three hundred miles from London. The system followed in these prisons is the congregate system, which is very similar to that followed in ours as to rules, discipline and dietary. In Portland the prisoners of good conduct wear a red star as a mark of distinction. In Portland prison the labour for convicts consists of quarrying and dressing stone.

## PAPER SUBMITTED BY WARDEN IRVINE.

In compliance with the request contained in the circular letter of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, dated the 8th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following suggestions: First, that the officer at the head of the penitentiary branch of the Department of Justice should be a controller, and the inspection of penitentiaries be made by two inspectors, one for eastern and the other for western Canada. Inspection should be often and thorough.

In the event of the warden being called away on duty, or being absent through sickness, or any other unavoidable cause, his position should be filled by the inspector of the division to which he belongs. As regards the officers of the penitentiaries generally, I would strongly urge, as I have hitherto recommended, that too much care cannot be taken in selecting for these positions men of undoubted integrity and ability, and whose previous vocations have given them an opportunity of dealing with the class of criminals which come under their jurisdiction. In corroboration of this view I respectfully submit the opinion of Sir Edmund F. DuCane, the late Director in chief of English prisons, as follows:—

‘The importance of selecting good officers for prison duties cannot be overrated. The officer who is in charge of prisoners has such power for good or evil over his fellow men that I do not think there are many positions more responsible than that which he occupies; nor on the whole are there, I think, many in which the officer is exposed to more temptation to neglect his duty or abuse his trust.’

Another important point in prison affairs comes before us. I think there ought to be in one or other of the penitentiaries a school of instruction, corresponding with the depot in the Imperial service, where staff officers appointed to the penitentiaries should go and be trained in their respective duties. This is especially so in the case of stewards and storekeepers who should be instructed the same as quartermasters in the service. Properly trained men in these departments would take an immense amount of worry and anxiety off the shoulders of the warden, to say nothing of the great saving of expense a thoroughly trained and competent man could easily effect.



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From my experience as warden for some years it has always occurred to me that the treatment of prisoners is one that deserves most serious thought. I would strongly advocate the following system. As previously stated the conduct of prisoners hinges a great deal on the treatment they receive from the officers. I would recommend that there should be different grades of prisons for certain criminals; for example, the Manitoba penitentiary, where farming and stock-raising can be carried out on an extensively scale necessitating a lot of outdoor exercise, has the effect of causing a criminal to reflect and consider his position, and does much more and far than anything else in the work of reformation. But should the convict prove to be a hardened criminal and the methods above referred to prove futile, then I would suggest that he be at once transferred to another penitentiary, where the opportunities of dealing with such cases are more ample, for instance, Kingston. I have noticed that the removal of a few incorrigibles from the Manitoba penitentiary has had a most salutary effect on those remaining.

In conclusion, in dealing with this subject it opens up such a vast field for thought and suggestions, that I deem it advisable to curtail my remarks until the meeting of the convention, when the subject of organization and prison discipline can be fully considered and discussed.

STONY MOUNTAIN, January 16, 1901.

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PAPER SUBMITTED BY WARDEN PLATT.

PRISON LABOUR *vs.* PRISON ROUTINE.

Persons convicted of certain crimes and misdemeanours were formerly, and still are by some magistrates, sentenced to the penitentiary for a certain time with 'hard labour.' In pronouncing sentence, the court assumes, and the law originally intended, that the 'hard labour' is a punishment additional to the loss of liberty and other restrictions and deprivations consequent upon the prisoner's incarceration.

Modern opinion, the advanced status of the science of penology and the practice of prison authorities, all unite in putting an entirely different meaning upon the 'hard labour' clause of the sentence. In most civilized states, where it is at all practicable, the tendency of prison management is to treat the term penal servitude as paradoxical and without meaning, except in so far as it implies the endurance of confinement for a stated or definite period. The days of the tread-mill and the bull-ring and the crank are numbered, and to-day the paramount object of prison labour is to benefit rather than punish the convict.

To arrive at the particular point which I wish to emphasize, and upon which I desire to evoke discussion, allow me to point to what I consider the several principal directions in which it is possible to make the labour of the convict to inure to his benefit and reformation:—

1st. To provide the healthful exercise necessary to his physical well being.

2nd. By diverting his mind from his misfortune, thus preserving his mental equilibrium and causing the time of his imprisonment to pass more cheerfully and more rapidly, at the same time protecting him from the mischievous suggestions of idleness.

3rd. By giving the opportunity for manual exercise and the acquirement of skill in the performance of various classes or kinds of work.

4th. By habituating him to constant toil, inculcating obedience to and respect for his instructor or employer, and preparing him for the pursuit of industry as a means to success in the battle of life after his release from prison.

This last I conceive to be far and away the most important object of prison labour. Teach a convict obedience and industry, and if he be thoroughly grounded in and fully equipped with these great and essential pre-requisites to good citizenship, we need not



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be apprehensive of danger when passing him out into the sunshine of liberty, though he be at once confronted by one of the many icebergs which still linger in the sea of society.

One of the conditions necessary to the successful inculcation of lessons of industry is willingness and cheerfulness on the part of the convict, and such condition can never be secured unless he be made to feel that his labour is useful, and, therefore, profitable, and that it is appreciated. Men seldom improve, either in conduct or industry, while on the stone pile, *i.e.*, while engaged in breaking stones for road making. This work is looked upon as menial and degrading by some, while others look upon their transfer to that department as a punishment for some offence. I sometimes say to the gang engaged on the stone pile that their work is as profitable as that of any other department, and in many respects just as important, and I always notice that the remark is greeted with a brightening of the countenances and a corresponding increase in the clicking of hammers.

A single convict, interested in his work, exerts a wonderful and beneficial influence all around him, and how much greater and more beneficial would that influence be if the one convict's interest in his work was shared by all his fellows in the gang. But let me add right here, with all the emphasis I can command, in italics, in capitals, if you like, that we cannot hope to inspire convicts with zealous interest in any work if the officers in charge are indifferent or careless, as to the welfare of the convicts and the progress of the work in hand.

This brings me to the point I desire, especially to lay before the convention, and upon which I hope to elicit discussion. How can we most successfully reduce to the minimum the inimical influences which strict adherence to rule, discipline and precedent exert upon our efforts to inculcate useful and valuable principles and endow the convicts with habits of thrift and intelligent thought and industry? I grant, unhesitatingly, that in the whole wide field of prison management, discipline must hold the paramount position. But *discipline* is one thing, and *routine* is another and quite a different thing. Strict discipline may, in fact does, require the establishment of certain rules and orders which may at all times be observed without detriment or hindrance to the educational and reformatory process going on in connection with the prison work; but I maintain that the cast-iron, unvarying, unyielding adherence to some or any old-time system of routine, regulation and red-tape gives our industrial and reformatory work a low-down place, and defeats its most beneficent object. In fact, it does worse. It leads the convict to look upon his labour as a secondary, yea, a tertiary consideration. To be taught that he must drop his hammer or his hoe on or before (never after) a certain tick of the watch, no matter what may be the demands of the job; to shave, and wait for the whole gang to be shaven, on a certain specific day, no matter how much he is needed in shop or field, gives him a wrong idea of the demands of profitable industry, and totally unfits him for meeting the requirements and the expectations of the farm and the workshop in the outside world. If the requirements of our industries, our productive industries, I mean, are for ever to give way to the gong and the whistle, and the holiday, and the toilet, and the early-closing, and to every whim and caprice of management that still lingers upon the order book, then we may for ever expect to hear the saying: 'slow as the penitentiary,' and what is worse, far worse, we will be for ever sending out into the world men who have been taught to shorten the hours of labour by every imaginable device, and to go into the harness of toil when nothing else can cover the hours till the ringing of the bell.

Suppose you advertise for farm help and a man comes before you making application for the position. You at once ask for references. He has none with him, but he tells you that where he worked for the last few years he had to quit his job at a certain hour no matter how close he was to the finish. That he was not expected to get to work in the morning until a certain, or uncertain, ceremony was gone through. That he struck work on holidays, and also closed an hour earlier any day the boss wanted to go to town, no matter how the work stood. That the foreman was careless of tools and



machinery, because they belonged to a landlord that was rich, &c., &c. And suppose the man went through the story just as things are seen in the best managed prisons, would you be favourably impressed? Do you think the man himself would feel that he was fitted for a job where industry occupied the first place instead of the last place? Surely not. Do the best we can; work our gangs ever so hard when we are at work; there is, and must be, the semblance of sloth in prison industry, and it clings to the convict after his release. He has to learn to go to work at a seasonable hour, keep at his work faithfully during the day, and close only when the day's work is done. Were it not for the interference of routine and old-time customs, we could teach him that in the prison. How can we lessen the interference? Will discipline be endangered if we keep the prison open an hour extra in order to complete some necessary work? Will the heavens fall if a gang of outside workers wait for a rainy day to shave and bathe and change clothes? Leaving out of view entirely the matter of dollars and cents to the state, the pushing on of work in our prisons, by enlisting the individual interest and activity of the convicts engaged, and ignoring now and then the tick of the watch or the length of the shadows, would prove a lesson in thrift, the value of which it is hard to estimate. If a gang lined up for the bath room some beautiful morning in the summer, are reminded that the work of the day is urgent, told that they can as well bathe some other day when the work is not urgent, given the word right-turn, forward and away to the shop or the field, the lesson would be worth a dozen baths, nor would the constitution or the Penitentiary Act tumble to pieces if such an occurrence took place.

To crystallize:—The chief end and aim of prison labour is educational. The points to be impressed are: First, the paramount importance of the work. Second, the necessity of completing it as soon as possible. Third, the necessity of doing it when it is required. Fourth, that matters of small moment must give way to matters of greater importance. In impressing these lessons prison routine seriously interferes. How can we minimize that interference without endangering discipline?

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#### PAPER SUBMITTED BY INSPECTOR STEWART.

The readiness with which the Minister of Justice granted authority for this convention is an indication of the importance which he attaches to this branch of his department, and the deep interest which he feels in everything pertaining to its successful administration. I feel confident that the members of this convention appreciate the interest thus expressed, and that each will approach the deliberations with an equally earnest desire to aid and assist the head of the department in the adoption and operation of such measures as will achieve the best results in the management of the institutions with which we are connected.

The objects of this convention may be summarily defined as follows:—

- (1.) The adoption in practice of a uniform method of prison administration.
- (2.) The creation of an *esprit de corps* among the officers of the penitentiary service; and
- (3.) The interchange of opinions as to improvements in existing laws, regulations and methods.

#### PREVIOUS CONDITIONS.

In order to appreciate the importance of these objects it seems necessary to refer to the previous condition of the penitentiaries, and to the reasons that induced the adoption of the policy which, as inspector, I have endeavoured to carry out. For the past fifteen years I have had favourable opportunities of becoming acquainted with



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the management of the penitentiaries, although it is during the past six years only that I have had official connection with them. In the preceding nine years I had (in my position as confidential secretary to the minister in charge) by observation, by the necessary perusal of the departmental files and by dealing with the unofficial correspondence acquired a fairly correct impression of the main points of excellence and the more evident defects which characterized penitentiary administration. My first visit of inspection confirmed previous impressions and disclosed many undesirable conditions that seemed to demand careful consideration and definite action. The several penitentiaries were not recognized as Dominion institutions, nor even as provincial prisons, but each as a municipal institution operated for the benefit of the locality in which it is situated. Judges and magistrates frequently sentence a prisoner to serve a term in 'the provincial penitentiary,' although for several decades past, no such institutions have existed. The local advisers of the government took even a less comprehensive view. They insisted that all supplies for the prison should be purchased from local tradesmen, and that no appointments or promotions should be made except in accordance with the political exigencies of the locality. This misconception of the real character of the institutions is, in my opinion, the germ to which nearly all the scandals and deficiencies of penitentiary management can be traced, and so long as it exists it is useless to hope for the ideal administration which should characterize the penal institutions of a country.

In the purchase of supplies ordinary business methods were not apparent. The advertisement for tenders was inserted by each warden in local papers only. Staple requisites, involving an expenditure of thousands of dollars, were grouped with pins, needles and seasoning in such a manner that manufacturers and wholesale dealers were prevented from competing and in practice the party who secured the contract for a line of supplies for one year usually secured the contract for the succeeding year, and thereafter had rarely any competition, even from rival tradesmen in the locality. The change in the method of purchasing supplies has secured for me the ill-will of a number of local tradesmen for whom I personally entertain a high esteem, but it has already saved to the country many thousands of dollars which I would readily accept as adequate recompense for depreciated popularity.

The condition of staff organization was still more unsatisfactory and presented difficulties which at first seemed insurmountable. The staff had not been organized on a general principle as a Dominion service, but that of each penitentiary was merely a perpetuation in an aggravated form of the provincial prison of pre-confederation days. The titles of the officials and classes of officials were somewhat similar, but the duties attached to the offices were by no means uniform. In some cases the duties of accountant and storekeeper were performed by the same officer, thereby destroying the check between purchase and payment; in other cases there was an amalgamation of the positions of storekeeper and steward, thus voiding the check which should exist between the receipt and disbursement of supplies; in many cases instructors were called upon to perform regular police duty, while guards were detailed, without mechanical supervision, to carry on works of construction and repairs. These are but illustrations of the staff organization which then existed.

In the matter of salaries the conditions were similar. The schedule was sufficiently varied to meet the views of the most ardent believer in caste, but the actual salary lists were more so. The subordinate officers, such as guards, stable guards and firemen, were, as a rule, underpaid, their salaries varying from \$300 to \$650, but on an average about \$450 per annum. The duties of those receiving the maximum were no more onerous or valuable than of those receiving the minimum. The salaries of the superior officers were generally more liberal, but the schedules were not adhered to; the salaries of certain officers having been from time to time increased without reference to the schedule.

A custom which had been perpetuated from pre-confederation days and gradually enlarged was that of official perquisites in addition to salary. Although this usage had



grown to such dimensions and involved such a public scandal that it was, in 1887, prohibited by statute, it had not been eliminated. The increased salary schedules which had been adopted simultaneously with the prohibition of perquisites were loyally acted upon, but the statutory enactment regarding perquisites was ignored or set at defiance.

In several institutions the efficiency of the staff was seriously impaired by racial and creed antagonism as senseless as it is demoralizing.

The wardens were not wholly or mainly responsible for this state of affairs. They found it in existence when they were appointed, and tolerated it in the absence of explicit instructions to do otherwise.

Under the conditions mentioned with regard to business methods and staff organization it is unnecessary to describe the prison discipline, or the depreciated value of convict labour.

#### STAFF ORGANIZATION.

The chaotic condition of the staff seemed to call for radical action. The only solution which presented itself was the organization of the entire penitentiary service upon a general basis, with a uniform schedule of fixed salaries. The advantages which were anticipated from the adoption of a general staff organization were:—

(1.) The elimination of the grievance which existed at each prison as the result of the graduated schedule of salaries, as well as of the more general and intense feeling of discontent caused by the discriminatory salaries attached to positions involving identical duties in different institutions.

(2.) The facility which would be afforded in transferring officers from one institution to another without prejudicially affecting their salaries, in the same manner as officers of the permanent military corps are now transferred.

(3.) The tendency towards the adoption of uniform methods of administration and discipline which would result from such transfers.

(4.) The increased efficiency which would result by the removal of officers from their local entanglements and 'pull' to other institutions where they must necessarily depend upon their official merits alone.

This proposal involved difficulties which had to be considered. It might be argued on behalf of the officers at the larger institutions that the management of a prison containing five hundred convicts entailed more labour and greater responsibility than that of one containing one hundred. On the other hand it might be contended that the cost of living at the smaller institutions was considerably in excess of that at the larger ones, that the absence of prison walls and other provisions for security entailed greater responsibilities in comparison, while the lack of educational facilities and social advantages made an officer's position much less comfortable and desirable.

There is an element of reason in both of these contentions, and it seemed but fair to accept each as a set-off to the other.

Another point was the vested interests of officers whose salary would be reduced if the proposed schedule should be made immediately applicable. The difficulty was solved by a provision that the general schedule should apply only to subsequent appointments. This provision deferred for several years the complete operation of the system, and before it became general, it was, by the Act of 1899, annulled, and a system of local schedules re-enacted. My object in detailing the history of the changes that have taken place is to make you acquainted with the circumstances and reasons that induced the adoption of the Dominion schedule of 1895, for the success and defects of which I am primarily responsible.



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## EXISTING CONDITIONS.

While gratifying progress has been made in the direction of uniform business methods, and also some advance with regard to general administration and discipline, there yet remains much to be done—more perhaps than we can hope to accomplish. For this reason it is incumbent upon us to work, earnestly and unitedly, toward the attainment of the highest ideal of prison administration. Each institution has certain points of excellence, in comparison with all others, and it should be the aim of each to adopt the improvements only and not borrow the defects, as has, in some instances, been done. We have no reason to be ashamed of the progress that has marked the past decade. Among the improvements which have taken place may be mentioned the abolition of dual control by the Departments of Justice and Public Works, and the adoption of the more economical and efficient system now in practice—improved methods in the purchase and distribution of supplies—improvements in the method of victualling and in the dietary of the convicts; the introduction of the shower bath system, to supercede the infectious tub; the more general introduction of the locking-bar, adding materially to security and convenience; the discontinuance of sectarian libraries, and the substitution of more adequate and appropriate general prison libraries; the abolition of the expensive and demoralizing ‘chewing industry’ formerly considered a necessary element in the reform of criminals; the abolition of the triangle as a torture for prison offences; the establishment of mounted patrols to guard extra-mural gangs; the establishment of military drill and rifle and revolver competition to improve the efficiency of the police; improvements in the care and treatment of insane convicts; the prohibition of traffic between officers and convicts, and between convicts and outside parties; the adoption of the system by which all necessities and comforts required by convicts shall be supplied at government expense, and not to any degree at the expense of their families; improved methods and appliances in connection with prison schools; the prohibition of private stock-pens and hen-roosts on prison reserves; the extension of the farming industry with the benefits which have accrued alike to the institutions and to the convicts; the adoption of the most improved methods of sewerage disposal; the introduction of proper sanitary attachments in the reconstructed prison cells; the benefits accruing to convicts by the utilization of their labour in works of construction and repairs; the adoption of the ‘lock-step’ for handling gangs in the prison yards, thereby ensuring more efficient supervision and control by the officers in charge; the restriction of the ‘exhibition of criminals’ or visitor nuisance which so seriously embarrassed prison discipline; the adoption of an appropriate and uniform pattern of prison clothing to supercede the cumbrous and expensive ‘three degree’ system; the adoption of appropriate uniform for the subordinate officers to supercede the ‘civilian clothes with brass buttons’ formerly worn; the adoption of a more comprehensive code of regulations, consistent with the statute under which they are authorized, and the benefits to prison management which have followed the operation of the Parole Act.

The advantageous results of these changes are apparent in every institution, and the comparative state of efficiency of the prisons may be gauged by the loyalty with which the reforms have been adopted. It is to be regretted that in some cases the institutions have not yet fully availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from a complete enforcement of the changes suggested. There are, however, reasonable causes for the delay. Several of the prisons have undergone extended special investigations with the resultant uncertainty and relaxation of authority; in others the officers have acted on the principle *semper eadem* and have decided to let what they, in their wisdom, deemed ‘well enough’ alone; while in the case of recent appointees it cannot reasonably be expected that they are yet sufficiently acquainted with incidents and difficulties connected with the history of the prison to fully appreciate the necessity for radical changes.



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I confidently hope that the result of this convention will be a united determination to avail ourselves of every suggestion that can assist in keeping our institutions abreast of the age, realizing as we do that prison reform is a live question in every civilized country. One can appreciate the not unnatural reluctance to discontinue usages which are of personal pecuniary advantage to certain classes of officials, even though they incur corresponding loss to the country, or of practices that afford personal convenience and comfort, even at the expense of efficiency; but experience has led to the conclusion that the only way to avoid scandal is to avoid the possibility of it, and that in future our official records will be examined without regard to the personal feelings or motives which prompted us to perform or neglect details of duty. We must administer our respective trusts with the anticipation that, even after our retirement, our official record may be subject to examination and comment by commissioners (endowed with an expert knowledge of prison management by the application of the great seal) who will judge our acts in the light of then existing conditions, and by the laws, regulations and instructions which have been available for our guidance.

#### FUTURE PROGRESS.

While it is incumbent upon us to avail ourselves of reforms already decided upon, it is equally important that we should think out and discuss the remedy for defects that still exist.

Business methods in connection with the various departments of the public service, change according to the altered circumstances, which, from time to time, arise. Since the establishment of an audit department which assumes the right to pre-audit as well as post-audit all expenditure authorized by the government, the tendency has been to centralize at Ottawa the disbursing offices formerly located at distant points. This change affords facilities for the more prompt payment of accounts, and at the same time enables the head of each department to obtain information regarding the state of the appropriations and the details of expenditure without unreasonable delay. It is well that we should consider whether or not the system might be adopted with advantage.

The utilization of convict labour in supplying the requirements of other branches of the public service is a question involving many difficulties, and is of sufficient importance to warrant us in considering how the obstacles can be removed. The demand that the ancients should 'make bricks without straw' was no more inconsistent with reason than the requirement that a warden shall enforce a sentence of hard labour while at the same time he is deprived of the labour with which to enforce it.

The policy of carrying on works of construction and reconstruction by prison labour under the supervision of prison officials, makes it necessary that we should devise means by which the services of some competent and experienced prison architect and builder may be generally available. It is essential that such work should be planned and carried out upon the most improved methods of sanitation, security and convenience. This knowledge can be obtained only by experience. So far we have had to depend to a large extent upon the courtesy of the warden at Kingston who on several occasions has placed the services of his chief trade instructor at our disposal. I think it will be conceded by those who have had the advantage of Mr. Adams' services that he is admirably qualified for such work, but it is hardly fair that his salary should be chargeable wholly to Kingston penitentiary when so much of his time is occupied with matters connected with other institutions. It may be possible to arrive at some understanding by which his services can be made generally available, each institution paying a reasonable proportion of his salary. The matter is submitted for consideration.

Another difficulty which requires solution is that regarding officers' houses. The statute provides residence for wardens and deputy wardens, and for them only. Of the remainder of the staff about two-thirds live upon their salaries like ordinary citi-



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zens, but the other third are, in addition to their salaries, supplied with free houses and in some cases with vegetable fields, stock-pens, and other agricultural facilities. This unjustifiable practice is the cause of many complaints on the part of those against whom it discriminates. The grievances arising from this practice are not confined to those who have just reason to complain. A considerable number of those who enjoy this extra remuneration are most insistent in complaints as to the location, character and condition of the houses which they occupy, and the alleged restriction placed upon their agricultural facilities. So far as I am aware there is no legal authority for granting these privileges. On the contrary they are prohibited by the statute of 1887. The scandal and friction attached to the practice are of long standing, but it is none the less incumbent upon us to eradicate them. It seems useless to state a problem without suggesting a solution, and in my opinion the following are the alternatives to be considered :—

(1.) The erection of houses for the remainder of the staff; obtaining an amendment to the statute by which the perquisite will be legalized.

(2.) The discontinuance of the existing practice and the removal of the houses from the reserves; and

(3.) The assumption by the government of the position of landlord. The houses being kept in repair at government expense, and a reasonable rental exacted.

Other solutions may suggest themselves to the convention, and it will afford me great pleasure to submit for the consideration of the minister such recommendation as you may adopt.

The proper and efficient discipline of the prisons is a subject which requires your earnest attention, and my observation leads me to the conclusion that heretofore its importance has been greatly overlooked. In this connection I have to ask you to consider the expediency of discontinuing the 'rotation' system of duty for guards. In my visits to the several institutions I find many illustrations of the waste, imperfect supervision and lack of security which results from this system. If every guard were ideal in intelligence, temperament and tact, the rotation principle would be unobjectionable. Until that ideal is attained it seems apparent that you should select for each particular post the guard, who, in your opinion, will perform that duty with the best results to the institution. The only object attained by the existing system is the convenience of the officers interested, and when that sentiment and the interests of the institution conflict, it is clearly your duty to recognize the paramount importance of the latter. The question involves the appointment of a permanent night staff and the continuous employment of each officer in the position to which he is best fitted, without regard to his preference or prejudices.

In asking you for recommendations on these and all such matters as may be submitted by other members of the convention, it is perhaps unnecessary to state that the functions of this convention are merely advisory. At the same time I can confidently assure you that your decisions and recommendations will receive the most careful consideration by the minister and the officials of his department.

My hope is that the deliberations of this convention may result in removal of embarrassing difficulties, and the general adoption of the most approved methods of prison administration.



